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Thursday

4 January, 2018

14 Pausha, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 4th January, 2018/14th Pausha, 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। Nobody is supposed to show his back to the Chair. Please. Papers to be laid on the Table.

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of NILRED, Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development (NILRED), Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8055/16/17]

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

II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various companies and Institutes and related papers

उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डा. जितेंद्र सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training), under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—
 - (1) G.S.R. 1000 (E), dated the 8th August, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2017.
 - (2) G.S.R. 1001 (E), dated the 8th August, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2017.
 - (3) G.S.R. 1002 (E), dated the 8th August, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fifth Amendment Regulations, 2017.

- (4) G.S.R. 1003 (E), dated the 8th August, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Fifth Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (5) G.S.R. 1035 (E), dated the 18th August, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Sixth Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (6) G.S.R. 1036 (E), dated the 18th August, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (7) G.S.R. 1140 (E), dated the 8th September, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (8) G.S.R. 1141 (E), dated 8th the September, 2017, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (9) G.S.R. 1381 (E), dated the 10th November, 2017, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 1382 (E), dated the 10th November, 2017, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (11) G.S.R. 1428 (E), dated the 17th November, 2017, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 1429 (E), dated the 17th November, 2017, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2017.
- (13) G.S.R. 1451 (E), dated 27th November, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 2017.
- (14) G.S.R. 1452 (E), dated the 27th November, 2017, publishing the Indian Forest Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (14) *See* No. L.T. 8438/16/18]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (i) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, (BHAVINI), Chennai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8363/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, (NPCIL), Mumbai, along with that its subsidiary companies, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8436/16/18]
- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8362/16/18]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8437/16/18]

Notifications of the Ministry of Power

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 97 of the Punjab Reorganization Act, 1966, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power:—

- (1) G.S.R. 1159 (E), dated the 15th September, 2017, publishing the Bhakra Beas Management Board (Amendment) Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 503 (E), dated the 24th May, 2017, publishing the Bhakra Beas Management Board (Amendment) Rules, 2017.

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

II. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation and BMTPC, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Notification No. S.O. 2666, dated the 25th November, 2017, appointing certain persons specified in the table therein as members of the Central Advisory Council with effect from the date of its publication in the Gazette, under sub-section (1) of Section 86 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8257/16/18]
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited (formerly known as Nagpur Metro Corporation Limited), Nagpur, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8267/16/18]
- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8272/16/18]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of External Affairs

II. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of RIS, New Delhi and related papers

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

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of External Affairs, under Section 35 of the Extradition Act, 1962:—
- (1) G.S.R. 418 (E), dated the 1st May, 2017, directing that the provisions of the Extradition Act, 1962, other than the provisions of Chapter III, shall apply to the Kingdom of Thailand with effect from the date of entry into force of the Extradition Treaty between Republic of India and the Kingdom of Thailand.

- (2) G.S.R. 419 (E), dated the 1st May, 2017, directing that the provisions of the Extradition Act, 1962, other than the provisions of Chapter III, shall apply to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with effect from the date of entry into force of the Extradition Treaty between Republic of India and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.
- (3) G.S.R. 420 (E), dated the 1st May, 2017, directing that the provisions of the Extradition Act, 1962, other than the provisions of Chapter III, shall apply to the Malaysia with effect from the date of entry into force of the Extradition Treaty between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Malaysia.
- (4) G.S.R. 421 (E), dated the 1st May, 2017, directing that the provisions of the Extradition Act, 1962, other than the provisions of Chapter III, shall apply to the Federative Republic of Brazil with effect from the date of entry into force of the Extradition Treaty between the Republic of India and the Federal Republic of Brazil.
- (5) G.S.R. 556 (E), dated the 6th June, 2017, directing that the provisions of the Extradition Act, 1962, other than the provisions of Chapter II, shall apply to the Azerbaijan with effect from the date of entry into force of the Extradition Treaty between the Government of Republic of India and the Republic of Azerbaijan.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8367/16/18]

- (2) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of External Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 830 (E), dated the 5th July, 2017, publishing the Extradition Rules, 2017, under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Extradition Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8366/16/18]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries (RIS), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8085/16/18]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment**II. Reports and Accounts (2010-11, 2011-12 and 2013-14) of various Sewa Samithis, Trust, Schools, Foundation, Vidyalayas, Society and Association and related papers****III. Report and Account (2016-17) of Mahatma Gandhi Seva Sangh, Maharashtra and related papers**

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities) Notification No. F. No. 164/Modified/RRs/NAT/2014-15/Vol. I, dated the 10th November, 2017, publishing the Board of the National Trust (Amendment) Regulations, 2017, under Section 36 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8319/16/18]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Seva Samithi, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8308/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Seva Samithi, Tirupathi, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8308/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust, 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 (iii) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8315/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the VELUGU Special School, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8310/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Devnar Foundation for the Blind, Begumpet, Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8309/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the HOPE Special School, Durgapur, West Bengal, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8312/16/18]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Dr. Sailendra Nath Mukherjee Muka Badhir Vidyalaya, Burdwan, West Bengal, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vidyalaya.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) above.
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Dr. Sailendra Nath Mukherjee Muka Badhir Vidyalaya, Burdwan, West Bengal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vidyalaya.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) above.
[Placed in Library. For (vii) and (viii) See No. L.T. 8311/16/18]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Society of Khrist Jyoti (Nav Vani School), Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8313/16/18]
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Association for the Blind (NAB), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (x) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8370/16/18]
- III. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Seva Sangh, Parbhani, Maharashtra, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangh.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8306/16/18]

Reports and Accounts (2013-17) of RMSA Nagaland, Punjab, Haryana, Ujala Society, SSA, New Delhi Odisha Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, Axom Sarba Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, GCSE, RCEE, Jaipur for various years and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री उपेंद्र 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) Authority, implementing the Model School Scheme, Nagaland, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8487/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Authority, implementing the Model School Scheme, Nagaland, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8489/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ujala Society (Directorate of Sarva Siksha Abhiyan) Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, 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. 8499/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8671/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Odisha Madhyamika Shiksha Mission, implementing the Model School Scheme, Odisha, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8488/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Authority, Punjab, Mohali, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8490/16/18]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report of the Axom Sarba Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2016-17.
 - (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. 8495/16/18]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Council of Secondary Education (GCSE), implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Gandhinagar, Gujarat, 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. 8500/16/18]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Panchkula, Haryana, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ix) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8494/16/18]

(x) (a) Annual Report of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education (RCEE), implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Jaipur, for the year 2016-17.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8498/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of CARA, New Delhi and related paper

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा. वीरेंद्र कुमार): महोदय, मैं किशोर न्याय (बालकों की देखरेख और संरक्षण) अधिनियम, 2015 की धारा 71 की उप धारा (2) और धारा 73 की उप धारा (5) के अधीन 2016-17 वर्ष के लिए केंद्रीय दत्तक ग्रहण संसाधन प्राधिकरण (सी.ए.आर.ए.), नई दिल्ली के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन और लेखे तथा लेखाओं पर लेखापरीक्षक के प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ। [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8502/16/18]

Report (2016-17) of Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow and related paper

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, under Section 10 of the Indian Railways Act, 1989 and Section 12 of the Metro (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8393/16/18]

I. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of NSFDC, Delhi and related papers

II. Review by Government on the working of NCSK for the year 2016-17

श्री कृष्ण पाल: महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8345/16/18]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Review by Government on the working of the National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (NCSK), for the year 2016-17.

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development

II. Reports and Accounts (2015-16 and 2016-17) of various educational organisations, Institutes, Universities and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under sub-section (3) of Section 35 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:— [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8505/16/18]

(1) G.S.R. 968 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, 2017.

(2) G.S.R. 969 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, 2017.

(3) G.S.R. 970 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Gandhinagar, 2017.

(4) G.S.R. 971 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Jodhpur, 2017.

(5) G.S.R. 972 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Patna, 2017.

(6) G.S.R. 973 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, 2017.

(7) G.S.R. 974 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Indore, 2017.

- (8) G.S.R. 975 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, 2017.
- (9) G.S.R. 976 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology (Banaras Hindu University), Varanasi, 2017.
- (10) G.S.R. 977 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Tirupati, 2017.
- (11) G.S.R. 978 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Goa, 2017.
- (12) G.S.R. 979 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad, 2017.
- (13) G.S.R. 980 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Bhilai, 2017.
- (14) G.S.R. 981 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Jammu, 2017.
- (15) G.S.R. 982 (E), dated 31st July, 2017, publishing the First Statutes of Indian Institute of Technology Dharwad, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (15) *See* No. L.T. 8589/16/18]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. ADM-01/SB/2000-11/12, dated the 27th July, 2017, publishing the Draft Amendment to Statute 10 of Rajiv Gandhi University relating to the constitution of the Court, under sub-section (2) Section 46 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8604/16/18]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. Manipur University/1-10/2006 dated the 8th December, 2017, publishing First Ordinances relating to the University, under sub-section (2) Section 46 of the Manipur University Act, 2005.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8605/16/18]

- (iv) 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) Section 43 of the Central University Act, 2009:—

- (1) No. CUJ/Regulation/04/2010/550, dated the 8th August, 2017,

publishing various Ordinances, and amendment to the Statutes of the Central University of Jharkhand.

- (2) No. CUK/STAT/AMENDMENT/12/03126, dated the 21st September, 2017, publishing the amended Statute 22 of the Central University of Kerala.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 8542/16/18]

- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No. F. No. AICTE/P&AP/PGDM/2017, dated the 15th December, 2017, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (Norms and Standards for the conduct of Post Graduate Diploma in Management) Regulations, 2017, under Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8603/16/18]

- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of sub-section Section 28 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8544/16/18]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Agartala, Tripura, 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.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8545/16/18]

- (4) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 17 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:—

- (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the above Report. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8581/16/18]
- (5) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 and sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Tripura University Act, 2006:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Agartala, Tripura, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, Agartala, Tripura, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8565/16/18]
- (6) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 18 and sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:—
 - (a) Annual Report of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8543/16/18]
- (7) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—
 - (i) (a) Ninth Annual Report of the Central University of Kashmir (formerly Central University of Jammu and Kashmir), Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8568/16/18]
 - (ii) (a) Eighth Annual Report of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharmashala, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8566/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Orissa, Koraput, Odisha, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Orissa, Koraput, Odisha, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8569/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8583/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8579/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of South Bihar, Patna, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of South Bihar, Patna, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8585/16/18]
- (8) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Assam University Act, 1989:—
 - (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8562/16/18]

(9) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 29 and Section 30 of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University (BBAU) Act, 1994:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8563/16/18]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events of laying of the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8582/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Palakkad, Kerala, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Palakkad, Kerala, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Chronological Statement showing the sequence of events of laying of the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8587/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Council. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8564/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Western Region, Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8570/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil (CICT), Chennai, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) and (b) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8567/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Bhopal, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8588/16/18]
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Lucknow, 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 (vii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8572/16/18]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8584/16/18]

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of NSKFDC, New Delhi

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Twentieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8277/16/18]

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**

SHRI S. R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I to present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests:—

- (i) 302nd Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Two Hundred Ninety-fourth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences;
- (ii) 303rd Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Two Hundred Ninety-fifth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Department of Biotechnology;
- (iii) 304th Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Two Hundred Ninety-sixth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Department of Science and Technology;
- (iv) 305th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Two Hundred Ninety-seventh Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research;

- (v) 306th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observation contained in the Two Hundred Ninety-eighth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Department of Space;
- (vi) 307th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Two Hundred Ninety-ninth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Department of Atomic Energy; and
- (vii) 308th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Three Hundredth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2017-2018) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

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

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I present the Two Hundred Fifty Sixth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the "Issues related to improving consumers' satisfaction of airlines".

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

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं इस्पात मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'भारतीय इस्पात प्राधिकरण लिमिटेड और मेकोन लिमिटेड का भौतिक और वित्तीय निष्पादन' विषय पर विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2017-18) के सैंतीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

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

SHRI NAZIR AHMED LAWAY (Jammu and Kashmir): Sir, I lay on the Table a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Thirty-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2017-18) on the subject "Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and Skill Development Initiatives Scheme" pertaining to the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please note, some of the Members, while speaking or while reading from papers, keep their papers in front of the mike. That is why the mike is unable to catch the sound. Please keep that in mind and hereafter keep the papers a little raised or to the side.

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

SHRI MOTILAL VORA (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2017-18) on the subject “Tourism Promotion and Pilgrimage Circuit” pertaining to the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board).

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

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development (2017-18) on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Functioning of Directorate of Estates, Construction and Maintenance of Government Residential Buildings and other Buildings by CPWD and NBCC' relating to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO (Punjab): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2017-18):—

- (i) Fifteenth Report of the Committee on the subject “Reservation for and Employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC)” pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development;
- (ii) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in the Sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject “Role of Educational Institutions including Universities, Technical, Medical and Engineering in socio-economic development of SCs

and STs-Implementation of reservation policy in Jawaharlal Nehru University” pertaining to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education); and

- (iii) Seventeenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations of the Committee contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on the subject “Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in United Bank of India and credit facilities provided by the Bank to them” pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services).

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Urban Development; and
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the One Hundred and Ninety-third Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हंसराज गंगाराम अहीर): महोदय, मैं "जम्मू और कश्मीर में शरणार्थियों और विस्थापित व्यक्तियों को पेश आ रही समस्याओं" के संबंध में विभाग-संबंधित गृह कार्य संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के एक सौ तिरानवेवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Atrocities on Dalits in Maharashtra**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, मैंने रूल 267 के अंतर्गत एक नोटिस दिया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received notices, under various rules, to discuss the situation in Maharashtra yesterday. Accordingly, I called the Leader of the Opposition and subsequently, wanted to call other Members also to speak on the issue. But, unfortunately, the House could not transact any Business at that time and now, I have decided, even though that is not the normal practice, to allow one minute to each Party to just mention the issue and express their points of view, so that the Government could take note of it. Mr. Hansraj Ahir may make a note of it. Now, we would start with the Leader of the Opposition, or do you want Shrimati Rajani Patil to speak first?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I would prefer that Shrimati Rajani Patil speaks first.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. Shrimati Rajani Patil may speak; please be brief. Our effort should be to be brief. I have an appeal to the entire House. Our approach should be to see that the tempers come down and the situation is brought back to normalcy, because we should not escalate tensions there. After all, it is a social conflict.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): सर, भीमा-कोरेगांव, पुणे में हाल ही में जो घटनाएँ घटी हैं, जिसका परिणाम हमें पूरे महाराष्ट्र में, चाहे अहमदनगर हो, पुणे हो, मुम्बई हो, नागपुर हो, दिखाई दे रहा है, उस घटना की निंदा करने के लिए मैं यहां खड़ी हूँ। भीमा-कोरेगांव में एक जनवरी, 1818 में 200 साल पहले एक ऐतिहासिक लड़ाई हुई थी, जहां पर महार रेजिमेंट ने पेशवाओं को हराया था। उसका विजय स्तम्भ बनाया गया और विजयोत्सव मनाने के लिए, उसकी यादगार मनाने के लिए वहां पर एक कार्यक्रम का आयोजन किया गया था। जब राज्य सरकार को, पुलिस संगठन को इसकी पूरी जानकारी थी कि यहां पर इतनी तादाद में लोग आने वाले हैं, 28 दिसंबर को एक छोटी सी घटना वटू में भी हुई थी, वटू नजदीक में एक गांव है, वहां पर भी एक घटना हुई थी, लेकिन यह सब जानते हुए भी राज्य सरकार ने कार्यक्रम को प्रतिबंधित करने के लिए कि ऐसी घटना न घटे और लोगों को सुरक्षा मिले, ऐसा करने के लिए कोई भी इंतजाम नहीं किया था। हालांकि वहां पर जिन्नेश मेवानी, जिनको बुलाया गया था, उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि मुझे यहां आने के लिए प्रतिबंधित किया गया था कि ऐसी घटना घटने वाली है, आप मत आओ। सर, महाराष्ट्र में अपनी एक विचारधारा है। महाराष्ट्र शिवाजी महाराज के नाम से जाना जाता है। शिवाजी महाराज की फौज में सभी तरह के लोग, सभी जातियों के लोग, सभी धर्मों के लोग थे। शाहू, फुले और अम्बेडकर, ये तीन लोग, तीन त्रयी, जिनके बारे में हम महाराष्ट्र के लोग अभिमान से बोलते हैं कि जिनकी पूर्वगामी विचारधारा से महाराष्ट्र का नाम उजागर हो गया है, लेकिन जिन मनुवादी विचार संगठनों को इन तीन विचारों ने दबा कर रखा हुआ है, वे मनुवादी विचार संगठन महाराष्ट्र में फिर उभर कर आ रहे हैं। सर, एक मिनट।

श्री सभापति: आप अपना सुझाव बताइए।

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, मैं बता रही हूँ। सर, अम्बेडकर जी के नाम से महाराष्ट्र को जाना जाता है। अम्बेडकरवादी संगठन यहां पर तैयार हुआ था। अठावले साहब, जिन्होंने यहां पर गले में मटके बांधे थे, कमल को झाड़ू लगाए थे, उनकी छाया भी हमें पसंद नहीं है...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, please, I have given you two minutes. You have to conclude now.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: हमारे ऐसे दलित बंधुओं के लिए जिन्होंने लड़ाई लड़ी, उनके लिए फिर एक विचार उभर कर सामने आ रहा है। *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please that will not go on record. Nothing will go on record. Now, Shri Naresh Agrawal. My appeal to all of you is to please confine to the time and also to see that the situation is brought back to normalcy.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: *

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, one minute is very less. Please allow two minutes.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, दो-दो मिनट समय दे दीजिए।

माननीय सभापति जी, कुछ विकृत मानसिकता के लोग, जो अपने को भारतीय जनता पार्टी के parallel संगठन कहने लगे हैं, क्योंकि आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी के तमाम parallel संगठन, सत्ता में आने के बाद वे मानने लगे हैं कि वे जो चाहेंगे, वही अधिकार लोगों को देंगे और वे चाहेंगे, तभी लोग अपने function मना सकेंगे और उनकी विचारधारा में आज भी दलित, backward and minority...

श्री सभापति: आप विषय पर आइए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं विषय पर आ रहा हूँ। वे दोयम दर्जे के नागरिक हैं। इसी के तहत महाराष्ट्र में जो हुआ, वह हुआ।

श्री सभापति: आप विषय पर आइए प्लीज। हम ideology discuss नहीं कर रहे हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं विषय पर आ रहा हूँ।

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): सर, हम इसका प्रतिवाद करते हैं।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, जब महाराष्ट्र सरकार को पता था कि वहां हर साल function होता है, तो क्या यह महाराष्ट्र सरकार की जिम्मेदारी नहीं थी कि वहां पर वह security का इंतजाम करे? ** ने जान-बूझ कर अपने संगठनों के दबाव में वहां पर दलितों पर अत्याचार किए। यह ** के संरक्षण में हुआ। ...(व्यवधान)...

* Not recorded.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, प्लीज़, इससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैं चाहूँगा कि इसमें जो लोग involved हैं, उनके खिलाफ कड़ी कार्रवाई हो और एक बड़ा कमीशन बना दिया जाए, जो सारी रिपोर्ट दे दे और उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कार्रवाई हो।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a serious issue. The real culprits must be brought before the courts and they must be dealt with in accordance with the law. We, the Indian people, must concentrate on developmental activities rather than concentrating on caste lines or communal lines. I strongly condemn this act.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, all over the country the marginalised are under attack - be they dalits, minorities, women or OBCs. We are seeing that it is not an isolated incident, but a pattern is emerging. We saw how the commercial capital of India and the capital of Maharashtra, that is, Mumbai, came to a standstill. The Government is not doing anything. It has no answers. It is just interested in event management. I will say this much that this political lynching should immediately stop. A judicial inquiry has been ordered. I demand that it should be carried out immediately in an impartial manner.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): सर, दलितों के ऊपर जो अत्याचार हो रहा है, वह काफी दुखद घटना है और यह सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र की ही घटना नहीं है, बल्कि अन्य प्रदेशों में भी दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है। मेरा निवेदन है कि उनके ऊपर अत्याचार नहीं होना चाहिए और जहां-जहां दलितों पर अत्याचार हो रहा है, उसका पता करना चाहिए कि उसके क्या कारण हैं? हमारी पार्टी इसे कंडेम करती है।

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, what is happening now is not only the *Dalits* but the minorities and women are also the targets in all parts of the country. We are now discussing the tragedy which happened in Maharashtra. Sir, it had the practical support of administration, police and ruling party. So, I demand a judicial inquiry by a sitting Supreme Court Judge so that the culprits are brought to book. Some action must be taken. This should not happen in any State. In my State, *Dalits* are attacked; in my State, Muslims are attacked. You can see the picture in every State. So, Sir, I demand a judicial inquiry into the Maharashtra incident and all the culprits must be brought to book.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में पुणे के भीमा-कोरेगांव में शौर्य दिवस की 200वीं सालिगरह के अवसर पर दलित समाज के लोगों पर भगवा झंडाधारियों द्वारा किया गया हमला, हिंसा व दंगा दलित स्वाभिमानियों को कुचलने का फासीवादी प्रयास है। बहुजन समाज पार्टी इसकी कड़ी निन्दा करती है। भीमा-कोरेगांव में शौर्य दिवस की ऐतिहासिक सालिगरह के मौके पर अपने बुजुर्गों, वीर महार शहीदों को श्रद्धा-सुमन अर्पित करने पहुंचे लाखों

लोगों को सुरक्षा व जनसुविधा देने के मामले में विफलता के साथ-साथ उनके ऊपर हमला कर के बीजेपी सरकार ने अपने जातिवादी रवैये की मिसाल कायम की है।

महोदय, मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि इस घटना की जो जांच कराई जाए, वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के सिटिंग जज के माध्यम से कराई जाए। दूसरी बात यह है कि पूरे महाराष्ट्र के अंदर दलित और बेगुनाह, जो आन्दोलन में शामिल भी नहीं थे, उन्हें पुलिस द्वारा उनके घरों से पकड़ कर बन्द किया जा रहा है और पीटा जा रहा है, उसे रोका जाए।

महोदय, नांदेड़ जनपद के अंदर हच गांव में योगेश प्रसाद जाधव, जो छात्र था, पिटाई के कारण उसकी मृत्यु हो गई। अभी तक इस प्रकरण में एफआईआर नहीं हुई और न पोस्टमार्टम हुआ है। मेरा आग्रह है कि कृपया उसे न्याय दिलाया जाए। बहुजन समाजवादी पार्टी इस प्रकरण की कड़ी निन्दा करती है और इसकी जांच की मांग करती है।

श्री शरद पवार (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति जी, 1 जनवरी, 2018 को भीमा कोरेगांव में जो कुछ हुआ, उससे पूरे देश के लोगों को बहुत ठेस लगी है। इसे स्पष्ट करने के लिए मुझे थोड़ा पीछे जाना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि वहां का इतिहास है और उसका एक बैकग्राउंड है। वहां 200 साल पहले एक लड़ाई हुई थी और जंग में पेशवा, जो छत्रपति के सेनापति थे, उनके सेनापति को हराने का काम ब्रिटिशर्स ने किया था। ब्रिटिशर्स की जो फौज थी, उसमें महार रेजिमेंट नाम की एक रेजिमेंट तब से है और आज भी भारतीय सेना में महार रेजिमेंट है। यह देश की रक्षा में बहुत बड़ा योगदान देने वाली रेजिमेंट है। वहां महार रेजिमेंट ने पेशवा को डिफीट करने का काम किया था और जिस जगह पर डिफीट किया था, उस जगह पर उसका एक मेमोरियल बना। इस मेमोरियल पर पिछले दो सौ सालों से हमेशा राज्य के दलित समाज के लोग श्रद्धा से अपनी भावना व्यक्त करने के लिए जाते हैं। मैं खुद पिछले पचास सालों से जानता हूँ कि वहां लोग जाते हैं और पिछले पचास सालों में वहां कभी कोई भी छोटा-बड़ा इंसिडेंट नहीं हुआ। उस रास्ते में जितने गांव हैं, वहां के लोग स्तंभ के दर्शन करने के लिए आने वाले लोगों की हर तरह से मदद करते हैं, हमेशा सुविधा देते हैं, मगर इस साल क्या हुआ? एक महीने पहले वहां जो गांव है, जिसका नाम वढु है, उस गांव में शिवाजी का युग संभाजी राजे, जिनकी हत्या दो सौ साल पहले की थी, उनकी वहां समाधि है। गांव के लोगों ने संभाजी की समाधि की रक्षा करने के लिए, जिन्होंने अच्छा योगदान दिया था, वह दलित समाज का व्यक्ति था, बाद में उनकी भी समाधि वहां बनाई गई थी। अनफॉर्चुनेटली एक महीने पहले कुछ सांप्रदायिक लोगों ने वहां जाकर, मैं किसी का नाम लेना नहीं चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने इनके खिलाफ न्यायिक जांच तय किया है और दो का नाम यहां रजनी ताई ने लिया था, इनके खिलाफ केस किया है और ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी भी एनाउंस की है, इसलिए इसमें ज्यादा बोलना ठीक नहीं है। मैं एक बात बताता हूँ कि वहां जो दलित व्यक्ति की समाधि थी, इस पर हमला करने की कोशिश कुछ लोगों ने की और इसका एक रिएक्शन आ गया। जब पहली तारीख को वहां लाखों की संख्या में लोग गए, तो इनके ऊपर कोई पत्थरबाजी हो गई। मुझे लगता है कि जब इतनी बड़ी संख्या में लोग वहां जाने की स्थिति में थे, जो सिको मालूम था, तो इसके लिए जरा ज्यादा ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता थी, ध्यान दिया नहीं और इसलिए यह स्थिति पैदा हो गई।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, शरद पवार जी।

श्री शरद पवार: इससे अगले दो-तीन दिनों में महाराष्ट्र के कई शहरों में पत्थरबाजी हो गई, हमले हो गए। मैं अपील करता हूँ कि जो हो गया, सो हो गया, लेकिन इसमें जल्दी से जल्दी शांति कायम करने के लिए और समाज के दोनों लोगों में समरसता लाने के लिए सब लोगों के सहयोग की आवश्यकता है।

श्री सभापति: शरद जी बहुत अनुभवी हैं, पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री भी रहे हैं, वरिष्ठ नेता भी हैं, उनको, वहाँ के समाज की जो नाजुक स्थिति है, वह मालूम है। आज हम लोगों ने भी अखबारों में पढ़ा है, एक अखबार में तो डिटेल्ड एकाउंट भी दिया है। इसलिए उसको ध्यान में रखकर सभी को साथ लाने के लिए, सामाजिक समरसता बनाए रखने के लिए हमारा प्रयास होना चाहिए। सब लोग उसको थोड़ा ध्यान में रखिए।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the spirit of patriotism is not owned by anybody. It cannot be defined and it cannot be inflicted on anybody. I think this is the basic understanding that we need today. Dalits, students, women and minorities are being attacked in many parts of the country. They are being forced to live in fear. Unfortunately, many Governments are not taking enough action to protect the depressed classes in this country. Whatever has happened cannot be looked at as an isolated incident. We have to look at long-term solutions. There is a lot of pain and fear and feeling of getting into a ghetto among the minorities, dalits, women and students. I think this has to be addressed. A long-term solution has to be found and they have to be made to feel comfortable and safe in this country. And a proper enquiry, a judicial enquiry, which many Members have asked for, has to be done.

श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र): सर, महाराष्ट्र के भीमा-कोरेगांव में जो हुआ है, वह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है, लेकिन जिनको इतिहास की जानकारी नहीं है, वे लोग यहाँ ज्यादा बोल रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार की भूमिका बहुत ही संयमित रही, परिस्थिति और बिगड़ सकती थी, लेकिन सरकार ने स्थिति को देखकर उस वक्त जो किया है, मुझे लगता है कि वह ठीक किया है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं यहाँ सुन रहा हूँ कि कुछ लोग बार-बार इसके लिए हिन्दुत्ववादी संगठनों को ब्लेम करते हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर किसी का कोई रोल नहीं रहा है, मैंने देखा है। जो पेशवा थे, उनका संबंध कोई आरएसएस से नहीं रहा या कोई हिन्दू एकता मंच से नहीं रहा। छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज, जो मराठा साम्राज्य के सबसे बड़े प्रमुख रहे और पेशवा मराठा साम्राज्य का एक भाग रहा और पेशवाओं की लड़ाई अंग्रेजों से यानी ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी से रही थी, हमें यह भी ध्यान में रखना चाहिए। इसलिए इस मामले में फिर जो एक बार हुआ है, जो ब्रिटिश नीति रही डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की, भीमा-कोरेगांव में भी उसी तरह से कोई invisible hand काम रहा था डिवाइड एण्ड रूल की राजनीति करने के लिए, जिसका परिणाम हमें सिर्फ महाराष्ट्र में ही नहीं, अपितु पूरे देश में भुगतना पड़ रहा है। मैं आज भी कहता हूँ कि महाराष्ट्र में आज जो परिस्थिति बनी है....., महाराष्ट्र, मुम्बई देश की आर्थिक रीढ़ है, उसको खत्म करने के लिए, unstable करने के लिए और देश की आर्थिक दिशा कमजोर करने के लिए अगर यह कोई साजिश हो रही है, तो इससे बचाने में सिर्फ राज्य सरकार की ही भूमिका नहीं है, बल्कि मैं यह कहूँगा कि केंद्र सरकार को भी उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और महाराष्ट्र को इस स्थिति से बचाना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन सर, यह जो घटना महाराष्ट्र में हुई है, यह बहुत दुखद है, बुरी है। इन घटनाओं से देश की जो एकता और अखंडता है, उसको खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। मैं इसकी पिछली भूमिका में नहीं जाना चाहूंगा, मैं तो एक ही बात कहना चाहूंगा कि चाहे यह घटना हो, चाहे इससे पहले कई जगह इक्का-दुक्का जो घटनाएं हुई हैं, हमें किसी भी घटना को सरसरी तौर पर नहीं लेना चाहिए। देश की मजबूती के लिए हम सबको मिल कर काम करना चाहिए और जो समाज के अभिवर्ग हैं, जैसे गुरुग्रंथ साहिब की वाणी है। * "In Sikhism there is no caste system and in Shri Guru Granth Sahib, Guru Nanak Dev Ji has said that there is no caste and everyone is equal in this world. Anyone from any class may chant the name of the god. That the four castes are equal in respect to the teachings and who by becoming Gurmukh understands the Naam is saved and such person sees Parmatma in the heart of each and every being. If we work on this sermon, then there will not be any casteism and discord. The country will progress and the brotherhood will increase."

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। श्री डी. राजा।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I had given separate notice to raise the issue of increasing atrocities on Dalits, but now I will confine only to what happened in Maharashtra.

Sir, I strongly condemn the attacks on Dalits in Maharashtra. I hope still, India is a country which believes in rule of law; the law will take its course and the culprits will be punished appropriately. Having said that, Sir, I must point out that the Dalit question needs to be addressed honestly by all the political parties and by the Parliament. The Dalit assertion must be understood in a correct historic perspective. But in the context of Maharashtra, what is happening is that the Dalit assertion is being undermined, on the one hand, by attributing it to some kind of instigation by Left-wing extremist forces, and, on the other hand, being undermined by attributing it to some handiwork of "breaking India" brigade. This is done by those who belong to a particular ideology. That particular ideology is divisive, sectarian and communal and fascistic. I have no hesitation to say this. This has to be condemned by all and by Parliament. We should address Dalit question with all honesty and sincerity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The moment we go on a political line, injustice is done. That is why, Sharad Pawarji, in spite of his political position, made a balanced statement about the entire background and also made an appeal. That should be the approach. Please keep this in mind. Otherwise, it will be the same. Everybody will be making a statement and then, tensions will grow further and no useful purpose will be served. Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale because he has given his name from his Party.

* English translation of Original speech delivered in Punjabi.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): चेयरमैन सर, भीमा-कोरेगांव में जो घटना अभी हुई है, यह निन्दनीय है, निषेधार्थ है। दलितों पर जहां भी अत्याचार होते हैं, चाहे वहां कांग्रेस की सरकार हो या बीजेपी की सरकार हो, मुझे लगता है कि दलित अत्याचार के विषय को राजनीतिक तौर से नहीं देखना चाहिए। सब लोगों को मिल कर इस जाति-व्यवस्था को खत्म करने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। भीमा-कोरेगांव में जब यह इंसिडेंट हुआ, तो भीमा-कोरेगांव में, जहां पर लोग लाखों की संख्या में जमा होते हैं, वहां कुछ नहीं हुआ, लेकिन सणसवाड़ी नामक एक गांव में पथराव हुआ। वहां जो घटना घटी थी, जिसके बारे में पवार साहब ने बताया कि मुगलों ने वहां सम्भा जी महाराज की हत्या की थी। उनके शव के जो टुकड़े थे, उनको वहां के महार समाज के गोविंद गायकवाड़ नामक एक व्यक्ति ने इकट्ठे करके उनका अंतिम संस्कार भी किया था। वहां 30 तारीख को जो घटना हुई थी, तो मैं वहां 31 तारीख को गया भी था। वहां गांव में पूरी शान्ति स्थापित हो गयी थी और दोनों समाजों ने इसे मान लिया था कि हम सब मिल कर रहेंगे। लेकिन वहां अचानक सणसवाड़ी में हमला हुआ। वहां पुलिस आयी, एसआरपी आयी और वहां शान्ति स्थापित करने का काम किया। राज्य सरकार ने उसकी ज्यूडिशियल इन्क्वायरी अनाउंस की है। इसमें जो भी हैं, चाहे वे किसी भी पार्टी के हों, किसी भी संगठन के हों, उनके ऊपर कड़ी से कड़ी कार्रवाई करने के लिए राज्य सरकार ने, मुख्य मंत्री देवेन्द्र फडनवीस जी ने अनाउंस किया है। मुझे लगता है कि इस घटना का सबको निषेध करना चाहिए। इसे अलग चश्मे से नहीं देखना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री रामदास अठावले: सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, तब भी अत्याचार होते थे। तो क्या सरकार अत्याचार करने के लिए बोलती है?

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। इसे छोड़ दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामदास अठावले: वहां लोकल लेवल पर अत्याचार होता है, बीजेपी की सरकार होती है, उधर भी अत्याचार होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोग उन पर अत्याचार करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि सब लोगों को मिल कर इसका पोलिटिकलाइजेशन नहीं होने देना चाहिए। हर साल कम से कम 45,000 दलितों पर अत्याचार की घटनाएँ होती हैं।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, धन्यवाद।

श्री रामदास अठावले: इसीलिए उसको खत्म करने के लिए सभी लोगों को कोशिश करनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं इस घटना की निंदा करता हूँ।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री रामदास अठावले: जिन्होंने यह घटना की है, जिन्होंने दंगा-फसाद करने का काम किया है, उनके ऊपर राज्य सरकार कड़ी कार्रवाई करेगी, ऐसा मेरा मानना है, धन्यवाद।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): सभापति महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में भीमा-कोरेगांव में जो घटना घटी है, उसकी मैं कड़ी निन्दा करता हूँ। दलितों पर जो अत्याचार हुआ है, वह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है और इस सदन के सभी पार्टीज के साथियों ने जो मुद्दा रखा है, उस पर पार्टी से ऊपर उठ कर

विचार करना चाहिए। लेकिन यह सब बातें कहते वक्त कांग्रेस पार्टी के अध्यक्ष ने जो ट्वीट किया है और इस भीमा-कोरेगांव में ...(व्यवधान)... भीमा-कोरेगांव में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर ...(व्यवधान)... वे इस हाउस के मेम्बर नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने पहले भी कहा है ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने पहले भी यह कहा है कि जो उस सदन का मेम्बर है, उसके बारे में ...(व्यवधान)... दूसरे सदन के मेम्बर के बारे में यहां मत बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، وہ اس ہاؤس کے ممبر نہیں ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں نے پہلے بھی کہا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ میں نے پہلے بھی یہ کہا ہے کہ جو اس سदन کا ممبر ہے، اس کے بارے میں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ دوسرے سदन کے ممبر کے بارے میں یہاں مت بولئے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): I object to that. ...(Interruptions)... दूसरे सदन के सदस्य को ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: मैंने नाम नहीं लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... Your leader is on his legs. ...(Interruptions)... आपके लीडर हैं न? ...(व्यवधान)... लीडर से बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: मैंने किसी का भी नाम नहीं लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप यह नहीं कह सकते। ...(व्यवधान)... इसको आप विवादित मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सदन के अन्दर विवाद खड़ा मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If any name of the Member of the other House is taken, it would not go on record.

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: सर, मैंने किसी का भी नाम नहीं लिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मैंने कहा न? ...(व्यवधान)... आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सर ...(व्यवधान)... ये दलित हैं, इसलिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: राम विचार जी, बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: सर ...(व्यवधान)... एक दलित को बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सदन में सब समान हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: एक दलित को बोलने नहीं दिया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे सक्षम हैं। साबले जी सक्षम हैं। वे खुद बोलेंगे। आप चिन्ता मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं। यह किसी के लिए भी शोभा नहीं देता कि एक सदस्य खड़ा हो और दूसरा अन्य कोई बोले। मेरा सबको सुझाव है कि कृपया हर सदस्य को अपनी मनोभावना व्यक्त करने के लिए मौका दीजिए। अगर उसने रूल्स के खिलाफ कुछ बोला, परम्परा के खिलाफ बोला, तो मेरे ध्यान में लाइए। मैं उसे देखूँगा।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: महोदय, इस सदन में एक पक्ष यह रखा गया है कि दलितों पर कैसा अत्याचार हुआ है, इसके कारण क्या हैं, लेकिन एक दूसरा पक्ष भी है। इस विजय स्तम्भ की अभिवादन सभा, जो पुणे में शनिवारवाड़ा के सामने जो हुई, उस अभिवादन सभा में, उन महार सैनिकों के शौर्य के बारे में बात कहनी चाहिए थी। लेकिन वहां जो बातें हुई, चाहे जिग्नेश मेवानी हों, चाहे उमर खालिद हों, वे इस देश के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने भड़काऊ भाषण देने का प्रयत्न किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, इनकी यह नीयत अच्छी नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह तो झगड़ा करवाने की नीयत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: जो भाषण वहां हुए हैं, वे भड़काऊ भाषण हुए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके कारण भी महाराष्ट्र का जो वातावरण है, वह बिगड़ा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका यह बाजू भी सदन के सामने आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप सीनियर हैं, आप बैठ जाइए।...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमर शंकर साबले: दलितों के ऊपर जो अत्याचार होता रहा है, वह तो निन्दनीय है ही, लेकिन इस निन्दा के पीछे कैसी विचाराधारा काम करती है, यह भी देश के सामने आना चाहिए। समाज से ऊपर उठकर और राजकीय पक्ष से ऊपर उठकर इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। जो हर दलित उत्पीड़न की बात होती है, वह निन्दाजनक है, लेकिन हर दलित उत्पीड़न में कांग्रेस संघ को लाने की जो कोशिश करती है, वह भी निन्दा करने लायक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बस अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी बात समाप्त हो गई है। Now, Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati; you wish to make an appeal.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, I may be given an extra minute. Sir, the reason is, I come from the family of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and Chhatrapati Sahu Maharaj. I would like to address some portion in Marathi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, please be brief.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: I would be brief, Sir.

Maharashtra is the land of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, Chhatrapati Sahu Maharaj, Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar and Mahatma Jyotiba Phule. We have always followed in

their footsteps and followed their ideologies; rather the entire nation follows it. I am deeply hurt and disturbed by the social unrest caused by the two communities. I have been travelling extensively in Maharashtra to get the Bahujan Samaj together. Today is the saddest day of my life seeing the violence between these two communities. We in Maharashtra have lived together for ages peacefully and harmoniously irrespective of the existence of various castes and religions. Shivaji Maharaj did not work for one community; he worked for the entire society. Sahu Maharaj also brought the Bahujan Samaj together, which had Marathas and the Dalits together and called it the Bahujan Samaj.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Dr. Ambedkar also worked against all caste discrimination, and not for what is happening in Maharashtra right now..

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your appeal, please?

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: I appeal to the people of Maharashtra to keep away from violence and the unwanted elements of society who are disturbing the peace and harmony in the society. *

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: सर, आपने कहा था कि होम मिनिस्टर साहब जवाब देंगे, उनका रिप्लाई आएगा।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: गवर्नमेंट का रिप्लाई नहीं आया।

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. I have already told him. They have taken note of it. Once the Home Minister comes, he will respond to this. The Home Minister was not well yesterday.

Zero Hour submissions now. Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

Need to rename West Bengal as Bangla

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I am making this Zero Hour submission in this august House to urge upon the Union Government to clear the name Bangla in place of West Bengal as passed by the West Bengal State Assembly.

Sir, West Bengal came into existence due to the partition of Bengal during our Independence. Sir, Bengal was at its peak of nationalist movement at the dawn of the 19th century, and eventually, emerged as a formidable threat to the British Raj. To curb this nationalist movement, the Britishers decided to divide Bengal in 1905, a move vehemently opposed by various leaders of the time, including Rabindranath Tagore himself.

*Hon. Member spoke in Marathi.

[Shri Ritabrata Banerjee]

The British Government passed the orders of partition in August 1905, which came into effect on October 16 of the same year. Tagore deftly used the concept of brotherhood, togetherness, and 'the thread of protection' as a medium to protest against the partition policy.

Following Tagore's clarion call, thousands of Hindus and Muslims in Kolkata, Dhaka, and Sylhet came out in the streets to tie Rakhi threads as a symbol of unity celebrating Raksha Bandhan.

Tagore's firebrand pen created immortal songs of anti-partition 'Amar Sonar Bangla, Ami Tomay Bhalobasi', Chirudin Tomar Aakash, Amar Praney Bajaibasi, Amar Sonar Bangla, Amar Tomar Bhalobasi.

Sir, both songs of Tagore became a war-cry for the proponents of the annulment of the partition. Due to the political protest, the two parts of Bengal were reunited on 12th December, 1911.

West Bengal and East Bengal came into existence when the Redcliffe Line was drawn from Debigunj of Cooch Behar in the north to the Sundarbans in the south.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: The people calling their mother in the same tongue, wearing the same dress, having the same food habit, were bifurcated.

Now, Sir, in 1971, Bangladesh was formed. Today, no geographical part of the then undivided Bengal is known as East Bengal. The East Bengal name remains only in the history, and through a century-old formidable Calcutta football giant, called the East Bengal Club.

Sir, so, it is necessary now to change the name of West Bengal as 'Bangla' in all three languages, that is Bengali, English and Hindi. The West Bengal State Assembly has passed a resolution in September 2017 in this regard. Sir, through you, I will urge upon the Union Government to clear the name BANGLA and honour the sentiments of the common people of West Bengal.

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

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee. Sir, this should be done immediately.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Government is taking note of it.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Ritabrata Banerjee.

**Need to fill the vacancy caused due to retirement of the
Chairperson of the National Green Tribunal**

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, thanks for giving me the opportunity to deliver my Zero Hour submission today. The subject of my Zero Hour submission is, filling up vacancy for the position of Chairperson of the National Green Tribunal. Sir, you know that Justice Swatanter Kumar retired as the Chairperson of the National Green Tribunal on December 19, 2017. Several important disputes are currently *sub judice* before the Tribunal. Chief among these disputes are, (i) a plea against alleged illegal mining of minerals in Saharanpur and the Yamuna river-bed; (ii) a matter on the issue of crop burning; (iii) a plea raising the issue of worsening air quality in Delhi; and, a matter about the alleged encroachment in the Agar-Bellandur wetlands.

All these matters have wide implications and require urgent hearing. These issues are only indicative of the varied disputes that the NGT hears, and deliberates on.

Section 6 of the National Green Tribunal Act gives the responsibility to the Central Government to appoint the Chairperson, in consultation with the Chief Justice. So far, the Government has only named an acting Chairperson. In the absence of a full-fledged Chairperson, the Tribunal would not be well-equipped to function effectively. This is not the first instance of delay in naming the Chairperson of a Tribunal. For instance, Justice Sirpurkar, who was the Chairperson of the Competition Appellate Tribunal, had retired on August 21, 2014. His replacement, Justice Singhvi was named on October 2, after a gap of six weeks.

Our tribunal system can function effectively only if the Government is proactive in naming replacements. The Government was fully aware that this vacancy would arise on 19th December. They were also aware of the several important matters currently *sub judice* before the National Green Tribunal. Justice Kumar's replacement should have been named in advance. I urge the Government to announce the new Chairperson of the National Green Tribunal as early as possible for the sake of our nation and for the sake of all our citizens. Thank you.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

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

SHRI A. V. SWAMY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Ms. Dola Sen.

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

Concern over job loss due to closure of the Indian Fireworks Industry

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the fireworks industry at Sivakasi in Tamil Nadu has closed down all its 840 factories due to an impossible situation caused by uncertainties. A fear of all-India ban on fireworks has frightened the fireworks factory owners thereby losing their licenses. They stand to lose their licenses and some eight lakh people are standing on the streets; the whole city is deserted. Because of this, the fireworks buyers have not made their investments. So, there is no purchase order for the past one month. Sir, the fireworks industry works throughout the year but the sales is only for a month before Deepavali. So, Sir, investments by buyers form the basic capital of the industry, some eight lakh people are depending upon the industry. No other country in the world has imposed a ban on fireworks.

Sir, every festival is celebrated with fireworks. In the U.S., it is the Independence Day, in the U.K., it is the Guy Fawkes Day and in China, it is the Chinese New Year Day. Then why in India it is so, Sir? Pollution is not because of fireworks alone. There are so many other causes like road dust, vehicular emission, stubble burning, thermal plants, etc., over which there is no control.

Sir, this Deepavali was celebrated in Delhi without fireworks. But Delhi was not devoid of pollution. It was literally a gas chamber after the Deepavali even without fireworks celebration. So, Sir, it can't be construed that one day's fireworks celebration will cause the whole pollution, but it costs the lives of so many people and the industry. It earns a lot of foreign exchange to our country through the fireworks industry.

Sir, this needs to be taken up very, very seriously. We need to keep in mind that this is the only product for which there is a mechanism already with the Government of India in controlling the emissions. The Fireworks Research and Development Centre has been created by the Government of India to undertake research and come out with eco-friendly fireworks whereas other emissions have no control. So, the only request to the Government is an exemption from Rule 3(B) of the Environment Protection Rules, 1986; it will be the only permanent solution. So, Sir, the Government should take it very seriously considering the lives of so many people and the economy of the country. Thank you, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman): Sir, I just would like to say that the issue raised by the hon. Member, Shri Tiruchi Siva, is very, very important for that region. With your permission, I would like to say that I will certainly convey that to the concerned Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. In America and other countries, it is all electronic fireworks and not like this one; but, anyhow, the Leader of the House is here; the Minister has said that she will convey it. I too have a concern because there is a divided opinion on that. Some people are very strong in their sentiments.

Now, Shri P. L. Punia.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

**Need to take back the increased fare in case of delayed running
of mail and superfast trains**

श्री पी. एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं भारतीय रेल से संबंधित विषय को उठाना चाहता हूँ। भारत का रेल नेटवर्क विश्व में चीन के बाद दूसरा सबसे बड़ा रेल नेटवर्क

[श्री पी. एल. पुनिया]

है, जिससे देश का अमीर हो या गरीब, लगभग 2 करोड़ 30 लाख यात्री प्रतिदिन यात्रा करते हैं, लेकिन उनकी यात्रा समय पर और सुरक्षित पूरी होगी, इस पर गम्भीर प्रश्न-चिन्ह लगते हैं।

देश में एक तरफ तो बुलेट ट्रेन की बात की जा रही है, वहीं दूसरी ओर रेलवे सुपरफास्ट चार्ज लेकर भी ट्रेनों को समय पर अपने गंतव्य तक नहीं पहुँचा पा रही है। सरकार ने गत तीन वर्षों में 200 मेल और एक्सप्रेस ट्रेनों को सुपरफास्ट ट्रेनों में बदलकर स्लीपर में 30 रुपये प्रति स्लीपर और ए.सी. में 45 रुपये से 75 रुपये तक प्रति यात्री सुपरफास्ट चार्ज के रूप में शुल्क बढ़ा दिया है। ट्रेनों के देरी से चलने पर भी यात्रियों को सुपरफास्ट का बढ़ा हुआ किराया ही देना होता है। हालत यह है कि कई ट्रेनों को सुपरफास्ट तो बनाया गया है, लेकिन वे आज तक सुपरफास्ट की स्पीड में नहीं चली हैं। सरकार ने रेलवे को जनता से * करने का माध्यम बनाया है। सुपरफास्ट चार्ज लगाकर रेलवे एक ट्रेन से सालाना डेढ़ करोड़ रुपये की कमाई कर रही है। भारत के नियंत्रक सी.ए.जी. ने भी इस पर कड़ी आपत्ति जताई है। अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है कि सुपर फास्ट ट्रेनों में देरी से पहुंचने पर यात्रियों से लिया गया अतिरिक्त चार्ज वापस करने की व्यवस्था की जाए या इस तरह का चार्ज लिया ही न जाए। लगातार लेट चल रही ट्रेनों को वापस डिग्रेड करके मेल या एक्सप्रेस में बदला जाए, समय पर सुरक्षित यात्रा के लिए डा. अनिल काकोडकर कमेटी की सिफारिशों को भी लागू किया जाए।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, आप बहुत अनुभवी हैं, इसमें * जैसा शब्द प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए, रेलवे एक पब्लिक ऑर्गनाइजेशन है। ठीक है, मैं आपकी भावना समझ सकता हूँ, मगर ऐसा शब्द नहीं होना चाहिए।

श्री संजीव कुमार (झारखंड): महोदय, मैं इस विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, may I respond?

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you want to respond, yes, you can.

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद ने बहुत अच्छी बात कही है, सब चिंतित रहते हैं ट्रेन लेट होने पर। लेकिन वर्षों से रेल में जो सुविधाएं बननी चाहिए थीं, वे 50 साल से, 40 साल से, 30 साल से सुविधाओं के अभाव में रेल के ऊपर जो ट्रैफिक है, जितना फ्रेट चलता है, पैसेंजर्स चलते हैं उतना पर्याप्त इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर न होने के कारण और सभी सांसद आते हैं और जनता की उम्मीद होती है कि और ज्यादा ट्रेनों चलें तथा और ज्यादा स्टॉपेज हों, उसके कारण स्वाभाविक है कि सुविधाएं बढ़ाने की सरकार कोशिश करती रही है। आजकल फॉग का मौसम है, हम सब देखते हैं कि सुबह फॉग कितना रहता है। हम सब देखते हैं कि सेफ्टी इंपॉर्टेंट है, इसके लिए ट्रेन में थोड़ा विलम्ब होना इन दिनों में हम इसलिए टॉलरेट करते हैं क्योंकि हम सेफ्टी को ज्यादा प्राथमिकता देते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the relief you are giving?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Safety involves track renewal. Track renewal involves that trains are going to get affected. अगर यह समय पर इतने सालों में किया गया होता तो शायद यह समस्या अब नहीं होती।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, धन्यवाद। श्री विवेक गुप्ता, संक्षेप में प्लीज, ताकि बाकी लोगों को भी मौका मिल सके। I don't think anybody will ask for Minister's response here afterwards because they will be losing their time.

**Need to grant Scheduled Caste status to the
Kurmi community in West Bengal**

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Sir, inspired by my leader, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, I am here today to talk about the 50 lakh Kurmis in West Bengal. Sir, in the 1913 List they were part of the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste List, but in 1931, mysteriously they were removed from that List. Since then, they have been ignored. Even in 1951, the master list was prepared and then they were again ignored. Sir, recently, the West Bengal Government has constituted West Bengal Kurmi Development and Cultural Board in 2017. My leader has tried, in her own way, to give them recognition and benefits. Sir, she is trying to revive the Kurmali language which is dying out and also the Jhumur dance form, which is again listed as a heritage dance form and is supposed to be protected by the Planning Commission and NITI Aayog as well. Sir, these people are mostly living around the forest areas and they have been described as tribals, but they are not getting any benefits under the Tribal Act and other benefits available to tribals. Sir, the All India Kurmi Kshatriya Mahasabha (AIKKM) which was formed in 1910, has been fighting to include the Kurmis in the Central List of Backward Classes. Sir, I would request, through you, to the Government to give them their due recognition, include them as Scheduled Caste, as my leader has demanded, and give them their due benefits so that they can also get their recognizable dues. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Vivek Gupta.

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Vivek Gupta.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Vivek Gupta.

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Vivek Gupta.

**Need to implement the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act
in its true letter and spirit**

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, my subject is implementation of A.P. Reorganisation Act in its true letter and spirit. Sir, the then UPA Government, with the consent and on the demand made by the then Opposition party, the BJP, made several provisions, on 20th February, 2014, for the all-round development of the State by a special category status to the State. But, even after the expiry of nearly four years, provisions of the Act are yet to be implemented. The ruling party in Andhra Pradesh, which is in alliance with BJP, running the Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Come to the issue. आप विषय पर आइए।

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, it is about implementation of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act in its true letter and spirit. That is my demand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want that provisions of the Act should be implemented in its true letter and spirit. Is it your main demand?

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Yes, Sir. All Sections of the AP Reorganisation Act have to be implemented in time without burdening the State in any way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. The only thing is, if you take party's name, they will say something and you will say something and the subject will go off track. That is my worry. Otherwise, the point you have raised will go on record and the Government will look into it.

DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I urge upon the Government of India to immediately implement provisions of the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, in its true letter and spirit.

**Concern over cancellation of H-1B Visa Programme by the
Administration of USA**

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of this House a proposal being considered by the US Department of Homeland Security under President, Mr. Donald Trump.

The plan is not to extend H-1B Visas for those waiting for the Green Card which would grant them a permanent residency. Sir, currently, such workers are allowed extension of their H-1B Visa, usually, indefinitely, until the Green Card process is completed. But, if this proposal is accepted, H-1B Visa-holders would have to exit

the US till the process is completed. This has the potential to adversely impact lives of lakhs of Indians who are on the risk of deportation. It also affects their families and companies.

Sir, more than 50 per cent of 85,000 H-1B Visas currently issued every year go to Indians. Based on the backlog, more than 2 lakh Indians with H-1B Visas will be affected by this. They are the huge contributors to the wealth creation in the US. So, it is also bad for the US to do this kind of a disruptive move. But, still, it is being considered.

In view of this, I urge the Government to engage with the US administration as well with Indian and American companies to address this issue. Otherwise, make plans to assist all these people who are facing the risk of having to come back home in a disruptive manner.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): चेयरमैन साहब ने भी कहा है कि यह बहुत important issue है। वहां पर हजारों भारतीय युवा हैं, उन सब का करियर खतरे में आ गया है और उन सब को भारत आना पड़ेगा तथा ग्रीन कार्ड का इंतजार करना पड़ेगा। वहां से बहुत सारी फैमिलीज़ डिस्प्लेस हो जाएंगी। इससे बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा, two trillion dollars का contribution इन भारतीयों की वजह से अमेरिका की economy में है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rajeev Shukla, please, you only have to associate.

श्री राजीव शुक्ल: पिछली बार माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां गए थे और उन्होंने यह मामला ट्रंप एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन से उठाया था। हम सरकार से जानना चाहते हैं कि उसके बाद क्या हुआ और क्या response हुआ, क्योंकि वहां की Homeland Security अभी लगातार इस issue पर बल दे रही है और आगे बढ़ रही है। अगर यह निर्णय हो गया, तो फिर हजारों भारतीय बड़ी मुश्किल में फंस जाएंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार की ट्रंप प्रशासन से क्या बातचीत हो रही है, उसके बारे में हाउस को अवगत कराया जाए।

SHRI PRADEEP TAMTA (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague, Prof. Rajeev Gowda.

SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague, Prof. Rajeev Gowda.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Prof. Rajeev Gowda.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Prof. Rajeev Gowda.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague, Prof. Rajeev Gowda.

श्री महेंद्र सिंह माहरा (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं भी अपने आपको इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**Need to issue direction to SBI authorities to furnish adequate details
of educational loans to borrowers of erstwhile SBT**

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I wish to raise an important issue emerged as a result of the merger of State Bank of Travancore with the State Bank of India.

A section of parents and students in Kerala who availed education loan are in panic. Repayment of education loan is a very big problem throughout India. Thousands and thousands of students who availed loan are not in a position to repay their loan due to non-availability of jobs after their studies. Considering the situation, the Government of Kerala has declared an educational loan relief package for defaulted students. Sir, ₹ 900 crores has been earmarked for this purpose. Out of this, 60 per cent of the loan amount would be met by the State Government. The decision of the Government of Kerala to execute this relief package is widely appreciated by every corner of the State. But, now, almost 20,000 students who availed education loan from the SBT before merger with the SBI, are not in a position even to apply for relief declared by the Government of Kerala. When they approached the same branch which is now run by the SBI, it is not ready to receive application for relief package. The SBI says that before merger, the pending liability of the SBT has been transferred to Reliance Asset Reconstruction Company. So, now, loans issued by the SBT are not the liability of the SBI. The SBT is no more. The attitude of the SBI is not co-operative to settle this vital issue. The relief package aims at direct transfer of financial assistance to the concerned bank.

Neither the State Bank of India nor the Reliance Asset and Reconstruction Company is ready to furnish adequate details of the loans to the Government.

Hence my appeal is that the Union Government should interfere in this matter with due gravity and appropriate instruction....

12.00 Noon

MR. CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour is over. The Question Hour is going to start now, Somaprasadji. That is why I was signalling to you. I wanted to reach the last one, to Anand Sharmaji's matter also, but I could not. Still, we have done a good work. Now, Question Hour.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is one issue which we want to raise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; not now please.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

स्कूलों में बीच में ही पढ़ाई छोड़ देने वाले बालक/बालिकाएं

*181. श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान देश में स्कूलों में बीच में ही पढ़ाई छोड़ देने वाले बालक/बालिकाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या तत्संबंधी कारणों का पता लगाये जाने के लिए कोई सर्वेक्षण कराया गया है; और

(ग) स्कूली शिक्षा प्रदान किए जाने हेतु कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं और विगत तीन वर्षों के दौरान उनके अन्तर्गत कितनी धनराशि व्यय की गई है तथा उसका क्या परिणाम हुआ है?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक आयोजना और प्रशासन संस्थापन (एनआईईपीए) मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत स्वायत्त निकाय है जो एकीकृत जिला शिक्षा सूचना प्रणाली (यूडीआईएसई) के जरिए सभी राज्यों और संघ राज्यक्षेत्रों से ड्राप आउट दरों सहित विभिन्न शैक्षिक सूचकांकों पर वार्षिक 04 आधार पर सभी स्कूलों (सरकारी, सहायता-प्राप्त और निजी) से सूचना एकत्र करता है। (यूडीआईएसई) आंकड़ों के अनुसार वार्षिक औसत ड्रॉप आउट दर प्रतिशत में उपलब्ध है, इससे संबंधित विवरण (नीचे देखिए) में दिया गया है:

वार्षिक औसत ड्रॉप आउट दर (अखिल भारत)

बालक

वर्ष	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	कक्षा XI से XII
2012-13	4.68%	2.30%	14.54%	-
2013-14	4.53%	3.09%	17.93%	1.48%
2014-15	4.36%	3.49%	17.21%	0.25%

बालिकाएं

वर्ष	प्राथमिक	उच्च प्राथमिक	माध्यमिक	कक्षा XI से XII
2012-13	4.66%	4.01%	14.54%	-
2013-14	4.14%	4.49%	17.79%	1.61%
2014-15	3.88%	4.60%	16.88%	-
कुल				
2012-13	4.67%	3.13%	14.54%	-
2013-14	4.34%	3.77%	17.86%	1.54%
2014-15	4.13%	4.03%	17.06%	-

स्रोत: यूडीआईएसई, 2013-14, 2014-15 और 2015-16

टिप्पणी: नकारात्मक ड्राप आउट वाले राज्यों की रिपोर्ट नहीं की गई है।

देश में स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों का अनुमान लगाने के लिए मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय ने तीन स्वतंत्र सर्वेक्षण किए हैं। ये सर्वेक्षण वर्ष 2005, 2009 और 2014 में किए गए हैं। वर्ष 2014 में 6-13 वर्ष आयु वर्ग के स्कूल न जाने वाले बच्चों के अखिल भारतीय सर्वेक्षण से पता चला कि इस आयु वर्ग में वर्ष 2005 में किए गए सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार 134.6 लाख की बच्चों की तुलना में 60.64 लाख बच्चे स्कूल नहीं जा रहे हैं। सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार स्कूल न जाने के मुख्य कारण गरीबी/आर्थिक कारण, बच्चे की पढ़ाई में रुचि न होना, बच्चे का किसी विकलांगता से ग्रस्त होना अथवा खराब स्वास्थ्य, बच्चे की स्कूल जाने की बहुत कम उम्र होना, बच्चे की घरेलू कार्यों में सहायता की जरूरत होना, अभिभावकों द्वारा शिक्षा को जरूरी न समझना अथवा घर का मुखिया होना आदि हैं।

(ग) यह मंत्रालय राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की भागीदारी से देश में स्कूल शिक्षा से संबंधित प्रमुख केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं यथा सर्व शिक्षा अभियान (एसएसए), राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान (आरएमएसए), मध्याह्न भोजन (एमडीए) कार्यान्वित कर रहा है।

देश भर में 6-14 वर्ष के आयु वर्ग के बच्चों की प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा के सर्वसुलभीकरण लिए एसएसए कार्यान्वित किया जाता है। इसके समग्र लक्ष्यों में सर्व सुलभ पहुंच और बच्चों को स्कूल में बनाए रखना, शिक्षा में जेंडर और सामाजिक अंतराल को पाटना और बच्चों के अधिगम स्तर में संवृद्धि करना शामिल हैं। एसएसए में विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों का प्रावधान है। जिनमें नए स्कूल खोलना, स्कूलों और अतिरिक्त शिक्षण कक्षों का निर्माण करना, शौचालयों और पेय जल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना, अतिरिक्त शिक्षकों का प्रावधान, आवधिक शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण और अकादमिक संसाधन सहायता, वर्दियां, पाठ्यपुस्तकें, अधिगम उपलब्धि हेतु सहायता आदि शामिल हैं।

पिछले 3 वर्ष के दौरान एसएसए के अंतर्गत जारी किया गया केंद्रीय हिस्सा और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए व्यय का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:-

(लाख रुपए में)

वर्ष	केंद्र द्वारा जारी निधियां	व्यय*
2014-15	2403016.25	4190986.17
2015-16	2159014.41	4422718.48
2016-17	2165744.85	4885824.93

*टिप्पणी: उपरोक्त दर्शाया गया व्यय, केंद्र द्वारा जारी राशि, राज्य द्वारा जारी शेर, वित्त आयोग द्वारा प्रदत्त राशि और विविध आय, यदि कोई हो, की प्राप्तियों की तुलना में है।

एसएसए के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के कारण प्रारंभिक स्तर पर समग्र शैक्षणिक परिदृश्य में सुधार हुआ है। वर्ष 2009-10 में प्रारंभिक स्कूलों में बच्चों का कुल नामांकन 18.79 करोड़ था, जो वर्ष 2015-16 में बढ़कर 19.67 करोड़ हो गया है। यूडीआईएसई 2015-16 के अनुसार प्राथमिक स्तर पर सकल नामांकन अनुपात (जीईआर) 99.21% और उच्च प्राथमिक स्तर पर 92.81% है जो प्राथमिक स्तर पर सर्वसुलभ नामांकन दर्शाता है। वर्ष 2009-10 में छात्र शिक्षक अनुपात (पीटीआर) 32 था, जो वर्ष 2015-16 में बढ़कर 25 हो गया। वर्ष 2009-10 में प्राथमिक से उच्च प्राथमिक में पारगमन (ट्रांजिट) दर 85.17% थी जो वर्ष 2014-15 में बढ़कर 90.14% हो गई है। गुणवत्तापरक प्रारंभिक शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सभी प्रारंभिक कक्षाओं के अधिगम परिणामों के कक्षा-वार, विषय-वार, अधिगम परिणामों के संदर्भ शामिल करने हेतु दिनांक 20 फरवरी, 2017 को निःशुल्क और अनिवार्य बाल शिक्षा का केंद्रीय अधिकार (आरटीई) अधिनियम, 2010 में संशोधन किया गया है।

आरएमएसए में नए माध्यमिक स्कूलों की स्थापना और वर्तमान माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अवसंरचनात्मक सुदृढीकरण, बालिका छात्रावासों के प्रावधान, स्कूलों में आईसीटी कार्यक्रमों, विकलांग छात्रों हेतु समावेशी शिक्षा और माध्यमिक स्तर पर विशेष रूप से अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति, अल्पसंख्यक और बालिकाओं की ड्राप आउट दर को कम करने और नामांकन दर में वृद्धि के लिए व्यावसायिक शिक्षा द्वारा पहुंच में सुधार का प्रावधान है। आरएमएसए के अंतर्गत जागरूकता कार्यक्रम, अधिगम वृद्धि हेतु विशेष प्रशिक्षण, नामांकन और बच्चों को स्कूलों में बनाए रखने का अभियान, शिक्षकों के सेवाकालीन और प्रवेश प्रशिक्षण, अतिरिक्त शिक्षकों के प्रावधान आदि जैसे कार्यक्रमों को भी सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

पिछले 3 वर्ष के दौरान एसएसए के अंतर्गत जारी किया गया केंद्रीय हिस्सा और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए व्यय का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

(लाख रुपए में)

वर्ष	जारी केंद्रीय शेर	व्यय (राज्य शेर और पिछले वर्षों के अव्यययित शेष सहित)
2014-15	338972.92	540732.50
2015-16	354492.77	687866.97
2016-17	368826.96	793371.94

आरएमएसए के अंतर्गत कार्यान्वित विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों के कारण माध्यमिक स्तर पर समग्र शैक्षिक परिदृश्यों में सुधार हुए हैं जिन्हें नीचे दर्शाया गया है:

क्र.सं.	सूचकांक	एसएसई* 2009-10	यूडीआईएसई 2015-16
1.	सकल नामांकन अनुपात (कुल)	62.90	80.01
2.	जीईआर (छात्र)	66.70	79.16
3.	जीईआर (छात्राएं)	58.70	80.97
4.	सकल पढ़ाई अनुपात	68.22 (2011-12)	86.48
5.	जेंडर समानता सूचकांक	0.88	1.01 (2014-15)
6.	नामांकन में जेंडर अंतराल	10	5 (2014-15)

*स्कूल शिक्षा के आंकड़े

स्कूलों में मध्याह्न भोजन योजना (एमडीएम) का राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम सरकारी, सरकारी सहायता-प्राप्त, एसएसए के अंतर्गत मदरसों और मकतबों सहित विशेष प्रशिक्षण केंद्रों की कक्षा I-VIII में अध्ययनरत सभी स्कूली बच्चों को कवर करता है। मध्याह्न भोजन योजना का उद्देश्य भूख और शिक्षा की दो प्रमुख समस्याओं का समाधान करना है। योजना के अंतर्गत खाद्यान्नों की लागत, खाद्यान्नों को एफसीआई डिपो से स्कूलों और प्रबंधन तक पहुंचाने, स्कूलों में रसोई उपकरणों के प्रापण/प्रतिस्थापन, कुकिंग लागत, रसोइया-सह-सहायकों के मानदेय के भुगतान और रसोई-सह-भंडार गृह के निर्माण हेतु केंद्रीय सहायता प्रदान की जाती है।

पिछले 3 वर्ष के दौरान एसएसए के अंतर्गत जारी किया गया केंद्रीय हिस्सा और राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा सूचित किए गए व्यय का विवरण नीचे दिया गया है:

(लाख रुपए में)

वर्ष	केंद्र द्वारा जारी निधियां	व्यय*
2014-15	1046521	1131628
2015-16	913231	991221
2016-17	947861	922462

* व्यय में पिछले वित्त वर्ष का अव्ययित शेष भी शामिल है।

वर्ष 2016-17 के दौरान योजना के अंतर्गत 11.40 लाख संस्थानों में अध्ययनरत 9.78 करोड़ बच्चे लाभान्वित हुए। मध्याह्न भोजन योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों द्वारा कुल 25.38 लाख रसोइया-सह-सहायक नियुक्त किए गए।

Drop out in schools

†*181. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of boys/girls who dropped out of schools in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether any survey has been carried out to find out the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of schemes being implemented to impart school education and the amount spent thereon during the last three years and the outcome thereof?

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

Statement

(a) and (b): The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), an autonomous body under Ministry of Human Resource Development, collects information from all the schools (government, aided and private) annually on various educational indicators including drop-out rate across all States and UTs through Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE). As per U-DISE data annual average dropout rate is available in percentage, details in this regard are as under:

Annual Average Dropout Rate (All India)

Years	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Class XI to XII
Boys				
2012-13	4.68%	2.30%	14.54%	-
2013-14	4.53%	3.09%	17.93%	1.48%
2014-15	4.36%	3.49%	17.21%	0.25%
Girls				
2012-13	4.66%	4.01%	14.54%	-
2013-14	4.14%	4.49%	17.79%	1.61%
2014-15	3.88%	4.60%	16.88%	-

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Years	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Class XI to XII
Total				
2012-13	4.67%	3.13%	14.54%	-
2013-14	4.34%	3.77%	17.86%	1.54%
2014-15	4.13%	4.03%	17.06%	-

Source: U-DISE, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Note: States reporting negative dropout rate have not been reported.

Ministry of Human Resource Development has commissioned three independent surveys to estimate out of school children in the country. These surveys were conducted in the years 2005, 2009 and 2014. The All India survey of Out of School Children in 6-13 years age group conducted in 2014 revealed that there are 60.64 lakh out of school children in this age group, as compared to 134.6 lakh as per 2005 survey. The major reasons for out of school children reported in the survey are poverty/economic reason, child not interested in studies, child suffering with some disability or poor health, child too young to be attending school, child needed to help in domestic work, education not considered necessary by the parents or Head of the household etc.

(c) This Ministry implements three major centrally sponsored schemes namely Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) related to school education in the country in partnership with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

SSA is implemented for universalising elementary education for the children in the age group of 6-14 years across the country. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. SSA provides for a variety of interventions, including opening of new schools, construction of schools and additional classrooms, toilets and drinking water facilities, provisioning for additional teachers, periodic teacher training and academic resource support, uniforms, textbooks, support for learning achievement etc.

The detail of central share released and expenditure reported by the States and UTs under SSA during last three years is as under:-

(₹ in Lakh)		
Year	Central share released	Expenditure*
2014-15	2403016.25	4190986.17
2015-16	2159014.41	4422718.48
2016-17	2165744.85	4885824.93

* Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State share release, Finance Commission Award and Miscellaneous incomes, if any.

Due to various interventions implemented under SSA, there have been improvements in overall educational scenario at elementary level. The total enrolment in elementary schools has risen from 18.79 crore children in 2009-10 to 19.67 crore children in 2015-16. As per UDISE 2015-16, Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is 99.21% for primary and 92.81% for upper primary level, which indicates universal enrolment at primary level. The Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) has improved from 32 in 2009-10 to 25 in 2015-16. The transition rate from primary to upper primary has gone up from 85.17% in 2009-10 to 90.14% in 2014-15. In order to ensure quality elementary education, the Central Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Rules, 2010 have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes for all elementary classes.

RMSA provides for improving access by establishing new secondary schools and infrastructural strengthening of existing secondary schools, provision of Girls Hostels, ICT interventions in schools, Inclusive education for disabled students and vocational education to reduce dropout and to increase enrolment rate especially of students of SC, ST, Minority and girls at secondary stage. Interventions like awareness programme, special teaching for learning enhancement, enrolment and retention drives, in-service and induction training of teachers, provision of additional teachers etc. are also supported under RMSA.

The detail of Central share released and expenditure reported by the States and UTs under RMSA during last three years is as under:—

(₹ in Lakh)

Year	Central share released	Expenditure (including state share and unspent balance of previous years)
2014-15	338972.92	540732.50
2015-16	354492.77	687866.97
2016-17	368826.96	793371.94

Due to various interventions implemented under RMSA, there have been improvements in overall educational scenario at secondary level as tabulated below:

Sl.No.	Indicator	SSE*2009-10	UDISE 2015-16
1.	Gross Enrolment Ratio (Total)	62.90	80.01
2.	GER (Boys)	66.70	79.16
3.	GER (Girls)	58.70	80.97

Sl.No.	Indicator	SSE* 2009-10	UDISE 2015-16
4.	Gross Access Ratio	68.22 (2011-12)	86.48
5.	Gender Parity Index	0.88	1.01 (2014-15)
6.	Gender Gap in enrolment	10	5 (2014-15)

*Statistics of School Education

The National Programme of MDM in schools covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-Aided, Special Training Centres including Madarsas and Maqtabas supported under SSA. The objectives of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme are to address the twin problems of hunger and education. Under the scheme, Central assistance is provided for cost of food grains, transportation of food grains from FCI depot to Schools, procurement/replacement of kitchen devices in schools, cooking cost, payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers and construction of kitchen-cum-stores.

The detail of central share released and expenditure reported by the States and UTs under MDM during last three years is as under:—

(₹ in Lakh)		
Year	Central share released	Expenditure*
2014-15	1046521	1131628
2015-16	913231	991221
2016-17	947861	922462

* Expenditure includes unspent balance from previous financial year.

During 2016-17, 9.78 crore children studying in 11.40 lakh institutions were benefitted under the Scheme. A total of 25.38 lakh cook-cum-helpers have been engaged by the States/UTs under Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर, मैं बिना भूमिका बांधे सीधे अपने प्रश्न पर आती हूँ। सर, एशिया में भारत में महिला dropouts की संख्या सब से अधिक है। इक्कीसवीं सदी में देश में प्राइमरी में तकरीबन साढ़े चार फीसदी और सेकेंडरी आते-आते dropouts की संख्या अठारह फीसदी हो जाती है और अगर लड़कियों के आंकड़े लें, तो यह अट्ठाईस फीसदी तक पहुंच जाते हैं। सर, ये आंकड़े बता रहे हैं कि शिक्षा में कतई सुधार नहीं हुआ है। सर, तीन साल पहले dropouts की संख्या चौदह प्रतिशत थी, लेकिन इन तीन सालों में यह चौदह प्रतिशत से बढ़कर सत्रह प्रतिशत हो गयी है। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, dropouts का प्रश्न महत्वपूर्ण है। आप ने छात्राओं के बारे में कहा है, इस के अनेक कारण थे। उसमें एक बड़ा कारण छात्राओं के लिए toilets का न होना

था। सर, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पहले ही वर्ष में घोषित किया कि एक साल में सभी स्कूलों में toilets बनाए जाएंगे और ये साढ़े चार लाख से ज्यादा स्कूलों में बन भी गए हैं। उसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि इस कारण से जो dropout हो रहा था, वह कम हुआ। सर, अब इस का एक ही कारण नहीं होता है, कारण बहुत हैं। सर, 2009 में कानून आया और पहली से आठवीं तक की परीक्षाएं खत्म हुईं। उनके खत्म होने के कारण नौवीं कक्षा में dropouts होते हैं क्योंकि उन्हें नौवीं में कुछ आता ही नहीं है। सर, पिछले 10 सालों की अनेक स्कूलों की स्थिति "स्कूल आना, जाना और खाना" जैसी हो गयी। ये केवल "मिड-डे मील स्कूल" बनकर रह गए और वहां accountability नहीं थी। इसलिए इस सरकार ने learning outcomes तैयार किए ताकि उन्हें पहली से आठवीं तक हर विषय का पर्याप्त ज्ञान प्राप्त हो। सर, accountability of teachers भी होती है और इसी कारण हम 15 लाख टीचर्स की ट्रेनिंग भी कर रहे हैं, जिससे कि शिक्षा interesting हो। छात्राओं को लगे कि मुझे क्लास में बैठना चाहिए और इस के लिए हमने बड़े कदम उठाए हैं और इन से अगले दो सालों में dropout को रोकने के बहुत अच्छे परिणाम आएंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, second supplementary. My advice applies to both Ministers and Members.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर, यह योजना तब काम करेगी, जब उसे लागू करने वाले लोग होंगे। आप शिक्षा से जुड़ी रिक्तियों को वर्षों तक नहीं भरते। सर, छत्तीसगढ़ और अन्य जगहों में ऐसे कई स्कूल हैं, जहां केवल एक अध्यापिका के भरोसे स्कूल चल रहा है। ऐसे में आप कैसे स्थिति सुधार पाएंगे, यह मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूं?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, अपने देश में Right to Education Act में यह कहा गया है कि 30 से 35 विद्यार्थियों पर एक टीचर होना चाहिए, लेकिन अपने यहां 25 विद्यार्थियों के लिए एक टीचर है। सर, टीचर्स की कमी नहीं है, लेकिन यह स्थिति सारे मुख्य शहरों में है और 1 लाख गांवों में एक टीचर का स्कूल है। सर, यह deployment ठीक न होने के कारण होता है। इसलिए हमने सभी राज्यों से कहा है कि इनकी deployment ठीक तरीके से होनी चाहिए और अगली 15 तारीख को देश के स्कूली शिक्षा मंत्रियों की 'CABE Committee' की मीटिंग होगी, उसमें हम इस विषय पर प्राथमिकता से विचार करेंगे।

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very complex problem. There can't be one-size-fits-all type of solution. I recall that in Western Rajasthan, in the 60's -- there is pastoral economy there -- we tried peripatetic teachers. They move along with the shepherds children and teach them. So, this type of an innovative solution has been found out for each area depending on the problem of dropouts.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you giving suggestion?

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Yes, Sir.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, Right to Education की एक casualty यह है कि हमारे यहां महाराष्ट्र में जो शुगर कारखाने हैं, उनमें कटाई करने वाले मजदूरों के लिए अनेक स्वयंसेवी संस्थाएं

और सभी शुगर फैक्टरी के लोग भी शुगर स्कूल चलाते थे। अब यह infrastructure-led कानून बनने के कारण वे सब गैर-कानूनी हो गए हैं। जो अनौपचारिक और महत्वपूर्ण शिक्षा continuous मिलती थी, वह माइग्रेन्ट मजदूरों को नहीं मिलती, यह भी drop-out का एक बड़ा कारण है।

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, the hon. Minister has given us detailed explanations but the fact of the matter is quite fundamental. Unless you can influence State Governments, most of the schools are in severe state of disrepair. कई स्कूलों में एक ही class room में सारा दिन अलग-अलग classes की पढ़ाई की जाती है। महिला teachers की कई अलग समस्याएं हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपका question क्या है?

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: What have you done to empower women teachers to go into rural areas for posting? There is no infrastructure existing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Mr. Minister.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: There are no incentives or facilities for women teachers to go there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: And, are you aware that teachers sub-lease their jobs in most of your schools, particularly, in U.P. and Bihar?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Madam. Question.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: That is the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Is he aware that the teachers sub-lease their jobs and incompetent people are teaching?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. I have already called the Minister. Please.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, यह सच्चाई है कि कुछ जगह शिक्षक खुद नहीं जाते हैं और वहां पर किसी दूसरे को भेजने का काम करते हैं, इसलिए हमने तीन उपाय किए हैं। एक, बहुत जगह उनकी electronically present mark करने की व्यवस्था अनेक राज्यों में शुरू हुई है।

दूसरे, राजस्थान जैसे राज्य ने एक अच्छा काम किया है कि जो भी original शिक्षक हैं, जिनकी actually नियुक्ति हुई है, उनके फोटोज स्कूल में लगाते हैं और उन पर लिखते हैं कि ये हमारे आदरणीय गुरुजन हैं। इसमें किसी को कोई objection भी नहीं होता है। यह parents को, गांव को और सबको पता चलता है कि कौन शिक्षक है और इससे पुरानी प्रथाएं भी समाप्त होंगी। हम इसके लिए और भी technology का उपयोग करके, चुस्त व्यवस्था बना रहे हैं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने अपने लिखित उत्तर के (ग) में कहा है कि अभिभावकों अथवा घर के मुखिया द्वारा शिक्षा को जरूरी न समझना। मान्यवर, यह तो देश के नागरिकों का अपमान है। देश की असली समस्या गरीबी और स्कूलों का न होना है। मान्यवर, शामली का सरदार वल्लभ भाई इन्टर कॉलेज, जो गंगेरू में था, वहां से सैकड़ों बच्चियों घर जा रही थीं। उनमें से एक बारहवीं कक्षा की छात्रा सोनी कश्यप की गला रेतकर हत्या कर दी गई।

श्री सभापति: आप अपना सवाल पूछिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि देश के लोग अभिभावकों का अपमान कर रहे हैं। जब स्कूल होगा, तो अध्यापक भी होंगे और वे बच्चों को जरूर पढ़ाएंगे।

श्री सभापति: सवाल प्लीज़।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, मेरा यह सवाल है कि देश में ऐसे कितने मजरे व फॉरेस्ट विलेजेज हैं, जहां पर स्कूल नहीं हैं, तो माननीय मंत्री जी कब तक वहां स्कूल व अध्यापकों की व्यवस्था करवा देंगे?

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: करीब सभी स्कूलों की मैपिंग हो गई है और अभी एक किलोमीटर के दायरे में सभी जगह प्राथमिक स्कूल हैं। जहां ऐसी स्थिति है कि चार छात्राएं हैं और पांच शिक्षक हैं, तो ऐसे स्कूलों का भी consolidation करके, उनके transport की भी व्यवस्था की है, तो अनेक राज्यों ने ऐसे भी प्रयोग किए हैं। इसलिए 'सबको शिक्षा, अच्छी शिक्षा' हम इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं।

श्री सभापति: यह समस्या और यह subject बहुत महत्वपूर्ण था, मेरे पास 12 नाम आए हैं, लेकिन मैं क्या कर सकता हूं, मैं केवल तीन ही लोगों को बोलने का मौका दे सकता हूं। हम आगे देखेंगे कि इस पर क्या करना है। Question No. 182. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Please. ...(Interruptions)... Question No. 182. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... But there is no name. Otherwise, we would have gone for a Short Notice Discussion also. ...(Interruptions)... Please.

Repeal of Habitual Offenders Act

*182. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking into consideration the recommendations made by the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes to repeal the Habitual Offenders Act; and

(b) the initiatives taken by Government for upliftment of Denotified Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Government of India constituted, in the year 2005, the National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes, popularly known as Renke Commission, which submitted its report on 30.06.2008. The Commission did not recommend the repeal of the Habitual Offenders Act.

Government of India further constituted, in January, 2015, another National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) for a period of three years. This Commission's Terms of Reference are as follows:—

- (a) To prepare a State-wise list of castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes.
- (b) To identify the castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes in the Lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List/State List of Other Backward Classes.
- (c) To identify the castes belonging to Denotified and Nomadic Tribes which have not been included in the Lists of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Central List of Other Backward Classes and to pursue their case for inclusion in these lists depending on the modalities laid down for the purpose.
- (d) To identify the places where DNTs are densely populated.
- (e) To evaluate the progress of the development of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes under the Union and the States.
- (f) To suggest appropriate measures in respect of Denotified and Nomadic Tribes to be undertaken by the Central Government or the State Government.
- (g) Any other related work as may be assigned by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

In June, 2017, the Commission submitted its Interim Report, *inter alia*, recommending the need for review and if agreed repeal of the Habitual Offenders Act, 1952. The term of the Commission ends on 08-01-2018 and it is yet to submit its Final Report.

(b) The Government has launched two schemes since 2014-15 for welfare of DNTs:—

- (i) **Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs:** It is a centrally sponsored scheme launched from 2014-15 for the welfare of DNT students who are not covered under SC, ST or OBC. The income limit for eligibility is ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum and the scheme is implemented through State Government/UT Administration. The following releases have been made since its inception in 2014-15:

(₹ in crores)			
Year	Revised Estimates	Amount released	No. of beneficiaries*
2014-15	4.00	3.50	3.76 lakh
2015-16	4.50	4.50	2.59 lakh
2016-17	4.50	4.50	3.61 lakh
2017-18	6.00	3.07	Awaited
(Budget Estimates)			

* Number of beneficiaries includes the beneficiaries from State Government fund also.

- (ii) **Nanaji Deshmukh scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls:** It is also a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2014-15 implemented through State Government/UT Administration/Central Universities. The scheme aims at providing hostel facilities to students belonging to those DNT students who are not covered under SC, ST or OBC, to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education. The income limit for eligibility is ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum.

The Government would provide for a maximum of 500 seats per annum at ₹ 3.00 lakh per seat in the hostel. This is to be shared in the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and States.

Additionally ₹ 5,000/- per seat for furniture is provided. Thus for 100 seats, the cost comes to ₹ 3.05 crore (₹ 3.00 crore per 100 seats hostel construction and ₹ 5.00 lakh for furniture for 100 seats)

So far, no complete proposal has been received from any of the States.

In addition, from the year 2017-18, the scheme “Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)” has been extended to DNTs and EBCs as “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Skill Development of Backward Classes (OBCs)/Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs)/Economic Backward Classes (EBCs)”.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Renke Commission appointed by the Government of India has not recommended for the repeal of the Habitual Offenders Act. Sir, because of this Act, these subjected tribes are stigmatized as criminals, and whatever activities they are undertaking are considered as crimes after various enactments. Sir, their livelihood is totally deprived. Sir, performing acrobatics on the road and juggling has now been declared a criminal offence as per the anti-begging law in some States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, what is your question?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I am coming to the question. It is a very important question.

Most of the people earn their livelihood by training animals. The Wildlife Protection Act prevents them from doing that too. In such a situation, they are left with no livelihood. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, through the Make-in-India campaign, these people, who are rich in culture and are also skilled artisans, are given some livelihood by the Government. What are the initiatives that the Government has taken to provide alternative livelihood to these people when all other means have been prohibited?

श्री कृष्ण पाल: आदरणीय सभापति जी, माननीय सांसद जी ने सही कहा है कि आज भी उनको अभ्यासिक अपराधी माना जाता है। माननीय सदस्यों को मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि 2005 में एक आयोग बना था, जिसे रेणके कमिशन कहा जाता है, उसने साल 2008 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी, लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट में इस विषय पर कोई संस्तुति नहीं की गई थी। फिर उनकी समस्या को देखते हुए जो अब 2015 में आयोग बना है, उसने अभी दो दिन बाद 8 जनवरी को अपनी रिपोर्ट देनी है। उन्होंने अपनी अंतरिम रिपोर्ट, जो पहले दी थी, उसमें उन्होंने संस्तुति की थी कि इसके बारे में विचार कर रहे हैं। अब इसकी अंतिम रिपोर्ट दो दिन बाद आनी है और मैं समझता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट के आने के बाद उस पर निश्चित तौर पर सरकार कार्रवाई करेगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the *narikkuruva* community in Tamil Nadu, who are actually qualified to be a Scheduled Tribe, are not so. A Bill in this regard was moved earlier, but that was suspended. Now, it seems that the Cabinet has approved the Bill, but it has not been brought yet. Because of this, those people are not able to avail the benefits that are extended by the Government. When does the Government propose to table that Bill and declare them as Scheduled Tribes?

श्री कृष्ण पाल: माननीय सभापति जी, सदस्य जी ने जो सवाल उठाया है, उसकी जानकारी फिलहाल मेरे पास नहीं है। जल्दी ही लिखित में इसकी जानकारी उनको पहुंचा दी जाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, the Cabinet has already approved the Bill. I request the

Minister to kindly take appropriate initiatives. Sir, you are aware of the *narikkuruva* community. It would prove a boon to them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If the Cabinet has approved it, then we should move things forward. Take note of the same.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, hon. *Amma* had written several letters. Let that be on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please; we are not discussing it now.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, hon. *Amma* had written several letters. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I agree. Please, Mr. Navaneethakrishnan. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister may take note of this and उसको ध्यान में रख कर आगे बढ़ना है, यह सुझाव था।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the National Commission for Denotified Nomadic and Semi-nomadic Tribes had recommended in its Interim Report in July, 2017, that the Government should chart out a roadmap to improve the lives of these communities. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government of India has accepted those recommendations. If so, what steps are being taken by the Government in order to achieve this goal?

श्री कृष्ण पाल: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल उठाया है, जैसा उन्होंने योजनाएं बनाने के काम का कहा, तो पहले ही कुछ योजनाएं उनके कल्याण के लिए बनाई गई हैं। अब जब आयोग की रिपोर्ट आएगी, उसमें वे क्या-क्या रिकमंडेशंस करेंगे, किन-किन योजनाओं के लिए सुझाव देंगे, तो निश्चित तौर पर आयोग की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उन पर अमल किया जाएगा।

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, वे कह रहे हैं कि रिकमंडेशन आई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please; I am here to take care. Please, don't worry. वे कह रहे हैं कि ऑलरेडी रिपोर्ट आई है और उसमें सिफारिश की है, उस पर क्या एक्शन लिया है? ऐसा वे पूछ रहे हैं।

श्री कृष्ण पाल: सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उस रिपोर्ट का परीक्षण किया जा रहा है और फाइनल रिपोर्ट आने के बाद उस पर विचार किया जाएगा।

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Sir, apart from the National Commission, there is the United Nations' Committee on Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which has requested India that classifying nomadic people as having criminal tendencies is against the rule of law and has asked that the Habitual Offenders Act must be repealed because you can't classify people. For example, a child born in that tribe will automatically be known as a criminal. This kind of a thing is completely out of sync with the rule of law and justice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please put the question.

SHRI K. T. S. TULSI: Are we thinking of repealing the Habitual Offenders Act, and if so, when?

श्री कृष्ण पाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य, के.टी.एस. तुलसी जी को बताना चाहूँगा कि यह जो कानून है, यह बहुत पुराने समय से चला आ रहा है। रेणुके आयोग ने इसके निरसन की संस्तुति नहीं की थी, लेकिन जो नया आयोग, भीकू रामजी इदाते जी की रहनुमाई में बना है, उसने अपनी अंतरिम रिपोर्ट में इसके निरसन करने की बात कही है। इसकी फाइनल रिपोर्ट दो दिन बाद आनी है। हमें लगता है कि निश्चित तौर पर उस रिपोर्ट में इसको निरस्त करने का सुझाव आएगा। सरकार भी इसको निरस्त करने के पक्ष में है।

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि इस तरीके से जिनको जन्म से ही अपराधी घोषित किया जाता है, ऐसे जनजातीय बंधुओं के पुनर्वास के लिए महाराष्ट्र में और कई जगहों पर कई अच्छे प्रयास हुए हैं, जिनके द्वारा उनको मुख्यधारा में लाकर उन्हें अपराध के मार्ग से अलग किया जाता है और अच्छे तरीके से शिक्षा-दीक्षा दी जाती है। क्या सरकार इन सारे प्रयासों की समीक्षा करते हुए इनके लिए कोई और नई योजना बनाएगी?

श्री कृष्ण पाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहूँगा कि अभी इनके पुनर्वास के लिए, इनको समाज की मुख्यधारा में लाने के लिए पहले से सरकार चार तरह की योजनाएं भी चला रही है। इनमें DNTs के लिए डॉ. अम्बेडकर मैट्रिक पूर्व और मैट्रिकोत्तर छात्रवृत्ति है और DNT बालक एवं बालिकाओं के लिए छात्रावासों के निर्माण की नानाजी देशमुख योजना है, इसके अतिरिक्त कौशल विकास की योजना है, ये योजनाएं चल रही हैं। जैसे-जैसे इनके लिए सुझाव आएंगे, हम उन पर विचार करेंगे।

***183. [The questioner was absent]**

Panel for sub-categorisation of OBCs

***183. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.:** Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has constituted a panel headed by Justice Rohini to look into sub-categorisation of OBCs and if so, the details thereof along with the composition of the panel; and

(b) if so, the details of the terms of reference of the panel and by when it has been asked to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The Government has constituted a Commission on 02.10.2017 to examine sub categorisation of Other Backward Classes with the following terms of reference:—

- (i) to examine the extent of inequitable distribution of benefits of reservation among the castes or communities included in the broad category of Other Backward Classes with reference to such classes included in the Central List;
- (ii) to work out the mechanism, criteria, norms and parameters in a scientific approach for sub-categorisation within such Other Backward Classes; and
- (iii) to take up the exercise of identifying the respective castes or communities or sub-castes or synonyms in the Central List of Other Backward Classes and classifying them into their respective sub-categories.

The composition of the Commission is as follows:—

- (i) Chairperson — Justice (Retd.) G. Rohini, Chief Justice (Retd.), Delhi High Court.
- (ii) Member — Dr. J.K. Bajaj, Director, Centre for Policy Studies, New Delhi.
- (iii) Member (*Ex-officio*) — Director, Anthropological Survey of India, Kolkata.
- (iv) Member (*Ex-officio*) — Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India

The Commission was to initially submit its report in twelve weeks from the date of assumption of charge by the Chairperson. While substantial work has taken place, yet since the collection of certain critical data would require some more time, the Commission has been granted time till 27.03.2018 and would submit its report accordingly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No.183; the Member is not there. Are there any supplementaries? No. Now, we are going to the next question.

National Policy for upliftment of disabled persons

*184. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formulated a National Policy for upliftment of disabled persons;

(b) if so, the details and salient features thereof;

(c) whether any steps have been taken to promote employment opportunities among disabled persons; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Policy for Persons with Disabilities, 2006 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 the following:—

1. prevention of disabilities,
2. physical rehabilitation measures such as early-detection and intervention, counselling and medical rehabilitation, assistive devices, development of rehabilitation professionals,
3. education for persons with disabilities,
4. economic rehabilitation of persons with disabilities such as employment in Government establishments, wage employment in private sectors and self-employment,
5. special focus on women and children with disabilities,
6. creation of barrier free environment,
7. streamlining of grant of disabilities certificates through simple, transparent and client friendly procedures,
8. social security programme,
9. promoting Non-Governmental Organizations.
10. managing data on persons with disabilities,
11. promoting research for improving quality of life for persons with disabilities, and
12. creation of environment to provide opportunities to persons with disabilities for participation in various sports, recreational and cultural activities.

(c) and (d) The Government has enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 which came into force from 19.04.2017. The Act *inter alia* provides for

4% reservation in vacancies in Government establishments for persons with benchmark disabilities (having degree of disability of forty per cent or more). The Act also mandates the appropriate Government to frame schemes to provide incentives to the employers in private sector to ensure that atleast five per cent of their workforce is composed of persons with benchmark disabilities. The said Act focuses on promoting inclusive education at all levels for persons with disabilities to improve their educational qualification for making them eligible for various occupations. It also mandates reservation of five per cent seats in all Government and Government aided higher educational institutions. Further, the Act also mandates the Government to frame schemes and programmes to support employment of persons with disabilities through vocational training and skill development. The Government has also launched the National Action Plan for skill development to impart skill training for persons with disabilities so as to enhance their scope of employability both in the public and private sector. The National Handicapped Finance Development Corporation also provides loan at concessional rates to persons with disabilities for self employment.

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, the hon. Minister has given an answer just like declaring two crore jobs every year for our unemployed youth. The reply states, "The Act *inter alia* provides for four per cent reservation in vacancies in Government establishments for persons with benchmark disabilities." I want to ask, through you, Sir, as to how many disabled persons have been employed under this four per cent reservation quota till now.

श्री कृष्ण पाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्या को बताना चाहूँगा कि जब आदरणीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश में एक लोकप्रिय सरकार बनी, तो हमारे दिव्यांगों के लिए भारत सरकार की नौकरियों में जो रिजर्वेशन था, वह 3 परसेंट था, लेकिन नए बिल के अनुसार हमने उसको...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: My question is very specific. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him reply. If you are not satisfied, then, you can ask. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री कृष्ण पाल: मैं बता रहा हूँ। देखिए, दिव्यांगों के प्रति आदरणीय मोदी जी की सरकार कितनी संवेदनशील है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... No running commentary, please.

श्री कृष्ण पाल: मैं बता रहा हूँ, आप सुनिए तो सही।

श्री सभापति: आप बोलिए।

श्री कृष्ण पाल: नये बिल में उसको बढ़ाकर 3% से 4% किया गया है। जब हमारी सरकार ने कार्यभार संभाला था, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, उस समय दिव्यांगों का बैकलॉग 15,694 था। पिछले तीन सालों में हमने 15,694 में से लगभग 14,000 दिव्यांगों को भारत सरकार की सेवाओं में नौकरी दे दी है। अभी और 1000 नौकरियाँ देने का प्रोसेस चल रहा है और उनको भी बहुत जल्दी नौकरी दे दी जाएगी। दिव्यांगों के प्रति यह सरकार कितनी संवेदनशील है, यह इसी बात से सिद्ध होता है।

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, we are asking very specific questions, but, unfortunately, the Minister is not giving any specific reply. Sir, we need to provide a disabled-friendly atmosphere in our society. When we visit foreign countries, we see how many facilities these differently-abled people have. It is very unfortunate that in our country, especially in trains and railway stations, it is very difficult for disabled people even to walk. So, what steps is the Government of India taking for creating a friendly atmosphere for these disabled or differently-abled people in our country?

श्री कृष्ण पाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्या जी के ध्यान में यह लाना चाहूंगा कि दिव्यांगों के लिए आवागमन बाधामुक्त हो, यह अभियान माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने 3 दिसम्बर, 2015 को चलाया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, my question was very specific.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: जो ये कह रहे हैं, इनका उत्तर सुनने के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. Anand Sharmaji, you are a senior Member.

श्री कृष्ण पाल: जो सरकारी और गैर-सरकारी बिल्डिंग्स हैं, उनमें दिव्यांगों के लिए ramp बनाए जाएं, escalator लगाए जाएं, लिफ्ट लगाई जाए, यह नई योजना आदरणीय मोदी जी की सरकार लेकर आई थी। इस योजना पर बहुत तेज गति से काम चल रहा है। अभी तक राज्यों की तरफ से 3,000 से भी ज्यादा प्रस्ताव आ चुके हैं। बहुत से राज्यों ने अभी तक प्रस्ताव भेजा ही नहीं है, जैसे पश्चिमी बंगाल। जो-जो राज्य सरकार हमारे पास प्रस्ताव भेजती है, उस पर हम तुरन्त कार्यवाही करते हैं और उसके लिए बजट एलोकेट करते हैं। अभी तक गुजरात, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान इत्यादि की सरकारों ने प्रस्ताव भेजा है और उनको लगभग 150 करोड़ की राशि दे दी गई है।

महोदय, रेलवे स्टेशंस पर भी हमने इस दिशा में पहले फेज़ का काम शुरू कर दिया है। इस देश में 700 रेलवे स्टेशंस हैं, पहले फेज़ में हम उन स्टेशंस को दिव्यांगों के लिए बाधामुक्त बना रहे हैं। इसके लिए वहां हम escalator और लिफ्ट लगा रहे हैं। अभी तक लगभग 700 रेलवे स्टेशंस पर काम शुरू हो चुका है। धीरे-धीरे हम सभी स्टेशंस को दिव्यांगों के लिए बाधामुक्त बनाएंगे, सभी ट्रांसपोर्ट्स को बनाएंगे, बसेज़ को बनाएंगे, उनके लिए टॉयलेट बना रहे हैं। इस तरह हम इन सारे कामों को कर रहे हैं।

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016, which came into force in April, 2017, has a provision that the Government frames

schemes and programmes to support employment of persons with disabilities through vocational training and skill development. May I know, through you, from the hon. Minister what measures have been taken as of yet by the Government for creating institutions for vocational training and institutions for skill development? Has the vocational training started? Will there be separate skill development institutions for people with disabilities or will they have to go in the same stream and they will have reservation and other issues for getting admission into these institutions? May I know this from the Minister?

श्री कृष्ण पाल: महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत अच्छा सवाल किया है। दिव्यांगों को अपने पैरों पर खड़ा करने के लिए, उनको रोजगार देने के लिए, उनको समाज की मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने अनेक कदम उठाए हैं।

श्री सभापति: आप संक्षेप में स्पेसिफिक उत्तर दीजिए।

श्री कृष्ण पाल: इसके लिए हमने 237 इंस्टीट्यूट्स को empanel किया है। महोदय, उनमें हम दिव्यांग बच्चों को कौशल विकास की ट्रेनिंग देने के लिए भेजते हैं। उसके ऊपर जो खर्च होता है, उसे हमारा विभाग वहन करता है। अब तक हम हजारों दिव्यांग लोगों को ट्रेनिंग दिलाने का काम और उसके बाद उन्हें रोजगार देने का काम कर चुके हैं। उन्हें स्व-रोजगार देने के लिए हमारा विकलांग विकास निगम है। उसके माध्यम से हम उन्हें 25 हजार से 25 लाख रुपए तक का लोन स्व-रोजगार के लिए देते हैं और यह स्थिति लगातार चलेगी। हमने टारगेट तय किया है कि हम वर्ष 2022 तक ऐसे लाखों दिव्यांगों को कौशल प्रशिक्षण देंगे और उन्हें रोजगार भी दिलाएंगे तथा यदि वे स्व रोजगार करना चाहेंगे, तो उसमें भी हम उनकी सहायता करेंगे।

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि इन्होंने handicapped और disabled के लिए अभी बहुत सारी स्कीमें बताई हैं, लेकिन क्या इन्हें इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि आज जो disabled न चल सकता है, न उठ सकता है, जो बिस्तर पर लेटा है और जिसकी अंगुलियां भी काम नहीं कर रही हैं, उसकी पेंशन बन्द करने के ऑर्डर आ गए हैं, क्योंकि वह आधार कार्ड पर अपना प्रिंट नहीं कर सकता है या अपना अंगूठा नहीं लगा सकता है? क्या इस बारे में गवर्नमेंट कुछ सोच रही है तथा क्या उसके लिए सरकार कोई स्कीम ला रही है, जिससे उन्हें आधार कार्ड की जरूरत न पड़े?

श्री कृष्ण पाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्या को बताना चाहूंगा कि पेंशन से संबंधित मामला राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित है, लेकिन दिव्यांगों की इस परेशानी को दूर करने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने एक नई योजना बनाई है, जिसके अन्तर्गत अब यूनिवर्सल आइडेंटिटी कार्ड जारी किए जा रहे हैं। अभी हमने देश भर के 14 राज्यों में दिव्यांगों के लिए यूनिवर्सल आइडेंटिटी कार्ड बनाने का काम प्रारम्भ कर दिया है। अब से पहले यह होता था कि एक स्टेट में जो कार्ड बनता था, वह उसी स्टेट के दूसरे जिले में मान्य नहीं होता था या एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश में भी मान्य नहीं होता था। हम नई योजना लेकर हम आए हैं और इसे 12 प्रदेशों में शुरू कर दिया गया है तथा अभी दो प्रदेशों में इसे शुरू करना बाकी है। दिनांक 31 दिसम्बर, 2018 तक हम तमाम प्रदेशों में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, मैंने मंत्री जी से पूछा है कि जो विकलांग बिस्तर पर लेटा है, उसके हाथ-पैर नहीं चल रहे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... उसकी अंगुलियां भी काम नहीं कर रही है ...(व्यवधान)... और वह आधार कार्ड बनाने की स्थिति में नहीं है, ...(व्यवधान)... उसकी पेंशन बन्द की जा रही है, उसके लिए सरकार क्या कर रही है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: विप्लव ठाकुर जी, ठीक है। मैं समझ गया। Please, please. ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कृष्ण पाल: महोदया, मैं उन्हीं के लिए कह रहा हूँ कि यह राज्य सरकारों से संबंधित विषय है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम राज्य सरकारों को सलाह देते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री सभापति: विप्लव जी, ऐसा नहीं चलेगा। प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए। Please, please.... (व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी, आपको समझ में आया होगा कि जो लोग अंगूठा नहीं लगा सकते हैं, उनके लिए क्या आपने कोई अल्टरनेटिव व्यवस्था की है और क्या यह विषय आपके ध्यान में आया है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कृष्ण पाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्या को यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पेंशन राज्य सरकार का कार्य है, लेकिन उन राज्यों के दिव्यांगों को पेंशन ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. You are all senior Members. If you are not satisfied, you write a letter to me. I will look into that. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record while you are sitting and talking. That will not go on record.

श्री कृष्ण पाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं माननीय सदस्या को यही बताना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य में पेंशन लेने के लिए आधार कार्ड जरूरी नहीं है। अतः राज्यों में पेंशन प्राप्त करने के लिए आधार कार्ड की जरूरत नहीं है। जहां तक यूआईडीएआई कार्ड का सवाल है, वह उसका बन रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, आप लोग ऐसे ही बैठे-बैठे बात कर रहे हैं। यह पद्धति नहीं है, यह आपको भी मालूम है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, we need your protection. ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't make allegations. If you have something specific and concrete, you write to me. I will definitely look into it.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, handicapped का issue एक बहुत ही sensitive issue है और मैं इससे खुद व्यक्तिगत रूप से वर्ष 1986 से जुड़ा हुआ हूँ, जब मैंने अपने नाम से इनके लिए एक पीआईएल फाइल की थी, तब से लेकर आज तक जुड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं उनकी समस्याओं को भी जानता हूँ, खासतौर से ब्लाइंड की समस्याएं मैंने पिछले 31 वर्षों से स्वयं देखी हैं। आज जो ब्लाइंड पर्सन्स हैं या जो अन्य हैंडिकैप्ड पर्सन्स हैं, खास तौर से जो ब्लाइंड हैं, उनको एजुकेशन में जब तक आप पढ़ायेंगे नहीं, तब तक उनको एम्प्लॉयमेंट नहीं दे सकते। वे एम्प्लॉयमेंट के लायक तब होंगे, जब वे पढ़ाई-लिखाई करेंगे। उनको पढ़ने-लिखने के लिए एक माहौल चाहिए और माहौल के लिए उनको एक स्थान चाहिए, जहां वे रह सकें। उत्तर प्रदेश में भी यही व्यवस्था थी, जब मैंने पीआईएल की थी। उसके बाद, खुशी की बात यह है कि आगे चल कर जब बहुजन समाज

पार्टी की सरकार आयी और सुश्री बहन मायावती जी मुख्य मंत्री बनीं, तो उनके द्वारा वहां पर 800 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके हमारी पूजनीय माता जी, स्व. (डा.) शकुंतला मिश्रा जी के नाम से वहां एक युनिवर्सिटी बनी है, जोकि शायद सभी लोगों ने ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: मैं चाहूंगा कि एक बार आप भी उसको जरूर देखें कि वहां पर किस तरह से हर तरह के हैंडिकैप्ड पर्सन्स को फैसिलिटीज़ दी गई हैं, उनको पढ़ाया गया है और उनका एम्प्लॉयमेंट हो रही है।

श्री सभापति: थैंक यू।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: लेकिन मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि आज दिल्ली शहर में पिछले ही तीन-चार दिन पहले हम लोगों को अखबार में यह देखने को मिला कि जो ब्लाइंड पर्सन्स हैं, जहां पर वे रह रहे थे, जहां पर रह कर वे अपनी पढ़ाई की तैयारी कर रहे थे, जहां पर अपने आगे के एम्प्लॉयमेंट के बारे में योजना बना रहे थे, वहां पर उनकी उस जगह को डिमॉलिश कर दिया गया, वहां बुलडोज़र चला दिया गया। बुलडोज़र चलाकर डिमॉलिशन करने के बाद..

श्री सभापति: आप क्वेश्चन पूछिए।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: डिमॉलिशन के बाद उनको सड़क पर छोड़ दिया गया और अखबार में दिखाया गया कि किस तरह से वे अपने कागज ढूँढ़ रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: तो क्या माननीय मंत्री जी, इस चीज़ के बारे में कोई व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं, ऐसे विकलांग लोगों के लिए, ब्लाइंड पर्सन्स के लिए, कि कम से कम उनके लिए रहने की एक परमानेंट व्यवस्था हो, सेट-अप हो, जहां रह कर वे अपनी पढ़ाई-लिखाई कर सकें और अपनी नौकरी पर भी जा सकें? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, जवाब दीजिए।

श्री कृष्ण पाल: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा जी हमारे बहुत काबिल सांसद हैं। इन्होंने सही कहा। ये जो दिव्यांग लोग हैं, ब्लाइंड लोग हैं, इनके लिए हमने एजुकेशन में भी जो रिजर्वेशन है, नये बिल में, चार से पांच परसेंट किया है। इनके लिए DDR Scheme के तहत स्पेशल स्कूल्स चलाये जा रहे हैं।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: रहने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कृष्ण पाल: इनके रहने के लिए होस्टल्स ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पूछूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर ...(व्यवधान)... उत्तर प्रदेश में तो हमने हर जिले में बनवा दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: आप बताइए कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो दिल्ली का मामला है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे आज भी सड़क पर खड़े हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: सतीश जी, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने सवाल पूछ लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप जवाब आने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा: खास तौर से उसके बारे में जवाब दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कृष्ण पाल: सर, उनके लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बिना चेयर की अनुमति के कोई भी बोले या खड़ा हो, वह तो रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जायेगा। आप सबको मालूम है कि यह पद्धति है।

दिल्ली के बारे में जो सीधा पूछा गया है, उसके बारे में आपके पास अगर जानकारी है, तो बताइए।

श्री कृष्ण पाल: माननीय सभापति जी, दिल्ली के बारे में जो पूछा गया है, उसके बारे में मुझे जानकारी नहीं है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताता हूँ कि उसकी जानकारी लेकर उन्हें उस जानकारी से अवगत करा दिया जायेगा।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री कृष्ण पाल: जहां तक इन visually-impaired लोगों की बात है, तो एजुकेशन में उनके लिए हमने रिजवेशन बढ़ाया है। DDR Scheme के तहत जो एनजीओज़ हैं, जहां वे पढ़ते हैं, उनको सारा खर्चा हमारे विभाग की तरफ से दिया जाता है। इसके साथ-साथ उनकी इन्क्लूसिव एजुकेशन के लिए भी अब हमने प्रबंध किया है। स्पेशल स्कूल्स में नहीं, जो सामान्य स्कूल्स हैं, उनमें भी उनको दाखिले से कोई वंचित नहीं करेगा। उनके लिए स्पेशल एजुकएटर उन स्कूल्स को लगाना पड़ेगा। ये सारे प्रावधान हमारी सरकार ने किये हैं।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। दिल्ली के बारे में जो स्पेसिफिक पूछा गया है, पहले ज़ीरो ऑवर में भी एक सबमिशन था। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगर हरदीप सिंह पुरी जी के पास जानकारी है, तो वे बताएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसीलिए मैंने खुद आपका सवाल उनसे पूछा है।

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I seek your permission to respond to the specific issue raised by the hon. Member in relation to the four blind students who were allegedly displaced on account of some anti-encroachment activity carried out by the DDA. Sir, I had responded to this earlier in response to a Starred Question and the facts are the following. These students had been rehabilitated in an adjoining school. This had been provided for but they were brought back. This is an incident which took place on December 15th. But,

just when that issue was being discussed, it was reported in the newspapers on December 23rd. This is an illegal encroachment on DDA land and these four blind students were being used as ruse for those who were engaging in illegal activities in this school in order to lay a claim to that property. So, it is not correct to say that they were displaced from there. They had been offered alternate placement in a school for blinds and visually-impaired in a nearby area. And, after having been given notices, after several months, this had been done. But, then, this publicity in a news report was created that day. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: So, let me again submit, Sir, that we have already provided alternate placements and it is our policy not to do this, especially, during winter months,. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir,... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, I can't go against the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)... Only three supplementaries are allowed. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your specific point?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, it is a very sensitive thing. We appreciate that the Minister has...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, Anand Sharmaji, you know the rules. ...(*Interruptions*)... You know the rules better than me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Chairman, I know the rules. That is why...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why; I have also taken up the issue with him. Now, Question No. 185. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: No, Sir, I should be allowed to ask...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, Question No. 185. Instead of that, you send me a note, please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Question No. 185. Please, ...(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It won't be nice for me to engage in a verbal duel with you. Please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It will be a bad precedent that I am not being allowed to ask questions. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying, do not create a bad precedent. Please, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, *

MR. CHAIRMAN: That will not go on record. Please do not argue unnecessarily, please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everything with the permission of the Chair will go on record. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is totally an unfair comment unbecoming of you as the Deputy Leader. I know the rules. ...(Interruptions)... The rule says that three supplementaries are allowed. ...(Interruptions)... You had not given the name and now you are making a charge against the Chair also. ...(Interruptions)... You are making a sweeping remark on the Chair. This will not be allowed. Please, this will not be allowed. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said, "In the insensitive manner." Who is insensitive? Please, ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: *

पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में आधारभूत अवसंरचना का विकास

*185. श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: क्या उत्तर-पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) सरकार द्वारा पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र (एनईआर) की आधारभूत अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए बनाई गई योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) सरकार द्वारा चीन की सीमा से सटे क्षेत्रों में सड़क परिवहन तथा हवाई यातायात को सुगम बनाए जाने के लिए क्या-क्या पहल की जा रही है; और

(ग) सभी पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों की राजधानियों को रेल संपर्क से जोड़े जाने की दिशा में अब तक कितनी प्रगति हुई है?

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेंद्र सिंह): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) भारत सरकार द्वारा पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में मूलभूत अवसंरचना विकास एवं सड़क, रेल, जल, दूरसंचार एवं हवाई संपर्क प्रदान करने के लिए कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, जिनमें अन्य के साथ-साथ उत्तर पूर्व के लिए विशेष त्वरित सड़क विकास कार्यक्रम (एसएआरडीपी-एनई), ब्रॉडगेजिंग एवं कैपिटल कनेक्टिविटी रेल परियोजनाएं, व्यापक दूरसंचार विकास कार्यक्रम, ट्रांसमिशन एवं वितरण प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए स्कीमें शामिल हैं। उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय ने अपनी अव्यपगत केंद्रीय संसाधन पूल (एनएलसीपीआर) स्कीम, पूर्वोत्तर परिषद (एनईसी) की स्कीमें, उत्तर पूर्वी सड़क क्षेत्र विकास स्कीम (एनईआरएसडीएस) के माध्यम से पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र में सामाजिक एवं भौतिक अवसंरचनागत अंतरों को पाटने के लिए भी कदम उठाए हैं। हाल ही में मंत्रालय द्वारा 100% केंद्रीय वित्तपोषित उत्तर पूर्वी विशेष अवसंरचना विकास स्कीम (एनईएसआईडीएस) अनुमोदित की गई है ताकि पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र के विहिनित इलाकों में मूलभूत अवसंरचना के विकास के लिए अंतरों को पाटा जा सके।

(ख) सड़क परिवहन और राजमार्ग मंत्रालय ने संपर्क को बेहतर बनाने के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों तथा राजकीय सड़कों के विहिनित किए गए सड़क स्ट्रेचों के उन्नयन के लिए उत्तर पूर्व के लिए विशेष त्वरित सड़क विकास कार्यक्रम (एसएआरडीपी-एनई) तैयार किया है। एसएआरडीपी-एनई के चरण-क के तहत क्रियान्वयन के लिए सरकार द्वारा अनुमोदित 4099 किमी में से 585 किमी सड़क सिक्किम में पड़ती है। इसके अलावा सड़कों एवं राजमार्गों का अरुणाचल प्रदेश पैकेज (एपीपीआरएच) के तहत 2319 किमी की कुल 26 सड़कों का कार्य प्रारंभ किया गया है। कार्य पूरा हो जाने के बाद ये सड़कें अरुणाचल प्रदेश के पश्चिम में तवांग से पूर्वी हिस्से में लोंगडिंग को जोड़ेगी। सरकार ने भारतमाला परियोजना को भी मंजूरी दे दी है, जिसके तहत उन्नयन के लिए एनईआर में लगभग 5301 किमी की कुल सड़क स्ट्रेचों को अनुमोदित किया गया है, जिसमें सिक्किम में 165 किमी की सीमावर्ती सड़कें शामिल हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त सीमा सड़क संगठन को अरुणाचल प्रदेश में 5267.51 किमी और सिक्किम में 910.17 किमी सहित 10046.95 किमी के सड़क मार्ग के निर्माण/सुधार का कार्य सौंपा गया है। एटीआर-72 प्रकार के वायुयान के प्रचालन के लिए उपयुक्त नया ग्रीनफील्ड हवाई अड्डा सिक्किम के पेकियोंग में (गंगटोक) में निर्मित किया गया। भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण ने एटीआर-72 प्रकार के वायुयान के प्रचालन के लिए अरुणाचल प्रदेश के तेजु हवाई अड्डे को विकसित किया है। अरुणाचल प्रदेश में एक नए हवाई अड्डे के निर्माण के लिए प्रस्ताव है, जिसके लिए राज्य सरकार से भूमि अधिग्रहण तथा संबंधित व्यय का ब्यौरा उपलब्ध कराने का अनुरोध किया गया है। सात अत्याधुनिक लैंडिंग ग्राउंडों को उन्नत किया गया है और उनका असैनिक प्रचालनों के लिए उपयोग किया जा सकता है जिसमें से पासीघाट का उपयोग एटीआर 72 प्रचालनों के लिए किया जा सकता है। उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय ने पूर्वोत्तर परिषद के माध्यम से भारतीय विमानपत्तन प्राधिकरण को हवाई अड्डों की सुविधाओं को उन्नत करने और हवाई प्रचालनों को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए व्यवहार्यता अंतर को पाटने हेतु निधियां प्रदान की हैं।

(ग) पूर्व में राज्य की एकमात्र राजधानी अर्थात् गुवाहाटी में बड़ी लाइन थी। इटानगर को हरमुती से नाहरलागुन तक नई लाइन चालू करके बड़ी रेल लाइन से युक्त किया गया है। अगरतला को हाल ही में बड़ी रेल लाइन से जोड़ा गया है। एक और जहां बड़ी रेल लाइन का

नेटवर्क वर्ष 2016-17 में मिजोरम एवं मणिपुर में भी पहुंच चुका है, वहीं इंफाल एवं आइजोल के नजदीकी स्थानों को बड़ी रेल लाइन से जोड़ने का कार्य प्रारंभ कर दिया गया है तथा यह पूर्ण होने के विभिन्न चरणों में है। कोहिमा तक बड़ी रेल लाइन प्रदान करने का कार्य भी प्रारंभ कर दिया गया है। रेंगपो तक कार्य को संस्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी गई है, जहां से गंगटोक 40 किमी की दूरी पर है। एक ओर जहां शिलांग तक रेल लिंक को मंजूरी दे दी गई है, वहीं कुछ स्थानीय समस्याओं के कारण कार्य रुका हुआ है।

Development of basic infrastructure in North Eastern Region

†*185. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes formulated by Government towards development of basic infrastructure of North Eastern Region (NER);

(b) the initiatives undertaken by Government to make road transport and air traffic more accessible in the regions bordering China; and

(c) the progress made so far, towards connecting the capital cities of all North Eastern States through Railways?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Several initiatives have been taken by the Government of India for basic infrastructure development and providing road, rail, water, telecom and air connectivity in the North Eastern Region which, *inter alia*, include the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE), Broad Gauging and Capital Connectivity Rail Projects, Comprehensive Telecom Development Programme, Schemes for Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution system. The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), through its schemes of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC), North East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS) has also taken steps to bridge the social and physical infrastructure gaps in North Eastern Region (NER). Recently, a 100% Central funded North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) has been approved for implementation by the Ministry of DoNER to meet the gaps for development of basic infrastructure in identified sectors.

(b) The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated the Special

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accelerated Road Development Programme for North-East (SARDP-NE), for upgradation of identified road stretches of National Highways and State Roads, to improve connectivity. Out of 4099 kms approved by the Government for implementation under Phase 'A' of SARDP-NE, 585 kms falls in Sikkim. In addition, 26 numbers of roads totalling 2319 kms has been undertaken under the Arunachal Pradesh Package of Roads and Highways. After completion, these roads would link Tawang in the west to Longding in the eastern part of Arunachal Pradesh. The Government has also approved the Bharatmala Pariyojana, where road stretches aggregating to about 5301 kms in NER have been approved for improvement which includes 165 kms of border roads in Sikkim.

In addition, 10046.95 kms. of roads has been entrusted to Border Roads Organisation for construction/improvement including 5267.51 km. in Arunachal Pradesh and 910.17 kms in Sikkim.

A green field airport has been constructed at Pakyong in Sikkim suitable for operation of ATR-72 type of aircraft. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has developed the Tezu Airport in Arunachal Pradesh, which is suitable for ATR-72 operations. There is a proposal to construct a new airport in Arunachal Pradesh for which the State Government has been requested for details of land acquisition and cost involved. Seven advanced landing grounds have been upgraded and can be used for civil operations, out of which Pasighat can be used for ATR-72 operations. Ministry of DoNER, through NEC, has provided funds to AAI for upgradation of facilities in the airports and also for meeting the viability gap to incentivise air operations.

(c) Earlier only one State capital viz. Guwahati was on broad gauge. Itanagar has been provided with Broad Gauge connectivity by commissioning of new line from Harmuti to Naharlagun. Agartala has recently been connected with Broad Gauge railway. While broad gauge network has also reached Mizoram and Manipur in 2016-17, works on providing broad gauge connectivity to locations near Imphal and Aizawl have been taken up and are at different stages of execution. Work on providing Broad Gauge connectivity to Kohima has also been taken up. Work upto Rangpo, 40 kms. short of Gangtok, has been sanctioned. While rail link to Shillong has been sanctioned, work is stalled due to some local issues.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि इम्फाल एवं आइज़ॉल के नजदीकी स्थानों को बड़ी रेल लाइन से जोड़ने का काम कब और किस तिथि से शुरू हुआ है और वह काम कब तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है?

डा. जितेंद्र सिंह: सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय सदस्य का धन्यवाद है कि उन्होंने यह प्रश्न पूछा। पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों में अद्भुत क्रांतिकारी ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir,... (Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir,... *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* For asking a supplementary, you have sent a slip and I will see. *...(Interruptions)...* You can't demand कि सर, मेरा क्या हुआ? ऐसा कैसे हो सकता है? ऐसा कैसे होता है? सब नाम नोट कर रहे हैं। And, I am trying to cover the entire House. Please, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, what you are speaking is not going on record, please.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Why are you getting so angry? *...(Interruptions)...* You are such a senior leader, Shri Anand Sharma. नाम में भी आनन्द है, हाउस में भी आनन्द होना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

डा. जितेंद्र सिंह: सभापति महोदय, पिछले तीन-चार वर्षों में अद्भुत क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन कार्य हुए हैं पूर्वोत्तर को लेकर, in fact, this has been a journey from a State of relative neglect to high prioritization. और यह कहने में कोई झिझक नहीं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की व्यक्तिगत प्राथमिकता के कारण ही इसको काफी बढ़ावा मिला है। The Members, whether they like it or not know, that it was after 40 years that a Prime Minister has visited Shillong to attend the Plenary Meeting of NEC. If it is laughable, that is a different thing but that is a fact. That is the high priority and more than a dozen times, the Prime Minister has visited in the last three years and there was a roster formed for each of the State to be visited by at least one Union Minister, at least, once in a fortnight. So, the Government has tried to give very high priority to the issues related to the North East. We have come out with an Amendment in the Forest Act which was pending for the last 90 years to take out bamboo from the non-forest areas. But, coming specifically to what has been asked, आदरणीय सदस्य ने रेल के संबंध में पूछा है, जब यह सरकार 2014 में सत्ता में आई, यदि हमारे ध्यान में है कि नहीं, कम से कम दो प्रदेश ऐसे थे, जहां लोगों ने कभी रेलगाड़ी नहीं देखी थी, मेघालय और अरुणाचल प्रदेश।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, please complete.

डा. जितेंद्र सिंह: सर, आज यह स्थिति है कि in the next one year, we will have a double gauge rail track in all the States except, perhaps, Sikkim, because of its topographic reasons.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, thank you.

डा. जितेंद्र सिंह: सर, जहां तक इन्होंने स्पेसिफिक इम्फाल का कहा है, वहां पर डबल ट्रैक का काम शुरू हो गया है और वह अगले साल तक संपन्न हो जाएगा। उसके लिए 5,606 करोड़ रुपए का बजट है, 15 नई रेल लाइनें हैं और 6 डबल ट्रैक के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं। राजधानियों में गुवाहटी, ईटानगर और अगरतला पहले से ही डबल ट्रैक से कनेक्टेड हो चुके हैं, इम्फाल शीघ्र हो जाएगा। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Minister. You are giving more than the required information. Now, the second supplementary.

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर: सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि शिलांग तक रेल लिंक कब से और किस कारण से रुका हुआ है?

डा. जितेंद्र सिंह: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न सदन में पूछा है। आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य और पूरे सदन के साथ यह जानकारी साझा करते हुए मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि हमने एक योजना बनाई थी कि तमाम राजधानियों को डबल ट्रैक के साथ कनेक्ट कर दिया जाए। Despite all the constraints, like the constraints of topography, constraints of climate, constraints of geographical regions, हमारे सामने जो constraints हैं, उनका अन मान आप इस बात से लगा सकते हैं कि 31 अगस्त तक, डेढ़ महीने तक हमें सारी रेलगाड़ियों का यातायात वहां बंद करना पड़ा, क्योंकि इस बार वहां भारी बारिश हुई थी। इन सब constraints के बावजूद गोहाटी, ईटानगर, अगरतल्ला तो connect हो गए, लेकिन शिलांग specifically connect नहीं हो पाया, क्योंकि वहां कुछ local protests हुए हैं। I don't want to go into that but Imphal 2020 तक connect हो रहा है, आइज़ॉल भी 2020 तक connect हो रहा है, कोहिमा में थोड़ा समय लगेगा और गेंगटॉक through रेंपो connect हो जाएगा। सारी राजधानियों और शिलांग तक काम जारी है। वहां जो थोड़ा स्थानीय गतिरोध है, उसका समाधान निकालने का प्रयास किया जा रहा है। हम जल्दी से जल्दी सभी राजधानियों को upgrade करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, thank you. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Thank you, Sir.

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, समय का ध्यान होना चाहिए। बाकी लोगों को भी मौका मिलना चाहिए। श्री रिपुन बोरा जी, क्योंकि यह प्रश्न पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों से संबंधित है। *...(व्यवधान)...* This question relates to North-East. Please sit down. Shri Ripun Bora.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The entire House should be given a chance. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have given him priority as he comes from North East. *...(Interruptions)...* No arguments, please. If anybody has got any grievance, they can come to the Chairman's Chamber. This is not the way *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Reddy, please, you are a senior Member, you know what the rule is.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has given in his reply a very long description of the activities taken up for the infrastructure development in the Region. But I want to say that all these will be a futile attempt. The North East Industrial Promotion Policy was suspended by this Government in the year 2014. So, I want to know without the Industrial Promotion Policy as to how the North Eastern Region be developed. This is one. Secondly...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Only one supplementary.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: This is a related question. The two public sector undertakings in Assam are only profit-making undertakings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised a question, you will get the answer.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Cachar Paper Mill and Nowgong had been closed by your Government. What is your reply about the development of the North East?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that the hon. Member has expressed his concern for giving a boost to the industrial sector in North East which is, of course, the priority of the Government as well. But I hope he would appreciate that in order to promote industry, to promote entrepreneurship, it is not a single factor venture, it is related to several other factors, including connectivity, including transport, of course, related to the policy that he is referring to. As far as the North East Industrial Promotion Policy is concerned, to which the hon. Member has referred to, it is not being discontinued. There was some thinking going on. We engaged ourselves with the Ministry of Commerce. We had some constraints of financial resources but it is continuing.

Having said that, in order to promote entrepreneurship, you would realize that this Government has brought in Startup India Programme which is unique in the form that it has provision for a tax holiday, provision for an exit period of three months. To that the Ministry of DoNER has added one more feature that of a venture fund which means any youngster who wishes to try his fortune or luck in North East and set up an entrepreneurship there would be given a venture fund for which we have already deposited ₹ 1,000 crores with NEDFi which is the banking authority over there. So, in other words, we are already into an effort to promote entrepreneurship industry. I am sure if we succeed in this direction; the day is not far when the North East would become one of the favourite destinations for young startups from all over India. This will be combined with the network of rail tracks and the Udan-related air connectivity that we are trying to plan in the next one or two years.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, the hon. Minister has, of course, provided a lot of information in his reply and he has also said that the new schemes, the startup and stand-up companies, would take care of the entrepreneurial concerns. But here, the question is specific. It is about infrastructure. Now, the broad-gauging and critical connectivity of railway lines is one of the projects, which has been confirmed by the hon. Minister. But even now, the Capital cities of Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and

Sikkim are yet to be connected. And the Minister says that Guwahati and Itanagar are connected. It was connected earlier; the broad-gauging had been done earlier.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put the question.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, what new is the Government going to do? That is the (a) part of my question.

श्री सभापति: ऐसे ए, बी नहीं होता है।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, 100 per cent Centrally funded special infrastructure development schemes have been approved and...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question, please.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: A few sectors have been identified. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the total allocation under this scheme and the sectors that have been identified.

SHRI JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member is a senior Member from the Region and knows the Region quite well. He has asked the question in two parts.

As far as the first part of the question is concerned, I had partly answered it while answering to the earlier question. Specifically coming to the connectivity of Shillong, for example, which is one of the stations that he has pointed out, as I said, there are some local issues which have stalled the work of setting up a railway station with a broad gauge. Once those are resolved, we would start the work immediately. As far as the airport is concerned, it would be unfair to say that this Government has not done anything and that everything was done by the earlier Government. Although I don't want to say that everything was done by us; we are just continuing the good work on a priority basis. But, yes, I would definitely not hesitate in taking credit in saying that Shillong was the original Capital of the erstwhile Assam and, till date, it does not have a full-fledged airport. It was this Government that took this into consideration and on the part of the Ministry of DoNER, I take pride in... *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. Let me complete, please. *...(Interruptions)...* From the Ministry of DoNER, in order to be active participants, we are contributing to the lengthening of the airstrip and the Civil Aviation Ministry would take up the rest of the case.

Besides that, the rail station connectivity between Aizawl and Imphal would be in place by 2020; Kohima may take some time; Gangtok, of course, we have Rangtuk. And if you want me to give you the Budget figures, if the hon. Chairman permits me, I would give that too.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may send it to the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, this was the second part of the question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; why are you worried? I am saying this. Please send those details to the hon. Member. Now, Dr. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has formulated a Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for the North-East, for upgradation of identified road space and for improving connectivity. The Minister mentioned about Arunachal Pradesh, but not about Nagaland and Mizoram. I would like to know what the plans are in this regard. Recently, the hon. Prime Minister announced ₹ 96,000 crores to...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One supplementary, please.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What is the actual line of action with regard to the Prime Minister's programme?

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Thank you, Dr. Reddy. Actually, I did mention that as far as Mizoram is concerned, Aizawl would be connected by rail by 2020. Now, at the risk of sounding like we did it, let me tell you that in the last two years we have had a direct flight from Delhi to Aizawl.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: By roads, not... ...(*Interruptions*)...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: For roads, we have already sanctioned more than ₹ 5,500 crore for the entire Region, including Mizoram. As far as Nagaland is concerned, as I have mentioned already, in Kohima we are coming up with a railway station. As far as the airport is concerned, of course, we still have the Lilabari pending. We have already started the process of acquiring land in Itanagar. But this is all being taken up in parts in spite of all the constraints that I mentioned. The hon. Prime Minister himself was there just last month in Aizawl, and a 60 MW power project was also dedicated... ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Dr. Subbarami Reddy. ऐसा नहीं होता है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... Mr. Minister, you need not answer questions like that. ऐसा होता नहीं, मि. मिनिस्टर. You have to go by the Chair. I am telling every Minister and also every Member. There is a procedure. If everyone stands up, and then ask something, and the Minister starts reacting and all ...(*Interruptions*)... Your first question has been answered please. You cannot have two questions. I have to go by some rules and regulations and also procedure and practice. I am ready to do it. I do not know why people are

becoming impatient. Now. Q.No. 186. I want everyone to get an opportunity. Other questions are there. Otherwise, I have no problem. Let the Rules Committee decide only three questions. I will go by that only. "सब का साथ सब का विकास"

Child sexual abuse in schools

*186. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has taken any initiatives to chalk out a new strategy to address the issue of child sexual abuse in schools; and

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

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Education comes under the concurrent list of the Constitution and the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have the direct responsibility to address the issue of child sexual abuse in schools under their territorial control. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has issued guidelines in October, 2014 to State Governments for ensuring safety and security of school children, including provision on eve teasing and sexual abuse. Further, Sub-sections 1 and 2 of Section 17 of the Right of Children to Free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 state that, "No child shall be subjected to physical punishment or mental harassment. Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be liable to disciplinary action under the service rules applicable to such person." Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), there is a provision for giving training to School Management Committees (SMCs) on all aspects of safety and security of children in schools.

The CBSE has issued a circular on 12.09.2017 directing the schools affiliated with the Board to take measures such as safety audit of premises, CCTV monitoring, character antecedents verification, visitor management, training of staff and constitution of internal complaints committee on sexual harassment and committees under POCSO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offence) Act, 2012 etc. to ensure safety of children.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, grants are given to the States/UTs to conduct the adolescent education program for

girls with the following objectives:-

1. To create awareness among teachers about the need to guide the adolescent girls at the time of their physical and psychological changes and to help the adolescent girls understand the same.
2. To create awareness on various issues like child rights, trafficking of children, child abuse etc.

श्री हरिवंश: धन्यवाद सर, मैं सवाल पूछने से पहले आपके इस समतावादी दृष्टि की सराहना करता हूँ कि आप मंत्रियों को संक्षिप्त उत्तर देने के लिए बाध्य कर रहे हैं। मेरा केवल छोटा सवाल है।

श्री सभापति: उनके पास ज्यादा जानकारी है, यही उनकी प्रॉब्लम है।

श्री हरिवंश: सर, आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा बहुत छोटा सवाल है। उनका पूरा उत्तर मैंने पढ़ा, उत्तर का एक अंश कहता है कि ऐसी चीजों को रोकने के लिए किशोर शिक्षा कार्यक्रम के लिए सरकार अनुदान दे रही है, लेकिन क्या कोई Impact Study assessment है, जिससे पता चले कि ऐसी क्रूर घटनाएं इसके बाद कम हुई हैं?

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, यह विषय क्योंकि डॉयरेक्टली स्टेट्स से कंसर्न्ड है, हम लोग स्टेट को ग्रांट भी देते हैं और समय-समय पर एडवाइजरी देते हैं, गाइडलाइन्स जारी करते हैं और उसके अर्कोर्डिंग स्टेट इम्प्लीमेंट करता है। निश्चित रूप से हम यह कह सकते हैं कि जो भी हम ग्रांट देते हैं उसका यूटिलाइजेशन हमको मिलता है और फिर अगला ग्रांट हम देते हैं। यूटिलाइजेशन मिलता है, इट मींस कि कार्यक्रम इम्प्लीमेंट हो रहा है या स्कीम इम्प्लीमेंट हो रही है और उसका इम्पेक्ट भी स्टेट में निश्चित रूप से पड़ रहा है।

श्री हरिवंश: महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सप्लीमेंट्री आपके माध्यम से है कि मेरी सूचना के अनुसार ऐसी घटनाएं निरन्तर बढ़ रही हैं। अभी 31 दिसम्बर को दिल्ली के टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में पहले पेज पर ऐसी एक क्रूर घटना का उल्लेख है। मैं मानता हूँ कि राज्य सरकारें अपने कानून के दायरे में उस पर कार्यवाही करें, लेकिन कल मैंने Huffington Post में की संस्थापक हर्फिंगटन का ओपन लैटर टू इंडिया देखा। इसमें उन्होंने बच्चों के बारे में अपने वेल्यूज के बारे में लिखा है कि भारत के बच्चे क्या ध्यान में रखें। अभी चीन का भी देखा कि वे अपने बच्चों को कैसे अनुशासित करते हैं। हमारे वेल्यूज बच्चों को कैसे मिले, केंद्रीय स्तर पर ऐसी कोई योजना सरकार की है?

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, RTE एक्ट के अनुसार भी बच्चों को वेल्यू एजुकेशन देने की बात है, जो चल रही है। हर लेवल पर वेल्यू एजुकेशन के लिए हम प्रयत्नशील हैं। ऑलरेडी पहले से भी चल रहा है और आगे भी इस तरह की योजना चलाई जाएगी।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, माननीय सदस्य की इच्छा के अनुसार पूर्ति नहीं हुई है। मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहूंगा कि बालकों के यौन शोषण को रोकने के लिए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कोई ऐसी योजना बनाई जा रही है और इसका राज्य सरकारें पालन कर रही हैं या नहीं कर रही हैं या कोई और योजना आगे बनाने का विचार है और अगर है तो कब तक?

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: महोदय, कई लेवल पर इसके लिए पहले से हमारी कोशिश चल रही है। सबसे पहले तो जो स्कूल के बच्चे हैं, वहां फिजिकल पनिशमेंट किसी तरह का या मेंटल हेरेसमेंट RTE एक्ट के अनुसार, मना किया गया है। अगर कहीं ऐसा होता है तो उसके लिए जो कंसन्डर्स परसंस हैं, दोषी हैं उनके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट करती है। राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान के माध्यम से जो पहले से हमारी योजना चल रही है, स्टेटवाइज किस स्टेट में हमने कितना क्या किया है, उसकी भी डिटेल् हैं, जो माननीय सदस्य को हम भिजवा देंगे। साथ ही साथ जो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, जो सीबीएसई से एफेलिएटेड स्कूल हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: बाल शोषण के बारे में बताएं?

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: बाल शोषण के बारे में ही हम बोल रहे हैं।

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: जो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, जो CBSE affiliated स्कूल हैं, उनके संबंध में CBSE ने अपने नॉर्म्स में कई ऐसी चीजों को इन्क्लूड किया है कि affiliation देते समय, उन चीजों का ख्याल Schools को निश्चित रूप से रखना है, जैसे सीसीटीवी कैमरा लगाना है, girls students और boys students के लिए अलग-अलग टॉयलेट्स बनाने हैं, जो उनका स्टाफ है, उनकी पुलिस वेरिफिकेशन रिपोर्ट अपने पास रखनी है। इस तरह के तमाम मेजर्स को हम ले रहे हैं।

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव: सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं दिया है।

श्री सभापति: आपने पहली बार अच्छा सवाल पूछा है और मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है। आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, in his answer the Minister mentioned that as a safety measure character antecedent verification has to be done. I would like to know through you, Sir, whether there are any records available with them because the child sexual abuser in one State can easily shift to another State or another place and go and join another school, work with children somewhere else. Many of the developed nations have records about these child sexual offenders so that they are not given any opportunity to work with the children in future. Do we have any records to prohibit these offenders from working with children in any field? Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्या का सवाल बहुत अच्छा है। डिफरेंट स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को निश्चित रूप से हम इसके अनुसार एडवाइज करेंगे और जहां तक रिकॉर्ड रखने की बात है, तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स रिकॉर्ड्स रखती हैं। हम अपने लेवल पर अभी रिकॉर्ड्स नहीं रखते हैं, लेकिन आपका सुझाव है, तो हम आगे जरूर इसका ख्याल रखेंगे।

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, the problem is that the Minister knows more than what he should know! सवाल यह है कि हम इसके बारे में सालों से बोल रहे हैं। हमने हर बार अवेयरनेस का वर्ड यूज किया है और आप जो बोल रहे हैं; for the past thirty years we are saying it. The question is about sexual abuse. We have used the word 'awareness'. And you are talking about the Concurrent List and blaming states and it is wrong.

The syllabus of CBSE comes from the Centre. If you talk about maadhyamika class, it is again from the Centre. Almost all syllabus courses are coming from the Centre. So, the Centre must take the responsibility. My specific point is that you have spoken about 'awareness'. To create this awareness among the teachers, among the children, what are you doing? Have you included that in the syllabus, which we have promised, in the new National Education Policy? जब कि सिलेबस में यह नहीं आएगा, no use of this. Let me say this. Only saying 'yes' will not do. There is no book yet today. Unless you have sex education, it will not help. For awareness, are you now changing any syllabus which includes this awareness programme?

श्री उपेंद्र कुशवाहा: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने नई शिक्षा नीति के अंतर्गत इसको जोड़ने की बात कही है, इसके लिए तो नई शिक्षा नीति आने तक इंतजार करना पड़ेगा।

Rehabilitation of Nomadic tribes

*187. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nomadic Tribes rehabilitated in various States to change their Ghumantu status into stable one;

(b) the educational percentage of such tribes; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to rehabilitate them so that they could become stable at one place or village?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No authentic data on the number of Nomadic Tribes rehabilitated in various States to change their Ghumantu status into stable one and educational percentage of such tribes are available at present. However, the Government have constituted National Commission for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Tribes in 2015 to, *inter alia*, evaluate the progress of the development of De-notified and Nomadic Tribes under the Union and the States. The tenure of the Commission is upto 8th January, 2018.

(c) At present, there is no rehabilitation plan specific for De-notified Tribes to make them stable at one place or village. However, for socio-economic development of these tribes, Government of India has implemented following schemes since 2014-15:—

- (i) **Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNTs:** It is a centrally sponsored scheme launched from 2014-15 for the welfare of DNT students who are not covered under SC, ST or OBC. The income limit for eligibility is ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum and the scheme is implemented through State Government/UT Administration. The following releases have been made under this scheme since its inception in 2014-15:—

(₹ in Crore)

Year	RE	Amount released	No. of Beneficiaries*
2014-15	4.00	3.50	3.76 lakh
2015-16	4.50	4.50	2.59 lakh
2016-17	4.50	4.50	3.61 lakh
2017-18	6.00 (BE)	3.07	Awaited

*Number of beneficiaries includes the beneficiaries from the State Government fund also.

- (ii) **Nanaji Deshmukh scheme of Construction of Hostels for DNT Boys and Girls:** It is also a centrally sponsored scheme launched in 2014-15 implemented through State Government/UT Administration/Central Universities. The scheme aims at providing hostel facilities to students belonging to those DNT students who are not covered under SC, ST or OBC, to enable them to pursue secondary and higher education. The income limit for eligibility is ₹ 2.00 lakh per annum.

The Government would provide for a maximum of 500 seats per annum at ₹ 3.00 lakh per seat in the hostel. This is to be shared in the ratio of 75:25 between Centre and States.

Additionally ₹ 5,000/- per seat for furniture is provided. Thus for 100 seats, the cost comes to ₹ 3.05 crore (₹ 3.00 crore per 100 seats hostel construction and ₹ 5.00 lakh for furniture for 100 seats)

So far, no complete proposal has been received from any of the States.

In addition, from the year 2017-18, the scheme “Assistance to Voluntary Organization working for the Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs)” has been extended for DNTs and EBCs as “Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Skill Development of Backward Classes (OBCs)/De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs)/Economic Backward Classes (EBCs)”.

डा. विकास महात्मे: सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब सिविलाइजेशन की शुरुआत हुई थी, तब सभी "घुमंतु" थे और धीरे-धीरे एक टोली बसती, जिसने गांव का रूप धारण किया और उन्होंने स्थायी रूप लिया। सिविलाइजेशन बढ़ाने

के लिए स्थायी रूप लेना जरूरी है, लेकिन जो भी "घुमंतु" जन-जातियां हैं, उनके लिए आज भी सिविलाइजेशन के लिए क्या सरकार कोई उपाय कर रही है, विचार कर रही है, ताकि "घुमंतु" जनजातियों को स्थायी रूप मिले? मैं उदाहरण के रूप में बताना चाहूंगा कि...

श्री सभापति: टाइम कम है। You will not get answer afterwards.

डा. विकास महात्मे: आप "घुमंतु" जनजातियों को स्थायी रूप देने के लिए कौन-कौन सी सुविधाएं दे रहे हैं?

श्री कृष्ण पाल: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सवाल पूछा है, उसके बारे में, मैं उनको बताना चाहूंगा कि जो पहले बालकृष्ण रेणुके कमीशन बना, उसके पास भी इस तरह के कोई आंकड़े नहीं थे। अब जो कमीशन बना है, उसने 8-01-2018 को फाइनल रिपोर्ट देनी है। उसके आधार पर आगे कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

श्री सभापति: हो गया न? You are satisfied? Thank you. He does not have another supplementary. Question Hour is over. Statement by Minister correcting answer to question, Shri Jayant Sinha.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER CORRECTING ANSWER TO QUESTION

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I lay on the Table, a Statement (in English and Hindi) correcting the answer to Unstarred Question 337 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 19th December, 2017 regarding 'UDAN Scheme'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Friends, when questions are put, it should be short. Answers also should be to the point. Otherwise, we will not be able to cover many questions. Today more than seven questions could not be answered. Please keep that in mind. The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m....

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Release of funds for Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students

*188. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government's share in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students of Odisha for the year 2015-16 has not been released yet;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the due assistance would be released?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Central Government's share in respect of Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students could not be released to the State Government of Odisha in 2015-16 due to receipt of incomplete proposal and non-receipt of Utilization Certificate (UC) within stipulated time. Proposal from the State Government of Odisha for the year 2015-16 was received in this Ministry in the month of August, 2015. The proposal was found deficient in documentation and the same was conveyed to the State Government in the month of November, 2015 followed by reminders in the month of February and March, 2016. The complete UC for the previous years was made available by the State Government on 16.9.2016.

Since the requisite documents were not received during the year 2015-16, funds could not be released. However, on receipt of complete proposals during 2016-17 and 2017-18, ₹ 426.75 lakh and ₹ 203.00 lakh have been released respectively to the State Government of Odisha. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students, funds are released to the States/UTs on receipt of proposal in prescribed format along with Utilization Certificate of the previous years. The Scheme guidelines does not cover arrears of previous year and hence the grant for 2015-16 could not be released in 2016-17.

(c) Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students is a funds-limited scheme. The Government of India provides funds to States/UTs based on their total population since authentic OBC population data is not available as of now. Since 2008-09, National Allocation (NA) under the scheme is being conveyed to the States/UTs having OBC population, at the beginning of each financial year in proportion to their total population as per the Census and the States/UTs are requested to send their proposals within the NA. There is no provision of carry forward the demand of the States/UTs under the scheme, therefore, funds for the year 2015-16 will not be released to the State.

Violation of human rights of elderly people

*189. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the human rights of elderly people are increasingly being violated because of popularity of nuclear and small families, lack of intergenerational interaction and non-existence of an inclusive social Security system;

(b) if so, the details of violation of human rights of elderly people in the country, urban and rural area-wise; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to protect the rights of elderly people in the country?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) and (b) The Government is aware that the human right of elderly people are increasingly being violated but there is no authentic data that the violation is due to increase of nuclear and small families, lack of intergenerational interaction. State/UT-wise cases registered for crimes against senior citizens during 2014-2016 as maintained by National Crime Records Bureau is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 was enacted on 31st December, 2007 provides for:—

- (i) Maintenance of Parents/senior citizens by children/relatives made obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals
- (ii) Revocation through the tribunal, of transfer of property made by senior citizens on condition of receiving maintenance from the transferee and in case of failure by the transferee to provide maintenance
- (iii) Penal provision for abandonment of senior citizens
- (iv) Under Section 19 (1) of the Act, Establishment of Old Age Homes for Indigent Senior Citizens in each district
- (v) Protection of life and property of senior citizens
- (vi) Adequate medical facilities for Senior Citizens

Certain provisions of the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 are being amended into, including review of the prescribed ceiling of maintenance allowance.

As per the information received from the State Governments, Maintenance Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals have been set up under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. The details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below). The number of cases taken up and settled in the Tribunals and Appellate Tribunals is given in the Statement-III (*See* below).

The National Crime Records Bureau data on State/UT-wise cases registered,

cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted under crimes against senior Citizens during 2014-2016 is given in the Statement-IV (*See below*).

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has Supported NGOs for operating few helplines for senior citizens under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP). Details of the calls received and action taken by these helplines are given in the Statement-V (*See below*). Some States have also set up their own helplines for senior citizens.

The National Human Rights Commission has constituted a Core Group for better protection of Elderly People. The recommendations of the Core Group were examined and being considered to be suitably incorporate in the existing MWPS Act, 2007. The recommendations are as follow:—

- Common minimum standards for old age homes and services for old age homes,
- Construction of old age homes in all districts
- Monitoring mechanism of functioning of old age home.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has been implementing the Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992, to improve the quality of life of destitute/indigent Senior citizens by providing them with the basic amenities like shelter, food, and medical care and entertainment opportunities and to encourage productive and active ageing. Financial Assistance is given to voluntary organizations for running and maintenance of 428 Old Age Homes, 248 Day care Centres, 10 Day Care Centre for Dementia Patients, 14 Physiotherapy Clinics, 24 Multi-facility Care Centres for destitute older widows, 40 Mobile Medicare Units etc. Several States also have scheme for setting up of old age homes. Details are given in Statement-VI (*See below*).

National Policy on Older Persons (NPOP) was announced in January, 1999 to reaffirm the commitment to ensure the well-being of the Older Persons. The Policy envisaged State support to ensure financial and food security, health care, shelter and other needs of Older Persons, equitable share in development, protection against abuse and exploitation, and availability of services to improve the quality of their lives.

This Ministry is implementing Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY), which was announced by Hon'ble Finance Minister in the Budget Speech of 2015-16. This is a Central Sector Scheme funded from Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund. Under this Scheme,

aids and assistive living devices are provided to senior citizens belonging to BPL category who suffer from age related disabilities/infirmities such as low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and loco-motor disabilities. The aids and assistive devices viz. walking-sticks, elbow-crutches, walkers, tripods/quad-pods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles are provided to eligible beneficiaries, free of cost.

Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory on 30.08.2013 on "Protection of Life and Property of Senior Citizens" is given in the Statement-VII (See below).

Ministry of Rural Development implements the National Social Assistance Programmes (NSAP) which includes Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS). Under the Schemes, central assistance is provided to the aged persons living Below Poverty Line (BPL). In addition to the central component, State Governments also top up certain amount before disbursement of the pension amount to the eligible beneficiaries. Under the IGNOAPS, pension is provided to persons of 60 years and above, belonging to BPL families @ ₹ 200/- per month, up to the age of 60 to 79 years, and ₹ 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above.

Ministry of Health and Family Welfare: Keeping in view the recommendations made in the "National Policy on Older Persons" as well as State's obligation under the MWPSA Act 2007, the M/o Health and Family Welfare had launched a health care scheme namely "National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly" (NPHCE) during the 11th Plan period to address various health related problems of elderly people. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is also implementing a Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) for health insurance coverage of Senior Citizens belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL). Besides, two National Centres of Ageing (NCAs) have been approved to be set-up. within the premises of Madras Medical College (MMC), Chennai and All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi under tertiary care activities of NPHCE.

Ministry of Railways grants concession in the basic fares of all classes of trains for senior citizens, allots lower berths to senior citizens and has provision for wheelchairs in selected railway stations.

Ministry of Civil Aviation Air India offers 50% discount to senior citizens on the highest basic fare in economy class. It also ensures that priority check-in and boarding with the help of air line concerned. They also make a provision for senior citizens a barrier free access, automated buggies, wheelchairs, ramps etc.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
11.	Jharkhand	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	12
12.	Karnataka	39	18	0	0	2	1	0	79	29	2	74	398	642
13.	Kerala	35	10	4	15	6	1	0	21	32	0	54	580	758
14.	Madhya Pradesh	116	39	2	1	5	0	0	89	243	1	53	2889	3438
15.	Maharashtra	167	52	7	0	9	24	0	623	309	7	654	2129	3981
16.	Manipur	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	14
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	5	0	9
18.	Mizoram	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	9	16	0	0	4	1	0	6	25	0	12	310	383
21.	Punjab	32	4	2	0	2	0	0	1	23	0	5	89	158
22.	Rajasthan	27	16	1	2	5	1	0	22	33	2	138	787	1034
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	171	64	4	0	3	3	0	129	18	4	127	1598	2121
25.	Telangana	76	7	6	0	2	1	0	4	11	3	76	236	422
26.	Tripura	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	170	25	24	4	3	3	0	21	52	0	25	93	420
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

29.	West Bengal	29	0	8	0	4	1	0	2	17	0	8	49	118
TOTAL STATE(s)		1089	346	66	111	57	38	0	1084	1049	26	1471	12315	17652
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	12
31.	Chandigarh	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	13
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	22	2	0	11	0	2	0	100	17	1	94	772	1021
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	16
TOTAL UT(s)		26	3	2	11	1	2	0	100	20	1	96	800	1062
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1115	349	68	122	58	40	0	1184	1069	27	1567	13115	18714

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	57	6	0	2	1	0	32	45	28	197	2071	2495
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	7
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	2	9	17
4.	Bihar	16	94	1	29	0	0	0	7	68	0	11	178	404
5.	Chhattisgarh	63	12	4	0	5	0	0	9	27	1	46	910	1077
6.	Goa	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	5	43	59
7.	Gujarat	28	1	0	0	2	2	0	16	10	2	14	120	195

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8.	Haryana	32	7	1	0	3	0	0	0	16	1	19	227	306
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	2	2	0	2	0	0	1	7	0	5	132	159
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	6
12.	Karnataka	41	27	0	0	1	2	0	118	30	1	96	426	742
13.	Kerala	29	19	9	16	5	1	0	19	42	0	42	369	551
14.	Madhya Pradesh	106	44	2	1	3	3	0	85	150	4	59	2999	3456
15.	Maharashtra	167	62	11	0	9	27	0	718	369	19	627	2552	4561
16.	Manipur	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	13	16
17.	Meghalaya	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	6
18.	Mizoram	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	6
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	19	18	0	0	1	0	0	1	35	3	14	332	423
21.	Punjab	40	4	4	0	1	0	0	0	5	0	8	25	87
22.	Rajasthan	29	2	1	2	2	0	0	12	11	6	112	508	685
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	162	71	0	0	3	4	0	88	11	7	192	1409	1947
25.	Telangana	53	6	2	0	4	2	0	21	7	12	240	1172	1519
26.	Tripura	3		0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	12

27.	Uttar Pradesh	151	15	29	0	4	3	0	18	50	3	33	64	370
28.	Uttarakhand	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	5
29.	West Bengal	15	9	4	0	2	0	0	2	34	2	12	45	125
TOTAL STATE(S)		1035	453	77	48	55	45	0	1148	936	91	1736	13615	19239
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	6	12
31.	Chandigarh	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	7	13	26
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	14	2	0	2	1	2	0	145	9	3	123	947	1248
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	7
TOTAL UT(S)		18	3	1	2	3	2	0	146	13	3	131	971	1293
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1053	456	78	50	58	47	0	1294	949	94	1867	14586	20532

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	57	40	6	0	1	3	0	22	53	20	209	1832	2243
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	6
4.	Bihar	13	86	0	29	0	0	0	0	35		8	101	272
5.	Chhattisgarh	54	12	1	0	4	2	0	14	21	1	41	752	902

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6.	Goa	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	33	43
7.	Gujarat	27	4	2	0	1	2	0	27	8	2	22	401	496
8.	Haryana	29	4	3	0	3	0	0	2	11	0	8	289	349
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	3	204	233
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	36	56
12.	Karnataka	49	26	4	4	2	3	0	125	27	2	83	493	818
13.	Kerala	34	9	8	29	4	1	0	46	52	0	32	356	571
14.	Madhya Pradesh	82	36	3	2	7	3	0	58	191	1	62	3432	3877
15.	Maharashtra	169	67	13	0	4	16	0	416	290	18	800	2901	4694
16.	Manipur	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	6
17.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
18.	Mizoram	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	7	15
19.	Nagaland	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
20.	Odisha	13	12	0	0	0	1	0	5	53	0	8	137	229
21.	Punjab	27	4	1	0	1	0	0	3	8	0	6	41	91
22.	Rajasthan	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	6	15	6	103	505	652
23.	Sikkim	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	171	62	5	0	0	6	0	117	16	22	148	2348	2895

25.	Telangana	42	7	3	1	2	1	0	43	6	9	224	1044	1382
26.	Tripura	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	10
27.	Uttar Pradesh	188	29	37	5	2	0	0	39	77	4	51	189	621
28.	Uttarakhand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
29.	West Bengal	25	17	6	2	0	1	0	8	18	2	6	99	184
TOTAL STATE(s)		1034	429	92	72	33	39	0	932	907	92	1818	15209	20657
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
31.	Chandigarh	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3	0	8	33	48
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	19	8	1	3	0	0	0	91	8	4	114	437	685
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	16
TOTAL UT(s)		21	10	1	3	1	0	0	92	13	4	123	485	753
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		1055	439	93	75	34	39	0	1024	920	96	1941	15694	21410

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II*(A) Details of on Tribunals notified under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**(As on 30th September, 2017)*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Date of Notification of Act	Appointed date of enforcement of Act in State/UT	Date of Notification of Rules	Date of Notification of Maintenance Officer	Date of Notification of Maintenance Tribunal	Date of Notification of Appellate Tribunal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	22.04.2008	28.04.2008	28.12.2011	Action taken	19.08.2008	19.08.2008
2.	Bihar	28.09.2011	19.10.2011	07.09.2012	09.11.2011	09.11.2011	09.11.2011
3.	Chhattisgarh	26.09.2008	26.09.2008	07.05.2010	24.01.2009	24.01.2009	24.01.2009
4.	Goa	23.09.2008	01.10.2008	01.10.2009	24.09.2009	24.09.2009	24.09.2009
5.	Gujarat	07.10.2008	07.10.2008	19.05.2009	19.05.2009	19.05.2009	19.05.2009
6.	Haryana	22.10.2008	22.10.2008	19.06.2009	28.8.2009	23.11.2010	23.11.2010
7.	Himachal Pradesh	The State has its own Act					
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Act not applicable					
9.	Jharkhand	12.04.2008	01.04.2008	2014	14.02.2009	14.02.2009	14.02.2009
10.	Karnataka	27.03.2008	01.04.2008	19.11.2009	13.09.2010	19.02.2009	19.02.2009
11.	Kerala	24.09.2008	24.09.2008	28.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009	17.08.2009

12.	Madhya Pradesh	23.08.2008	23.08.2008	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009	02.07.2009
13.	Maharashtra	27.02.2009	01.03.2009	23.06.2010	04.05.2010	04.05.2010	28.9.2010
14.	Odisha	20.09.2008	01.10.2008	24.09.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009
15.	Punjab	15.07.2008	15.07.2008	17.10.2012	27.08.2008	27.08.2008	27.08.2008
16.	Rajasthan	31.07.2008	01.08.2008	18.06.2010	19.09.2008	19.09.2008	19.09.2008
17.	Tamil Nadu	29.09.2008	29.09.2008	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	31.12.2009	31.12.2009
18.	Telangana	22.04.2008	28.04.2008	28.12.2011	Action taken	19.08.2008	19.08.2008
19.	Uttar Pradesh	25.09.2012	25.09.2012	24.02.2014	31.10.2014	20.10.2014	20.10.2014
20.	Uttarakhand	11.11.2008	01.11.2008	19.12.2011	07.08.2014	07.08.2012	07.08.2012
21.	West Bengal	05.12.2008	05.12.2008	12.01.2009	20.01.2009	20.01.2009	20.01.2009
North Eastern States:							
22.	Meghalaya	22.06.2012	22.06.2012	2012	25.09.2012	8.5.2014	8.5.2014
23.	Sikkim	27.07.2009	01.02.2012	20.09.2014	18.12.2011	18.12.2011	18.12.2011
24.	Tripura	14.08.2008	15.08.2008	22.08.2008	15.12.2008	15.08.2008	15.08.2008
25.	Assam	04.10.2008	04.10.2008	27.09.2012	02.08.2008	02.08.2008	02.08.2008
26.	Manipur	29.10.2009	30.10.2009	02.12.2011	06.07.2012	06.07.2012	14.09.2012
27.	Mizoram	29.12.2008	01.01.2009	9.7.2014	1.12.2014	1.12.2014	1.12.2014
28.	Nagaland	22.04.2008	22.04.2008	●	7.2.2014	7.2.2014	7.2.2014
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	08.08.2008	06.08.2008	●	19.06.2012	19.06.2012	19.06.2012

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Union Territories:							
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.05.2008	21.05.2008	29.02.2012	04.03.2010	04.03.2010	04.03.2010
31.	Chandigarh	21.10.2008	22.10.2008	12.8.2009	17.04.2012	22.12.2008	22.12.2008
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	6.5.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010
33.	Daman and Diu	17.09.2008	17.09.2008	04.05.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010	07.04.2010
34.	Delhi	08.09.2008	01.09.2008	30.06.2009	01.10.2009	01.10.2009	11.02.2011
35.	Lakshadweep	25.10.2008	22.09.2008	16.03.2015	16.03.2015	16.03.2015	16.03.2015
36.	Puducherry	31.10.2008	01.11.2008	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	27.10.2011	27.10.2011

● Action pending

(B) *Number of cases taken up and settled in Tribunals set up under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007*

(As on 30th September, 2017)

Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Claims in the Maintenance Tribunals

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Pending at the beginning	Instituted during the year	Number of claims in Maintenance Tribunals			Total	Pending at the end of the year
				Settled through conciliation officers	No. of claims awarded by the Tribunal	No. of claims rejected by the Tribunal		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Chhattisgarh	03	Nil	02	Nil	Nil	02	01
3.	Goa	07	02	04	Nil	01	05	04
4.	Gujarat	164	65	16	75	07	98	131
5.	Maharashtra	28	49	21	16	03	40	37
6.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Odisha	47	35	19	2	Nil	21	61
10.	Punjab	434	319	167	89	18	274	479
11.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Telangana	13	20	1	15	Nil	16	17
13.	Tripura	03	08	01	02	Nil	03	08
14.	Uttarakhand	Nil	08	Nil	03	02	05	03
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	01
16.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Lakshadweep	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	NCT of Delhi	195	270	54	133	35	222	243
19.	Chandigarh	02	08	03	01	04	08	02

Statement-III

*Number of cases taken up and settled in Tribunals and
in the Appellate Tribunals*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Appeals in Appellate Tribunals			
		Pending at the beginning	Instituted during the year	Disposed-off during the year	Pending at the end of the year
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Goa	0	01	Nil	02
3.	Gujarat	16	24	21	19
4.	Maharashtra	22	18	20	20
5.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
7.	Tripura	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Punjab	23	04	06	21
9.	Sikkim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Chandigarh	42	32	55	19
11.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Statement-IV

*State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge Sheeted (CCS),
Cases Convicted (CON), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Charge
Sheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) under IPC Crimes
Against Senior Citizen During 2014-2016*

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
2014							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1852	1117	124	1821	1449	155
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	4	0	4	4	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	496	391	2	711	596	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	833	736	74	1115	1107	103
6.	Goa	73	36	1	58	58	19

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
7.	Gujarat	372	255	0	465	404	0
8.	Haryana	310	201	4	417	402	6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	188	138	1	254	226	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	12	11	0	12	12	0
12.	Karnataka	642	355	6	791	576	6
13.	Kerala	758	582	30	840	755	30
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3438	3156	128	5556	5466	208
15.	Maharashtra	3981	1973	79	4283	3257	96
16.	Manipur	14	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	4	0	4	4	0
18.	Mizoram	7	4	1	7	4	1
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	383	255	0	437	430	0
21.	Punjab	158	82	7	212	122	11
22.	Rajasthan	1034	615	26	994	45	685
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	3
24.	Tamil Nadu	2121	1054	198	2454	1337	223
25.	Telangana	422	196	14	447	285	15
26.	Tripura	6	3	0	8	5	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	420	349	40	993	871	116
28.	Uttarakhand	1	0	0	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	118	61	0	2419	2670	0
	TOTAL STATE(S)	17652	11578	735	24342	21034	1021
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	10	1	17	15	1
31.	Chandigarh	13	3	1	15	3	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
34.	Delhi UT	1021	189	16	722	203	17
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	16	14	0	40	37	0
TOTAL UT(s)		1062	216	18	794	258	19
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		18714	11794	753	25136	21292	1040

2015

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2495	1572	213	2283	1761	236
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	6	0	8	7	0
3.	Assam	17	10	0	18	17	0
4.	Bihar	404	360	10	508	505	15
5.	Chhattisgarh	1077	939	157	1397	1431	215
6.	Goa	59	38	0	52	41	0
7.	Gujarat	195	185	1	290	329	1
8.	Haryana	306	180	18	252	246	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	159	145	0	287	292	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	6	1	0	7	1	0
12.	Karnataka	742	540	9	856	879	9
13.	Kerala	551	463	28	613	605	33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3456	3304	407	5739	5825	749
15.	Maharashtra	4561	2306	115	5062	4130	142
16.	Manipur	16	4	0	6	4	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	4	0	5	5	0
18.	Mizoram	6	5	3	8	7	3
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	423	375	1	500	443	2
21.	Punjab	87	80	23	135	150	40
22.	Rajasthan	685	339	61	578	578	101
23.	Sikkim	3	3	2	3	3	2
24.	Tamil Nadu	1947	1499	409	2492	1867	500

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
25.	Telangana	1519	797	99	960	931	102
26.	Tripura	12	7	0	9	8	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	370	328	41	966	830	95
28.	Uttarakhand	5	3	0	3	3	0
29.	West Bengal	125	80	0	149	105	0
TOTAL STATE(S)		19239	13570	1597	23186	21003	2272
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	9	6	11	9	6
31.	Chandigarh	26	24	4	25	36	7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1248	271	41	385	347	57
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	7	6	1	8	6	1
TOTAL UT(S)		1293	310	52	429	398	71
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		20532	13880	1649	23615	21401	2343

2016

1.	Andhra Pradesh	2243	1680	221	2545	2291	272
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	3	0	2	3	0
3.	Assam	6	3	0	7	3	0
4.	Bihar	272	196	4	388	297	4
5.	Chhattisgarh	902	846	268	1244	1243	350
6.	Goa	43	30	1	50	55	1
7.	Gujarat	496	316	0	504	479	0
8.	Haryana	349	204	17	307	296	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	233	191	0	354	316	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	56	1	0	50	1	0
12.	Karnataka	818	525	9	1104	834	13

Sl. No.	State/UT	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
13.	Kerala	571	520	32	816	676	42
14.	Madhya Pradesh	3877	3754	506	6482	6448	758
15.	Maharashtra	4694	2925	105	5035	4936	124
16.	Manipur	6	8	0	12	8	0
17.	Meghalaya	2	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	15	15	5	15	15	5
19.	Nagaland	3	2	0	3	2	0
20.	Odisha	229	218	3	304	334	3
21.	Punjab	91	63	21	131	114	31
22.	Rajasthan	652	352	64	563	563	101
23.	Sikkim	4	4	0	4	4	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	2895	2187	631	3422	2662	725
25.	Telangana	1382	827	120	1646	1078	133
26.	Tripura	10	9	1	8	9	1
27.	Uttar Pradesh	621	478	49	1044	956	113
28.	Uttarakhand	1	1	0	1	1	0
29.	West Bengal	184	138	1	251	225	1
	TOTAL STATE(S)	20657	15496	2058	26392	23849	2701
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	4	3	1	6	2	1
31.	Chandigarh	48	12	3	41	17	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	685	368	33	513	465	46
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	16	12	1	12	13	1
	TOTAL UT(S)	753	395	38	572	500	52
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	21410	15891	2096	26864	24349	2753

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-V

Details of Voluntary Organisation, which received financial assistance for running of Helplines and Counselling Centres under the scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) and details of calls received and action taken by helplines

Sl. No.	Name of NGOs	Helpline No.	Financial Year	Total number of calls received	Action taken thereon
1.	AABHANA Malyabanta, At/PO; Nachuni, Block; Banpur, Distt; Khurda, Odisha-752028	06756-255411	2014-15 2015-16 2016-17	846 971 872	846 971 872
2.	Arun Institute of Rural Affairs (AIRA) Aswakhola, PO-Karamul, via; Mahimagadi, Distt. Dhenkanal, Odisha-759014	06762-226366	2014-15 2015-16 2016-17	592 598 647	478 513 532
3.	Gramya Mahila Kalyan Sansthan, Wing No. 3, Barrack No. 24/1, Prem Nagar Dehradun-248007, Uttarakhand	0135-2775959	2014-15 2015-16 2016-17	228 103 112	152 98 107

Statement-VI

Details of Old Age home being run by the State Governments/UTs administrations

(As on 30th September, 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Old Age Homes being run by the States/UTs			
		State run	State Assistance	NGOs independently	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
States					
1.	Bihar	05	00	00	05
2.	Chhattisgarh	01	12	06	19
3.	Goa	00	00	42	42
4.	Gujarat	00	00	170	170

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Himachal Pradesh	04	00	00	04
6.	Jharkhand	04	00	00	04
7.	Kerala	15	0	532	547
8.	Madhya Pradesh	00	00	67	67
9.	Maharashtra	60	00	60	120
		(General OAHs=32 Matoshree OAHs=28)			
10.	Meghalaya	01	00	00	01
11.	Mizoram	01	00	01	02
12.	Punjab	01	00	25	26
13.	Rajasthan	07	00	74	81
14.	Sikkim	01 OAH under construction	02	00	02
15.	Tripura	01	00	00	01
16.	Uttar Pradesh	01	00	00	01
17.	Uttarakhand	01	00	01	02
18.	West Bengal	01	00	00	01
UTs					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	00	00	02	02
2.	Chandigarh	01 OAH by S.W. Deptt. 01 Senior Citizens Home by WCD Deptt. 01 Home for Old and Destitute by SC, BC, MF&Dev. Corp.	00	25	28
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01 OAH under construction	00	00	00
4.	Lakshadweep	No need for OAHs as society follows It. Family system			
5.	NCT of Delhi	02 10 OAHs under construction	00	00	02
6.	Puducherry	07	03	00	10

Statement-VII

Details of advisory issued by the Ministry on protection of life and property of Senior Citizens

No. 15011/129/2010 (CF-104307)- SC/ST Cell

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
(Centre State Division)

New Delhi, the 30th August, 2013

To

- (1) The Chief Secretaries of all State Governments/UT Administrations
- (2) Administrator of Dadra Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Lakshadweep

Subject: **Protection of Life and Property of Senior Citizens**

Sir,

An advisory dated 24th October 2005 had been previously sent by the Home Ministry regarding the implementation of the National Policy on Old People (NPOP 1999)¹. The advisory advises States/UTs to ensure that life and property of senior citizens (*i.e* those beyond 60 years) is fully protected.

In recent decades, the supporting mechanisms of the family and the responsibility of the young to look after the elderly have weakened due to underlying societal changes such as emigration of the young, lower fertility levels, increased life expectancy and the appearance of the nuclear family etc. A study conducted by the BPR&D (September 2009) of the four metros showed that there are a number of problems in the manner of providing safety and security to elderly. The revised National Policy on Senior Citizens 2011 (NPSC)² has also adopted a fresh approach regarding the issues related to the elderly. A National Conference on Ageing had been organised by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (MOSJE) on the 6th-7th November, 2012 in this regard. Based on the deliberations there the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has drawn upon a set of recommendations for a more effective implementation of various programmes for the welfare of the senior citizens.

The MOSJE had taken up the enactment of the **Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007**. The Act envisages that the State Governments

¹<http://mha.nic.in/uniquepage.asp?ID PK=466>

²<http://socialjustice.nic.in/pdf/dnpdc.pdf>

shall prescribe a **comprehensive action plan** for providing protection of life and property of senior citizens [Section 22(2)].

5. In view of the particular vulnerability of the elderly to crime, special crime control measures for elderly include:

- (a) **Review existing Policing Arrangements:** Police set-up of each metro/state headquarter should be urgently reviewed to reorganise it to make it better to face its current and future challenges and to meet the expectations of the people. This will automatically improve security for all including elderly. At present, the police in some of the Police Stations in metro/state headquarter are over stretched. The Police Headquarters should ensure that each Police Station has a Security Scheme for the protection of the elderly in the context of local requirements which should be updated regularly. These should, *inter alia*, provide for patrolling, both during day and night. Police should get extra functional and supervisory staff needed for enforcing the scheme. Police should maintain and regularly update the data base about the elderly and obtain a feedback about security arrangements in force for the elderly. Police personnel should also be given training and re-orientation in dealing with and taking care of elderly. Security and placement agencies should be co-opted and encouraged to provide guards and domestic help having skill for taking care of the elderly. They should be cleared from security angle so that well-to-do senior citizens, who are at greater security risks, can have qualified and reliable personal and security staff. Police should organise special drives for verification of the antecedents of servants, drivers and other domestic help as also of tenants. Each police head quarters and each district police office of the metro/state headquarter should have a Senior Citizen Cell and Toll-Free Help-lines and an interactive Website to enable easy interaction should be available. Enquiries should be held to fix responsibility for lapses whenever serious incidents of crime against elderly take place and suitable remedial measures/action should be instituted/taken in the light of the result of these enquiries. At the same time, police personnel and members of the public who help in prevention and detection of crime against elderly should be handsomely rewarded/recognised.
- (b) **Strengthening Community Policing:** More effective development of police-public relationships is necessary. Issues like registration with police of senior citizens living alone for exercising extra vigilance in relation to them, strengthening of the beat police system, more frequent visits of beat constables, police patrol vans and volunteers from local communities, enrolled as special police officers for those who are living alone or with

spouses, foot patrolling both during daytime and night etc. should be taken up. There should be more frequent interaction between the police and the residents of the area. Police could setup Community Liaison Groups which can organize volunteers to pay regular visits to senior citizens to attend to their emotional needs and to run errands for them. Neighbourhood Watch Schemes can be setup involving RWAs, Senior Citizen's Welfare Associations, Senior Citizen's Neighbourhood Societies which should evolve and enforce neighbourhood watch schemes.

- (c) **Engaging the Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs):** Sensitisation of people/RWAs regarding safety measures is necessary. RWAs could play an active role in resolving minor disputes in which senior citizens are involved; they should convince senior citizens to follow police advisories concerning safety and security matters, verification of antecedents of their domestic help and tenants, and registration with police and they should also help senior citizens to organise their own groups for solving their problems mutually. RWAs could arrange for better local area security. They could regulate entry of outsiders including casual workers, vendors and tradesmen in their premises more effectively. RWAs could provide a panel of security verified electricians, plumbers and other tradesmen for service in their premises and have arrangements with registered firms/placement agencies for providing reliable domestic help to the houses in their premises.
- (d) **Creation of Self Help Groups:** Mobilisation of members of the public, RWAs, NGOs, youth clubs, and women groups could help senior citizens to organise their own groups/organisations involving persons from different walks of life like doctors, lawyers, security experts, etc. so that their expertise can be of use to them in solving their problems mutually and for providing emotional support to lonely citizens; and State Governments could partly fund senior citizens groups/organisations by encouraging setting up of senior citizens organisations.
- (e) **Need for greater awareness:** There is a need to introduce Literacy Programmes for older persons, which would reduce their vulnerability to exploitation. This would also help in strengthening their knowledge of their rights, access to entitlements and services, capacity to overcome discrimination and ability to resist violence through appropriate Do's and Don'ts. Information and education material (IEC) relevant to the lives and security of older people should be developed and translated in local languages and widely disseminated. School Curricula should include material that inculcates sensitivity and values, which promote proper attitude for care and respect for elderly and develop skills

for giving care and emotional support to elderly and aids the sensitisation of the younger generation.

6. All the States/UTs are advised to consider adopting the measures elucidated above and any additional measure that is required for the effective management of crime against the elderly. An template for the monitoring of the action plan has been provided in the **Annexure** to this advisory for which information may be sent on a quarterly basis. Action taken may kindly be intimated. The receipt of the letter may please be acknowledged.

Yours faithfully,

(S. Suresh Kumar)
Joint Secretary (CS)

Telefax: 23438100

Email: jscs@nic.in

Copy also for information and necessary action to:

- (i) All State Governments and Union Territories Principal Secretary/Secretary (Home).
- (ii) The DGs of all State Governments/UTs.
- (iii) Director General BPR&D.
- (iv) Secretary, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(S. Suresh Kumar)
Joint Secretary to Government of India

Annexure

Monitoring of action plan for safety and security of older persons

Sl. No.	Measures (Suggested)	Monitoring Indicators (to be indicated Quaterly)
1	2	3
1.	Identification of crime prone pockets/ localities inhabited by older persons	For a list of registered Senior Citizens upto the last date of the quarter. Information may please be given in Format A .
2.	Sensitization workshops for police personnel regarding safety and security of older persons	No. of workshop held by different districts in the quarter may be indicated.

1	2	3
3.	(a) Registering old persons (single or couple) living alone under each police station of identified crime prone area	Police station-wise list of registered Senior Citizens (upto the last date of the quarter) is to be given in Format B.
	(b) Senior Police Officers to periodically inspect the registers related to older persons in police stations to ensure they are regularly updated	No. of inspections done district-wise are as follows:
4.	(a) Regular visits of the beat staff along with a Community/NGO members to the residences of older persons living alone	No. of visits made under each police station is to be given in Format C.
	(b) Senior Police Officers to also periodically interact with older persons living alone	No. of meetings held district/zone-wise in the last quarter are as follows:
5.	Set up Senior Citizens' Special Cell at State and District Police Headquarters to coordinate and monitor safety and security of older persons	Date of notifications and date from which functioning started to be given.
6.	Set up 24x7 Senior Citizens' toll free Helpline(s) (DGP to decide number of Helplines required based on population of senior citizens)	Toll free no. started and call outcomes could be given.
7.	Establish Community Policing Programmes high proportion of older in areas with persons	Details of the programmes initiated and their activities could be given.
8.	Issue Do's and Don'ts Guidelines for older persons to be followed by them for home security measures, while dealing with salespersons, while going out shopping or walking or to the bank etc. and distribute leaflets of guidelines and/or advertise through media.	Police should issue the same and publicise through their web-sites as well as through media interaction. Status of issue of 'Do's and Don'ts'.

Problems in science laboratories in KVs

*190. DR. ANIL KUMAR SAHANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has made any assessment of problems in science laboratories in its schools including lack of sufficient space, safety, modern equipments, vacancy of attendants, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken therefor;

(c) whether the science laboratories of KVs, in New Delhi, have been without Lab Attendants during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof, school-wise and the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to fill them up; and

(e) by when the posts of lab attendants would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) All Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) across the country having classes XI and XII have equipped their science labs with adequate apparatus and other equipment. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has taken up a scheme of modernization of Labs to further augment their facilities and infrastructure. Under this scheme, around 400 KVs have already been covered. KVS has also reported that there is no shortage of space and other infrastructure in the existing labs. However, no separate assessment has been done, by the KVS in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Posts of Lab Attendants have been merged with the posts of Sub-Staff in KVS. Therefore, work in the science laboratories in the KVs is carried out by deploying sub-staff of that KV, including in the laboratories of KVs in New Delhi.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Scholarships for Indian students in foreign institutions

*191. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to award scholarships to Indian students in foreign institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Indian students awarded such scholarships;

- (d) whether Government would arrange student exchange programmes; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Government schemes to award scholarships to Indian students in foreign institutions are as follows:—

1. **National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students:** The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs wherein financial assistance is provided to the meritorious Scheduled Tribe students for pursuing Master level courses, Ph.D. and Post-Doctoral Research Programmes in foreign universities in the field of Engineering, Technology and Science. The family income ceiling for availing this scholarship is ₹ 6.00 lac per annum.
2. **National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste Students:** The scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under which financial assistance is provided to the meritorious Scheduled Caste students for pursuing Master level courses and Ph.D. in foreign universities in the field of Pure and Applied Sciences, Social Science, Agricultural Science etc. The family income ceiling for availing this scholarship is ₹ 6.00 lac per annum.
3. **Raman-Charpak Fellowship:** The Raman-Charpak Fellowship is jointly funded by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development, Government of France. The scheme aims to improve the doctoral skills of Indian and French students under which the fellow is given an opportunity to carry out part of their research work in a University/Research Institute based in France or India respectively.
4. Science and Engineering Research Board, a statutory body of Department of Science and Technology is implementing the following fellowship programmes:
 - (i) **Overseas Doctoral Fellowship Programme:-** The objective of the scheme is to build national capacity where the talent supply of researchers in areas of interest to the country is sub-critical. Fellowship is provided for a duration of 4 years, for undertaking the Doctoral Research Program in Science, Technology, Engineering and Medicine from overseas top ranking universities in USA, UK and Canada.
 - (ii) **Overseas Post doctoral Fellowship:-** The scheme aims to build national capacity in frontier areas of Science which are of interest to India. The applicant should have acquired Ph. D degree in Science and Engineering not earlier than the preceding two years from the recognized institution

in India. Under the programme, candidates are admitted in chosen areas in the overseas top ranking universities around the globe, other than USA.

- (iii) **SERB Newton-Bhabha International Fellowships:-** Under the scheme, fellowship is provided to the Indian research community to undertake Postdoctoral level research in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (STEM) in United Kingdom for a period of two years.

The number of Indian students awarded such scholarships is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) and (e) Department of Science and Technology is implementing the following programmes, wherein internship is provided to Indian students in foreign universities.

- (i) **S.N. Bose Scholars Programme:** Under the programme, opportunity is provided to Indian students and students from United States of America (enrolled in Bachelors and Masters programs in Atmospheric and Earth Sciences; Chemical Sciences; Engineering Sciences; Mathematical and Computational Sciences; and, Physical Sciences) to undertake a research internship at partner Universities in the U.S.A for a period of 10-12 weeks, beginning each summer. The internship programme is conducted for 50 Indian students and also supports 30 U.S. students to intern at a recognized Indian educational institution for a similar duration.
- (ii) **India-Korea Research Internship:** The internship programme is jointly implemented by the Department of Science and Technology (DST) and National Research Foundation of Korea (NRF), with the objective to facilitate bilateral cooperation between scientists and researchers from the two countries by way of joint R&D projects, research fellowships and technical missions in the fields of Robotics and Engineering Sciences, Renewable Energy, Chemical and Biochemical Technologies, Health and Medical Science, Material Science and Technology, Water Resources and Environment, Information Technology, Nutrition and Food Safety and Green Transportation. 8 students benefited in the year 2017.

Further, the Government of India has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)/Education Exchange Programmes (EEPs)/Joint Declaration of Intent (JDIs) with 54 countries/group of countries for cooperation in the field of education. One of the major objectives of such signed agreements, *inter alia*, include the promotion of exchange of students. The list of the countries is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Under exchange programme, countries namely, Italy, Mexico, Israel, China, South Korea, Hungary, Commonwealth Scholarship (New Zealand) and Commonwealth Scholarship (UK) are offering scholarship in their respective countries for the Indian students for higher education. Ministry of Human Resource Development facilitates the nomination process for these scholarships. The number of Indian students nominated during the last two financial years is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*Number of scholarships awarded to Indian students to study
in the foreign institutions*

Sl. No.	Name of the Scholarship Schemes	Number of scholarships awarded	
		2015-16	2016-17
1.	National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Tribe Students	15	16
2.	National Overseas Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students	50	108
3.	Raman-Charpak Fellowship	15	25
4.	Overseas Postdoctoral Fellowship	80	100
5.	Overseas Doctoral Fellowship Programme	27 (during 2015-18)	
6.	SERB Newton - Bhabha International Fellowships	22 (during 2016-18)	

Statement-II

List of the countries to which the MoUs have been signed

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Date of MoUs signed
1.	Mongolia	09.07.2002 (EEP)
2.	Armenia	03.10.2002 (EEP)
3.	Tanzania	27.04.2003 (EEP)
4.	Guyana	25.08.2003 (EEP)
5.	Israel	09.09.2003 (EEP)
6.	Australia	23.10.2003 (EEP) 24.08.2015 (MoU)
7.	Myanmar	02.11.2003 (MoU)
8.	Syria	15.11.2003 (EEP)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Date of MoUs signed
9.	Uzbekistan	05.04.2005 (EEP)
10.	New Zealand	19.04.2005 (EEP)
11.	Thailand	03.06.2005 (MoU)
12.	Sri Lanka	10.06.2005 (EEP)
13.	Mexico	21.10.2005 (EEP)
14.	Brazil	01.02.2006 (EEP)
15.	Afghanistan	10.04.2006 (MoU)
16.	Croatia	19.04.2006 (EEP)
17.	Ecuador	18.07.2006 (EEP)
18.	Rwanda	25.07.2006 (EEP)
19.	South Africa	02.10.2006 (MoU)
20.	Saudi Arabia	06.11.2006 (MoU)
21.	China	15.05.2015 (EEP)
22.	Portugal	11.01.2007 (EEP)
23.	France	15.02.2007 (EEP)
24.	Ethiopia	05.07.2007 (EEP)
25.	Vietnam	06.07.2007 (EEP)
26.	Oman	14.12.2007 (MoU)
27.	Norway	18.06.2008 (MoU)
28.	Chile	17.03.2009 (EEP)
29.	Botswana	09.01.2010 (EEP)
30.	Malaysia	20.1.2010 (MoU)
31.	Turkmenistan	25.05.2010 (MoU)
32.	Canada	27.06.2010 (MoU)
33.	Indonesia	25.01.2011 (MoU)
34.	Mozambique	13.07.2011 (EEP)
35.	Russia	16.12.2011 (EEP)
36.	Trinidad and Tobago	06.01.2012 (MoU)
37.	Mauritius	07.02.2012 (EEP)
38.	Yemen	02.04.2012 (EEP)
39.	Qatar	09.04.2012 (EEP)
40.	Tajikistan	03.09.2012 (EEP)

Sl. No.	Name of the Country	Date of MoUs signed
41.	Burundi	18.09.2012 (EEP)
42.	Belarus	14.11.2012 (EEP)
43.	Republic of Korea	12.12.2012 (MoU)
44.	Germany	11.04.2013 (MoU) 05.10.2015 (JDI)
45.	Estonia	15.10.2013 (EEP)
46.	Peru	28.10.2013 (EEP)
47.	Kuwait	08.11.2013 (EEP)
48.	Hungary	19.11.2014 (EEP)
49.	United Kingdom	Joint Statement (13.11.2014) 18.03.2015/07.04.2015 (UKIERI*-MoU)
50.	United States of America	Joint Statement (13.10.2011) 23.01.2015 (JDI)
51.	Czech Republic	Joint Declaration (28.04.2009)
52.	United Arab Emirates	03.09.2015 (MoU)
53.	Brics Countries	18.11.2015 (MoU)
54.	Japan	11.12.2015 (MoU)

* UKIERI—United Kingdom—India Education and Research Initiative

Statement-III

The number of Indian students nominated under exchange programme during the last two financial years

Sl. No.	Name of the country	No. of Candidates Nominated	
		2015-16	2016-17
1	United Kingdom	51	81
2	China	24	54
3	South Korea	10	15
4	New Zealand	04	04
5	Italy	15	10
6	Israel	05	05
7	Mexico	09	04
8	Hungary	113	174

Urban infrastructure projects in Karnataka

*192. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has granted approvals and funds for implementing urban infrastructure projects in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated, released and utilized for the said purpose during the last three years and the current year, city-wise, including Bangalore city; and

(c) the present status of those projects and the steps taken/being taken for expediting these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has granted approvals and funds for implementing the following Mission/Schemes/projects by the State Government of Karnataka to improve urban infrastructure:

- (i) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)
- (ii) Smart Cities Mission
- (iii) Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana (PMAY)-Urban
- (v) Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)
- (vi) Urban Transport Projects (including Metro rails)

Projects under Missions/Schemes are conceived, appraised, approved and implemented by States/UTs. The MoHUA approves the overall State plan and releases the Central financial assistance towards the projects appraised and approved at the State/UT level. The State in turn allocates and releases the funds to cities.

The details of funds allocated, released and utilised for the said purpose to the State of Karnataka including Bangalore city during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement (*See below*). Progress of the Missions/schemes are reviewed on regular basis by the Mission Directors and also State specific reviews by the Secretary or the Minister. The State of Karnataka has been advised in repviews to fast-track sanction and implementation of these projects.

Statement

Details of funds allocated, released and utilised during the last three years and current year under schemes

(A) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)

Name of State	Total SAAP size	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
		Size of SAAP I	Committed Central Assistance against SAAP-I	Fund Released against CA committed	Size of SAAP II	Committed Central Assistance against SAAP-II	Fund Released against CA committed	Size of SAAP III	Committed Central Assistance against SAAP-III	Fund Released against CA committed
Karnataka	4952.87	1258.54	592.29	118.46	1624.72	771.60	154.32	2069.61	954.90	190.98

AMRUT Mission was launched on 25 June, 2015

Funds released for JnNURM projects under AMRUT				(₹ in crore)	
Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
Karnataka	0	1.64	136.19	0	

(B) Present status of projects under AMRUT in Karnataka

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Name of the Project	Sector	Milestone	Project Cost (₹ in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Badami	Construction of storage reservoirs and distribution network and house service connections to uncovered area at Badami town under AMRUT scheme.	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	8.94
		Providing UGD network in uncovered area with HSC and rehabilitation of existing sewer	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	15.48
		Construction of RCC Drain form Sabarapadi Druga to Bus stand (Raj Kaluwe)	Drainage	Contract Awarded	0.42
		Improvement of Urban Transport in Badami	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.77
		UGD scheme to Badami	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	7.7
		Parks at Chalukya Nagar, Garden Colony, Laxmi Garden Vidyannagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.16
		Improving Storm Water Drain Management for Badami	Drainage	NIT Issued	0.8
		Proposed Green Space Layout at Chalukya Nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.16
		Proposed Green Space Layout of Laxmi Garden Vidyannagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Parks at Tippu Nagar, Anand Nagar and Lakkamma Garden Badami	Others (Parks)	Work Completed	0.21
2.	Bagalkot	Providing and laying sewer network including HSC	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	17.36
		Providing Continuous Pressurized water supply scheme for old town of Bagalkot (Non Submergence area)	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	76.17
		Providing Compound Wall to Garden at KHB Colony and Development of garden.	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.39
		Construction of Footpaths from railway station to SH and Basveshwar circle road to shanti nagar cross.	Urban Transport	Contract Awarded	0.87
		Construction of Storm Water Drains With Cover From Railway Station To R-B Sh and Basveshwar Road To Shanti Nagar Cross	Drainage	Contract Awarded	0.82
		UGD scheme to Bagalkote	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	2.47
		WS to Bagalokote (additional Allocations)	Water Supply	DPR Approved	11.3
		AMRUT Drainage 2016-20	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.29
		AMRUT Urban Transport 2016-20	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	0.22

Package-3, Construction Storm water drain in Bagalkot city	Drainage	NIT Issued	2.38
Proposed Green space park in Sector-15 Navnagar, Sector-16 Navanaagar, Vidyagiri, Forest garden at Shanti nagar, Nagarasabhe Park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.86
Proposed green space between 16th and 17th at OHT Vidyagiri.	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.22
Proposed Green Space near Mallikarjun temple Vidyagiri	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.23
Proposed Green space layout Siddivinayak temple Vidyagiri.	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.26
Proposed Green space in Navnagar at 45th sector near Nilnayak house	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.26
Improvement of garden at KHB colony Sikkeri.	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.41
Proposed Green space between 16th and 17th road at Hanuman temple Vidyagiri.	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.31
Storm Water Drain to Bagalkote City	Drainage	NIT Issued	1.62
Footpath Improvement on Station Road (railway station to Basveswar circle)	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	1.3
Footpath Improvement From Railway station (HDFC bank) to Axis bank Rd. (Milligeri tower road) via Bilal Masjid	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	0.84

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Footpath Improvement From Syndicate bank to Axis bank road	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	0.86
		Footpath Improvement From Melligeri Towers to Axis bank	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	0.72
3.	BBMP	Implementation of Water Supply Facilities to Balance Slums in Core Area of Bangalore.	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	15.17
		Providing and laying of 1016mm dia OD MS pipeline from GKVK Reservoir to HBR Reservoir	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	46.13
		Construction of 35 MLD Capacity Sewage Treatment Plant at Agara	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	69.94
		Construction of 5MLD Capacity Sewage Treatment Plant at Sarakki	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	19
		Construction of 5MLD Capacity Sewage Treatment Plant at Begur	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	18.26
		Construction of 10MLD Capacity Sewage Treatment Plant at Hulimavu	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	30.94
		Construction of 20MLD Waste Water Treatment Plant at K R Puram	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	45.66
		Work of Providing Trunk Sewer from Ranganatha Colony to V-Valley Treatment Plant.	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	52.46

Work of Providing Sewerage System to extended areas of erstwhile R.R Nagar and Kengeri TMC areas under AMRUT	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	59.95
Implementation of Water Supply Facilities in Bangalore	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	136.47
Development of Green Spaces and Parks to Kanakadasa park, Govindaraj Nagar- Ward No.104, West Zone	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	2.5
Gundu Thopu Park-Ward no 54	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	0.97
Mahadev Banakar Park-Ward no 108	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	1.24
Bhirathi Park Ward-54 Hoodi	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	1.53
Parks at Poorna Pragnya Layout Uttarahalli Ward No-184	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	2.08
Parks at Neharu B and C block Park BDA officers' quarters ground vannarpet ward No-115 (east zone)	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	2.3
Replacement and Rehabilitation of existing Higher dia Sewers under Environment Action Plan-C	Sewerage and Septage Management	NIT Issued	380
Construction of Pump House at Koramangala Sports Complex and Laying of rising main from Sports Complex to K and C Valley Treatment Plant	Sewerage and Septage Management	NIT Issued	96.22

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Development of Green Spaces and Parks to Mestri Layout park, Koramangala Ward No.151, South Zone	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	2.5
		Mallasandra Gutte park-Ward no-13, Mallasandra	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	2.29
		Parks at Vinfield Layout main road, Jakkur-Ward no 5	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	2.29
		Parks at Andrahalli lake doddabidarekalli Ward no. 40	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	2.29
4.	Belgaum	Improvements of Shivaji Garden-MG Park, Belagavi.	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.5
		Improvements to sewerage systems of Belagavi City.	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	162.73
		Improvement of Water Supply System for Belgaum	Water Supply	DPR Approved	19.38
		Construction of Parks in Belgaum	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	2.3
		Improvements to park at Shivaji nagar, Belagavi	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	1.2
		Augmentation of water supply to Belagaavi city	Water Supply	DPR Approved	2
5.	Bellary	Improvements of Water Supply System of Ballari City under AMRUT	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	72.17

UGD Scheme for Bellary	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	97.52
Improvements to park at Raghavendra Colony 2nd stage and near varabasappa gudi in Ballari City	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.94
UGD scheme for Bellary city	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	20.7
Development of Park Children Equipment at Raghavendra Colony, 2nd Stage, W.No. 17, and Development of Park play Ground, Open theatre etc, at Varabsappa Temple, GYM Equipments at Raghavendra Colony	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	1.16
Development of park, playground open theatre etc, at varabasappagudi, corporation land (2017-20) and Development of park with children playing equipments at Raghavendra colony 2nd stage, W. No -17	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.2
6. Bhadravati Rehabilitation of existing Old pipe line, WTP, Replacement of pumping machineries, Providing additional storage reservoirs, Connecting main and Distribution network in Bhadravathi city under AMRUT.	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	55.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Providing UGD Facility in Bhadravathi for Sewerage and Septage Management	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	41.01
		Providing UGD facility to additional areas, Construction of STP and Rehabilitation of existing STP under AMRUT	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	5
		Construction of storm water drainage system in Bhadravathi CMC Limits	Drainage	DPR Approved	7.7
		Project-7 Construction of Storm water drain in Bhadravathi City	Drainage	DPR Approved	1.1
		Project-6 Construction of Storm water drain in Bhadravathi city	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.82
		Package-5 Construction of storm water drain in Bhadravathi city	Drainage	DPR Approved	5.02
		Package-4 Construction of storm water drain in Bhadravathi City	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.84
		Package-3 Construction of Storm water drain in Bhadravathi city	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.96
		Package-2 construction of storm water drain in Bhadravathi city	Drainage	DPR Approved	7.56
		WS to Bhadravathi (Additional Allocations)	Water Supply	DPR Approved	13.04

7. Bidar	Mahatma gandhi Park (SAIL-VISL Park)	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
	Gandhi Park New Town	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	1
	Gandhi Park Old Town	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
	Upper Hutha Park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.66
	Siddaruda Nagara Park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
	NTB park in Siddapura	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.86
	Providing UGD Scheme to Bidar City under AMRUT	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	125.21
	Development of green spaces and parks in Bidar city under AMRUT Scheme for the year 2015-16	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.7
	Providing UGD Scheme to Bidar City in zone-3 under AMRUT	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	57.8
	park@haq colony ward No 25	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
	New aadharsh colony park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.36
	Mhetre layout park, ward no 23,	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.86
	Development of Park in Nandi Colony opp. LIC office in W. No-20 Bidar City	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.4
	Development of Green Spaces And Parks in Bidar City Under Amrut Scheme	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.4

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Bijapur	Continuous Pressurized Water Supply to Bijapur city in 15 Zones with storage and distribution improvements.	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	174.04
		Water Supply to Bijapur City	Water Supply	DPR Approved	21.98
		Development of park with children friendly equipments in Teachers' colony	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	1.54
		Development of park in Anand Nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
		Development of park behind BLDE Engineering college Bijapur	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.46
		Development of park in Adarsh Nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
		Development of park in KHB colony Solapur Road Bijapur	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
		Improvement of Park Near Mallikarjun Ashram (AMRUT)	Others (Parks)	Work Completed	0.48
9.	Chikmagalur	Improvement of Water supply scheme to Chikkamagaluru	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	110.1
		Construction of Kurvangi Park	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.46
		Construction of Storm Water Drainage in Chikmagalur	Drainage	DPR Approved	3

Improvement of UGD in Chikmagalur	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	3
Construction of Storm Water Drainage 2 in Chikmagalur	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.76
Construction of Storm Water Drainage 1 in Chikmagalur	Drainage	DPR Approved	3
Construction of Storm Water Drainage in Chikmagalur	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	0.01
Proposal for Water supply component in lieu of Power components in Chikkamagaluru city under AMRUT	Water Supply	DPR Approved	1.04
Development of Park in Front of KUWS&DB office at Kalyan nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.44
Development of Park Channapura road park behind major pooviah's residence	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.46
Development of Park in Jaynagar (back side coffee day)	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.28
Development of Park in KHB Colony 4th phase behind fire station	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
Development of Park beside Nayodhaya School Tippu nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Development of Park in New Uppahalli extension	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.06
		Development of Park in Kalyannagar park (opp Ganapati temple)	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.7
10	Chitradurga	Augmentation of water supply scheme to Chitradurga city V V Sagar as source (For FY 2015-16)	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	33.52
		Augmentation of water supply scheme to Chitradurga city Shanti Sagar (For FY 2016-17)	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	66.4
		Project-4, Construction of Storm Water Drain in Chitradurga city	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.92
		Project-3, Construction of Storm water drain in Chitradurga city	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.25
		Project-2, Construction of storm water drain to Chitradurga city	Drainage	DPR Approved	5
		UGD	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	6.6
		SWD to Chitradurga City-2017-20	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.8
		Construction of storm water drain at babu jagajeevan ram nagara Ramkrishna ashrama housing board colony through IUDP	Drainage	DPR Approved	3.86
		Sarswathipuram 1st cross (655.00 to 1300.00 mtrs) (For the Year of 2016-17)			

11. Davanagere	Construction of storm water drain at babu jagajeevan ram nagara Ramkrishna ashrama housing board colony through IUDP Sarswathipuram 1st cross (For the Year of 2015-16) (0.00 to 655.00 mtrs)	Drainage	DPR Approved	2
	Development of park at ward no 35 IUDP layout 6th cross and Development of park at ward no 35 IUDP Layout 5th cross -11th cross)	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	1.27
	Union Park in ward no 18	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.74
	Rajendranagara Park@ward no 34	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
	Housing board colony park ward no 31	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
	Development of park in Rs No 37 of Shamanur village in ward no 30. (FY2015-16)	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.92
	1) Development of Kunduwada lake premises	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	0.6
	2) Improvement of park at Ward No -39, 13th cross, Anjaneya Badavane 3) Improvement of park at Ward No 38, Near Vidyannagar Bus-stop			
	Development of park in Rs No 37 of Shamanur village in ward no 30. (FY2016-17)	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
		24/7 water supply under AMRUT for Davanagere	Water Supply	NIT Issued	174.96
		Development of park in Chikkamani Devaraj urs layout park in ward no. 36	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
		Development of Gange park in K T J Nagar ward no. 33	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.6
		Development of park near Lakshmi floor mill in ward no. 29	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.6
		Development of park beside swimming pool, Davaraj urs Badavani B block in ward no. 09 (FY2016-17)	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.81
12.	Gadag-Betigeri	Providing II stage UGD scheme to Gadag-Betigeri city	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	158.7
		Improvement of Urban Transport System in Gadag-Betigeri	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	3.4
		Construction of Parks in Gadag- Betigeri	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	9.07
		Construction of Storm Water Drainage Facilities for Gadag-Betigeri	Drainage	DPR Approved	6.85
		Improving Water Supply Facility at Gadag-Betigeri	Water Supply	DPR Approved	7

Package-3					
Project-2, Construction of Storm water drain in Gadag-Betigeri	Drainage	DPR Approved	1.52		
	Drainage	DPR Approved	1.63		
Basic bus shelters	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.52		
Intersection improvements	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.5		
Footpath improvement on both side of KC Rani road	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.88		
Formation of dedicated NMT lane on unused back lane	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.2		
Footpath improvement of footpath, NMT lane and parking on library road.	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.36		
Improvement of footpath and pedestrian crossing either side on Bus stand Road	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.14		
UGD for Gadag 02	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	1.98		
Development of Park at Bhishma Lake in Gadag Betageri Cmc Limit	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5		
Development of park near City Municipality in Halakeri Mutt Road ward no. 29	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.17		
Development of park near VijayaNagara High School ward no. 22	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.48		

1	2	3	4	5	6
	Development of park near Ambedkar Bhavan Connected to Vartula Road in ward no. 33		Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.4
	Development of park behind Neelamma Ashrama at Ward no. 35		Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.36
	Development of park in Radha Krishna Nagar ward no. 33		Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.4
	Development of park near Arunodaya School ward no. 33		Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.4
	Development of park in Burbure Plot ward no. 28		Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.36
	Development of park in Gadag 1		Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.3
	Development of park Betigeri		Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.26
	Construction of Park Gadag		Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.27
	Development of Park		Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.48
	Parks at Neelamma Ashram, Vishveshwar Nagar, Vivekananda Nagar, Betageri Ward no. 5, Rachuteshwar Nagar, Narsapura Ashraya Colony, Burbure Layout, Ambedkar Bhavan, Arunodayaschool, Vijaynagar school, Halakeri Math, Radkrishng		Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.43

13. Gangawati	Development Children friendly park@ Jayanagar, Ward no. 3	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.36
	Providing and laying of lateral sewer pipeline and construction of MH, WETWELLS, Pumping machinery under UGD Scheme to Gangavathi city	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	35.74
	Construction of Footpath from Ganesh Circle to Bus Stand	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	3.61
	Construction of Major and Secondary RCC drains near Valmiki Circle, kanakadas Circle and Laxmicamp, Repair, Rejuvenation of old, damaged drain	Drainage	DPR Approved	2.68
	Development Children friendly park@ Mahabalesh Layout and Hosalli Layout	Other (Parks)	DPR Approved	0.24
	Proposed green space @ Indira nagar	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	0.2
	Proposed green space @ Gadwal camp park	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	0.21
	Proposed green space @ teachers colony	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	0.4
	Development of Childern park @ Anjaneya Badavane	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	0.44
	Package-2 Construction of Storm Water drain at Gangavathi city	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Park 2017-20	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	0.54
		Urban Transport 2017-20	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	2.14
		SWD 2017-20	Drainage	DPR Approved	10.63
		UGD to Gangawati city	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	14.68
		Intersection improvement (Gandhi chowk)	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.4
		Bicycle track on Islampur road	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.48
		Footbridges across NALA at 2 locations Islampur road and Gandhi Chowk	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.71
		Footpath improvemnet from Gandhi circle to Kampali bypass junction	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	1.36
		Construction drain from Vishwabharathi School Durgamma Nala, SBH Bank to Shiva Talkies	Drainage	NIT Issued	2
		Construction of Footpath from Gandhi Circle to Mahaveera Circle	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	1
		Providing and laying MS/DI Feeder Pipe Line, Renovation of existing WTP, impounding reservoir in Siddikeri and Providing House Service Connections under improvement Water Supply Scheme to Gangavathi	Water Supply	NIT Issued	25

14. Gulbarga	Providing 4th Stage UGD scheme (Phase-2) to Kalaburagi City	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	174.8
	UGD for Gulbarga 02	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	12.36
	Development of children park at Mansabdar colony.	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.6
	Development of Park at Revanna Siddeshwar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.37
	Development of Park at Swastik nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.94
	Dhanvantry Colony Park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
	Development of Children Friendly Park at Akkamahadevi Colony KHB Kalaburagi	Others (Parks)	Work Completed	74.94
15 Hassan	Water Supply Scheme to Hassan city	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	114.68
	Providing Water Supply distribution system to selected wards in Hassan CMC limits under AMRUT	Water Supply	DPR Approved	23.28
	Construction of Hemavathi Park, near Post office, Hassan	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	0.28
	Hunasinakere Park in Hassan City	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.26
	Hosakappalu Park in Hassan City	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.64
	Construction of Hemavathy Park in Hassan City	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Improvements in Maharaja Park ward no. 8 (Part-A) and ward no. 8 (Part-B)	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.36
		Improvement of Maharaja Park in Hassan City.	Others (Parks)	Work Completed	0.29
16	Hospet	Providing Water Supply System in Hosapete City under AMRUT Scheme.	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	50.82
		Providing Under Ground Drainage System to Hosapete City under AMRUT.	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	88.76
		Construction of Sewerage and Septage System	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	15.64
		Package-2 Construction of Storm Water Drain in Hospet city	Drainage	DPR Approved	2.53
		Mahabaleshwar, Hosalli Road Park, Indira Nagar Par, Teacher Colony and Gadwal Camp	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	1.46
		Construction of storm water drain in Hospet City	Drainage	DPR Approved	2.47
		Creation of Urban Transport	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	2
		Parks at Ghavisiddeshwara naga and ward no:28 M J Nagar 7th Cross	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	1
		Construction of Storm Water Drain	Drainage	NIT Issued	2

Development of children park at Phoolban	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.65
Development of children park at Rajiv Nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.89
Provision of dedicated bicycle lane from Kanakadasa Circle to Udyog petrol pump	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	0.94
Foot path Improvements from Kanakadasa circle to Valmiki Circle	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	3.06
17. Hubli-Dharwad Providing sewerage system to Hubballi-Dharwad twin cities under AMRUT	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	156.91
Providing continuous pressurized water supply to Bagalkot city with storage and distribution improvements in 5 zones, (Part-A) supply and erection of 40HP/150HP or suitable HP Polder pump, providing	Water Supply	DPR Approved	4.66
Improvement of Tolenkari Lake at Hubballi	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	2.05
Improvement of Kolikeri Lake at Dharwad	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	1.95
18. Kolar Providing Comprehensive UGD Scheme to Kolar city.	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	68.41
Providing water supply scheme to Kolar city	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	7.81
Development of Park at Chikkachannanjappa Water works area.	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.86

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Construction of Foot over-bridge at KSTRC Bus stand and MB road.	Urban Transport	Contract Awarded	0.42
		Construction of SWD at Stadium to <i>via</i> KSRTC Bus stand to Rahamthanagara rajakaluve.	Drainage	Contract Awarded	0.3
		Chikkachannanjappa water works area-2	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	1.15
		Project-7, Construction of Storm Water Drain in Kolar City	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.68
		Project-6 Construction of storm water drain in Kolar City	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.97
		Project-5 Construction of Storm water drain in Kolar city	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.69
		Project-4 Construction of storm water drain in Kolar city	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.61
		Project 3, Construction of storm water drain in Kolar City	Drainage	DPR Approved	3.55
		Project-2 Construction of Storm Water Drain in Kolar City	Drainage	DPR Approved	5.25
		Project-1 Construction of storm water drain in Kolar City	Drainage	DPR Approved	3.93
		WS to Kolar (Additional Allocations)	Water Supply	DPR Approved	10.24

	Sarvangna park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.29
	Plasandra Layout park (Swamy Bhadavane)	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.13
	Dharamaraya nagara Park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.16
	Kuvempu Park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.34
19.	Mandya	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	113.66
	3rd Stage Water Supply Scheme to Mandya city under AMRUT			
	Remodelling and rejuvenation of under ground drainage system to Mandya city	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	6.57
	Balabhavan Park at Ward-19	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.37
	Parks at Shivnajiappa park, Venkatgeriappa Park, Chamunderswari Nagar Park, Someshwara Samudha Bhavan behind park, Balmuri Ganapati Park.	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.74
	Kuvempu Nagar, Jodi Park	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.44
	Mandya UGD 02	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	7.5
	Water Supply to Mandya (Additional Allocations)	Water Supply	DPR Approved	8.92
	Sudhir Park in W-32	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.37
	Augmentation of water supply	Water Supply	DPR Approved	33.26
20.	Mangalore	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	55.3
	Rejuvenation of sewer system and missing link works in Mangalore city. 1			

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Construction of Storm Water Drains in Mangalore	Drainage	NIT Issued	4
		Parks at 7th block Khattipala, Khadri park Mangalore	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	1.16
		AMRUT	Sewerage and Septage Management	NIT Issued	55.5
		Development of Park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.6
		Development of Regent Park, Kunjathbail KHB Colony Park	Others (Parks)	Work Completed	0.25
21	Mysore	Improvements to bulk water supply systems in Mysuru city	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	102.44
		MBR, and Rehabilitation of existing reservoirs and other works at CSR premises.	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	27.27
		Construction of Vivekandanagar Park in Mysore City	Others (Parks)	DPR Approved	1
		Improvement of UGD for Mysore City	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	18.87
		Water Supply Facility Improvement in Mysore	Water Supply	DPR Approved	38.76
		Construction of Vijayanagar Park in Mysore	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	1
		Gaythripuram Park in Mysore city	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	1

22. Raichur	Construction of Purabavana Park in Mysore City	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	1
	Construction of Bogadi 2nd stage Park, Mysuru	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	1
	UGD to Yeramara's Zone with 5.5 MLD STP and Hosur Zone in Raichur City under AMRUT	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	102.26
	UGD scheme for Raichur City	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	16.42
	Maheboob Gushan Park and Jawahar Nagar Park, Devaru Colony, Savethry Colony, IDSMT Layout	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.68
	Construction of Parks	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.8
	Development of Park with Children Friendly Components-Jawahar nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.26
	Development of Park With Children Friendly Components-IDSMT Layout Park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.3
	Development of Park With Children Friendly Components-Savithri Colony Park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.3
	Development of Park with Children Friendly Components-Devaru Colony Park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.87
23 Ranebennur	Improvement water supply scheme to Raichur City under AMRUT	Water Supply	NIT Issued	57.57
	Parks at 7 and 76 Gourishankar Nagar ward no. 31	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.48

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Construction of Works and Services for Operation and Management of 24 x 7 Water Supply System for Ranebenmuru Town in Karnataka Package no. 01-WS-RBN	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	96.36
		Restoration of Gangajala Doddakere lake	Water Supply	DPR Approved	19.87
		Development of Green Space and Parks, Banashankari Nagar, ward no. 24, Development of Green Space and Parks, Gourishankar Nagar, ward no. 31, Development of Green Space and Parks, Eshwar Nagar, ward no. 31	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.27
		Parks at ward no. 24 Banashankari Nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.27
		Parks at ward no. 4 Adavi Anjaneya Badavane	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.22
		Parks at ward no. 31 Eshwara Nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.24
		Parks at ward no. 29 Maruti Nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.22
		Parks at ward no. 31 Eshwara Nagar, Magod road	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.24
		Parks at ward no. 28 Maruti Nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.22
		Parks at ward no. 30, Kanakadasa Nagar Parks at ward no. 28, Maruthi Nagar, 3. Parks at ward no. 31. Eshwar Nagar Magod Road, ward no. 29 Maruthi Nagar RS No. 312 and Adavi Ajaneya Badavaen ward no. 4	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.21

24. Robertsonpet	Providing Water Supply Scheme to Robertsonpet (KGF) City	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	55.77
	Providing Ugd Scheme to Robertsonpet (KGF) City	Sewarage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	43.52
	AMRUT Drainage 2015-16	Drainage	DPR Approved	3
	Project-5 Construction of Storm Water Drain in Robertsonpet, KGF	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.71
	Package-4 Construction of Storm Water Drain in Robertsonpet, KGF	Drainage	DPR Approved	2.33
	Project-3 Construction of Storm Water Drain in Robertsonpet, KGF	Drainage	DPR Approved	3.08
	Project-2 Construction of Storm Water Drain On Robertsonpet, KGF	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.9
	Urban Transport 2016-20	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	1.76
	SWD 2016-20	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.98
	Construction of high raised pedestrian crossing along footpath @ buses exit from KSRTC bus stand	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.5
	Construction of bus shelters @ Oorgaumrailway station (2), Suvama circle (1), between Saldana circle to KSRTC bus depot (1)	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.18

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Construction and improvement of footpath from Saldana circle to KSRTC Depot	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	1.76
		Construction and improvement of footpath from Surajmall circle to Gandhi circle	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.16
		Construction and improvement of footpath from Andersonpet to Gilbert circle	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.7
		Construction and improvement of footpath from Suvarna Nagar to Rajkumar circle	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.76
		Construction and improvement of footpath from Geetha road to Rajkumar circle	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.66
		Construction and improvement of footpath from Prichard road to Rajkumar circle	Urban Transport	DPR Approved	0.71
		WS to Robertsonpet (Additional Allocations)	Water Supply	DPR Approved	12.7
		AMRUT Urban Transport 2015-16	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	1.04
		Parks at married Quarts	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.75
		Parks opposite Flour mill ST Block, Five lights area, Near Bullens band line	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.2
		Parks dt Near School of Mines, RTO office near new Oriental line, ET' Block	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.44
		Improvements of parks near five lights area	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.31

25. Shimoga	Improvements of parks at opp. RTO office near new Oriental lane, ward no. 5	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.2
	Improvements of parks near Bullens Band lane, ward no. 7	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.3
	Improvements of parks at Five lights area	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.3
	Improvements of parks at ET block ward no. 16	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.2
	Improvements of parks at Gowtham Nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.2
	Parks at Lourdhunagar, Champions Reef-M block, Gowtham nagar	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.3
	Development of Gopala Gowda extension A block park (adjacent to KRIDL office)	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.2
	Providing underground drainage facilities to additional areas, construction of STP and rehabilitation of existing sewer lines in Shivamogga City	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	54.76
	Replacement of existing old pipe lines, pumping machinaries and providing additional storage reservoirs with connecting rising mains in Shivamogga City	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	38.42
	Project-11 Construction of Storm water Drain in Shivamogga City	Drainage	DPR Approved	1.2

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Project-10, Construction of Storm water Drain in Shivamogga City	Drainage	DPR Approved	15.92
		Project-9, Construction of Storm water Drain in Shivamogga City	Drainage	DPR Approved	3.35
		Project-8, Construction of Storm water Drain in Shivamogga Town	Drainage	DPR Approved	2.83
		Project-7, Construction of Storm water Drain in Shivamogga City	Drainage	DPR Approved	4.25
		Package-6, Construction of Storm water Drain in Shivamogga City	Drainage	DPR Approved	6.24
		Project-5, Construction of Storm water Drain in Shivamogga City	Drainage	DPR Approved	2.9
		Project-4 Construction of Storm water Drain in Shivamogga City	Drainage	DPR Approved	1.97
		Project-3, Construction of Storm water Drain in Shivamogga City	Drainage	DPR Approved	8.72
		Project-2, Construction of Storm water Drain in Shivamogga	Drainage	DPR Approved	6.28
		Construction of Sewerage and Septage Management 3	Sewerage and Septage Management	DPR Approved	7

Construction of SWD	Drainage	DPR Approved	3.8
Development of surya layout and P&T layout park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.75
Development of proposed park at Malleshwara Nagara	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.36
Development of proposed park at Rajendra Nagara	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.36
Development of proposed park at Sharadamma layout	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.36
Development of proposed park at ward no. 33	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.41
Development of park in Gopala Gowda extension in 'A' Block opp. to Arun house	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.3
Development of Vinobanagara professor Park adjacent to Somanna House	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
Development of Gopala Gowda extension 'F' Block Parks	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.24
Development of park adjacent to Alkola circle	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.5
Resectioning of 10 km. of main drains in Shivamogga City	Drainage	NIT Issued	5
Improvements to Water Supply Scheme to Tumakuru City Under Amrut	Water Supply	Contract Awarded	36.44

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Improvements to Underground Drainage in Tumakuru City Under Amurth	Sewerage and Septage Management	Contract Awarded	39.13
		Development of parks in ward no. 08 KHB Colony, Thilak park Police Station backside in Tumakuru City	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.27
		Development of parks in ward no. 11 at Melekote near BESCO power station in Tumakuru City	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.87
		Junction Improvement at Batawadi Circle in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	Contract Awarded	0.34
		Junction Improvement at Bhadramma Choultry Circle in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	Contract Awarded	0.34
		Junction Improvement at Sri Siddhartha Institute in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	Contract Awarded	0.44
		Junction Improvement at Call tax Circle in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	Contract Awarded	0.45
		Junction Improvement at Sri Shivakumara Swamiji Circle in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	Contract Awarded	0.58
		Urban Road Safety Audit	Urban Transport	Contract Awarded	0.98
		Junction Improvement at entry point to Tumakuru from NHAI in Tumakuru City, Junction improvement at Batawadi near Bharat Petroleum in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	Contract Awarded	0.58

Bannimara park, Installation of outdoor gym set in wards 32, 11 and 08, opposite to DC bungalow	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	1
Construction of Cycle Track from KEB office to DC office <i>via</i> Amanikere in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	1.26
Construction of Footpath from KEB office to DC office <i>via</i> Amanikere in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	1.26
Construction of Footpath with railings on both sides of the road from Kodibasaveshwara Circle to Church Circle in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	0.4
Kodibasaveshwara junction improvement in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	0.5
Footpath from Rajanna house to Kyathsandra police station on both sides of 80 feet road	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	0.2
Development of Cycle Track and Footpath from Call tax circle to Maralur lake circle <i>via</i> Siddhartha Institute along Tumakuru-Kunigal Road in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	2.76
Development of Parks in Ward no. 30 in Saphagiri extension in Tumakuru City	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.46
Improving Urban Transport in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	0.7

1	2	3	4	5	6
		Development of Cycle Track and Footpath from Sri Shivakuma swamiji circle to DC office along Bangalore – Honnavar road <i>via</i> Amanikere lake in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	2.2
		Junction improvement of Gubbi junction at Shivamogga bypass	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	0.8
		Development of Cycle Track from SSIT in Kunigal road to ring road in Tumakuru City	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	1.2
		Development of Footpath from Shettihalli main road to connecting road in Jayanagar	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	0.5
		Construction of Footpath from Planet max in Kunigal road to ring road in Tumakuru city	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	1.4
		Procurement and Installation of Signboards, Signage's, Cat eyes and Road markings in Church circle in Tumakuru city (Carry forward from 2015-16)	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	0.1
		Construction of Path on the 60 feet road connecting batawadi 80 feet road and baddihali main road and the road connecting Nalanda convent road and Upparalli main road	Urban Transport	NIT Issued	2
		Development of Parks in Ward No-34 at Bunnimara park Mydala Road in Tumakuru City	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.4

27. Udupi	Providing and Installing Outdoor Gymset for Parks in Ward no. 32, 11 and 08	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.16
	providing covering slab desilting and protection to vulnerable reached in GCR colony	Drainage	Work Completed	1.04
	Providing covering slab desilting and protection to vulnerable reaches in Banashankari	Drainage	Work Completed	1.04
	Development of Parks in Ward no. 32 Jayanagar East in Tumakuru City	Others (Parks)	Work Completed	0.6
	Bhujanga Park and Ajjarkad area Parks-II	Others (Parks)	Contract Awarded	0.31
	Improvement of Water Supply Facilities in Udupi	Water Supply	DPR Approved	122.5
	Improvements in Green Space and Parks Subramanya Nagara Park	Others (Parks)	NIT Issued	0.36
	Improvements in Green Space and Parks at Bhujanga Park, Ajjarkad area Parks	Others (Parks)	Work Completed	0.2
	TOTAL			4,994.19
	Note: The State has populated the projects on the portal with the total cost in excess of State Annual Action Plan (SAAP) size. This excess amount shall be borne by the State.			

NIT: Notice Inviting Tender; DPR: Detailed Project Report.

(C) Details of funds allocated/released during the last three years under erstwhile JnNURM Mission in Karnataka (City-wise)

Sl. No.	Sub-Scheme	Phase	Name of the City/Town	Project Title	Approved Cost	Revised ACA Commitment	ACA Released Till 2014	FY 14-15	FY 15-16	FY 16-17	ACA Released
1.	UIG	MP	Bangalore	Underground Drainage works in Kengeri	1,876.36	656.73	426.87	-	164.18	-	591.05
2.	UIG	TP	Bangalore	Providing Bulk Flow Metering and Monitoring Systems for Auditing of Bengaluru Water Supply System	3,479.54	1,217.84	304.46	-	-	182.62	487.08
3.	UIDSSMT	TP	Hukkeri	Water Supply	2,301.73	1,381.04	920.69	-	-	369.18	1,289.87
4.	UIDSSMT	TP	Chikodi	Water Supply	3,303.85	1,982.31	1,321.54	-	-	529.91	1,851.45
5.	UIDSSMT	TP	Bannur	Water Supply	1,736.12	1,041.67	694.45	-	-	278.46	972.91
6.	UIDSSMT	TP	Bentwal	Water Supply	4,204.35	2,522.61	1,681.74	-	-	674.35	2,356.09
7.	UIDSSMT	TP	Ramdurga	Water Supply	3,471.30	2,082.78	1,388.52	-	-	694.26	2,082.78
8.	UIDSSMT	TP	Curumital	Sewerage	1,842.75	1,105.65	737.10	-	-	295.56	1,032.66
9.	UIDSSMT	TP	Sadalga	Water Supply	2,457.77	1,474.66	983.11	-	-	394.20	1,377.31
10.	UIDSSMT	TP	Sedam	Water Supply	2,464.19	1,478.51	985.67	-	-	395.24	1,380.91
11.	UIDSSMT	TP	Doddaballapura	Water Supply	3,315.45	1,989.27	1,326.18	-	-	223.31	1,549.49
12.	UIDSSMT	TP	Srirangapatna	Water Supply	2,071.09	1,242.65	828.43	-	-	332.19	1,160.62

13.	UIDSSMT	TP	Birur	Sewerage	2,131.82	1,279.09	852.73	-	-	341.92	1,194.65
14.	UIDSSMT	TP	Sankeshwar	Water Supply	3,765.86	2,259.52	1,506.34	-	-	421.90	1,928.24
15.	UIDSSMT	TP	Thirthahalli	Water Supply	829.81	497.89	331.92	-	-	133.10	465.03
16.	UIDSSMT	TP	Sadalga	Sewerage	2,406.05	1,443.63	962.42	-	-	481.21	1,443.63
17.	UIDSSMT	TP	Yellapura	Water Supply	963.48	578.09	385.39	-	-	154.54	539.93
18.	UIDSSMT	TP	Tumkur	Water Supply	19,898.00	11,938.80	7,959.20	-	-	3,979.60	11,938.80
19.	UIDSSMT	TP	Kundapura	Sewerage	4,736.79	2,842.07	1,894.72	-	-	947.35	2,842.07
20.	UIDSSMT	TP	Mundagod	Water Supply	1,223.79	734.27	489.52	-	-	196.28	685.80
21.	UIDSSMT	TP	Muddebihal	Sewerage	3,781.86	2,269.12	1,512.74	-	-	606.58	2,119.32
22.	UIDSSMT	TP	Kanakpura	Road	6,171.00	3,702.60	2,468.40	-	-	1,234.20	3,702.60
23.	UIDSSMT	TP	Ramdurga	Road	3,765.37	2,259.22	1,506.15	-	-	753.07	2,259.22
TOTAL					82,198.33	47,980.02	31,468.29	-	164.18	13,619.04	45,251.51

UIG: Urban Infrastructure Governance;

UIDSSMT: Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns;

T.P: Transition Phase;

MP: Mission Phase;

ACA: Additional Central Assistance

(D) Details of funds released during last two years and current year under Smart Cities Mission

Sl. No.	Name of cities	Fund released by GoI to State Government				Grant transferred by State Government to the account of SPVs	Utilization reported by Cities
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	Total released	State share	Total releases
1.	Mangaluru	2	--	109	111	107	218
2.	Belagavi	2	194	---	196	200	396
3.	Shivamogga	2	--	109	111	107	218
4.	Hubballi-Dharwad	2	--	109	111	107	218
5.	Tumakuru	2	--	109	111	107	218
6.	Davanagere	2	194	---	196	200	396
7.	Bangalore	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL		12	388	436	836	828	1664
Smart City Mission was launched on 25 June, 2015.							30.32

(₹ in crore)

(E) Details of funds released during the last three years and current year under SBM(U)

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	IHHL	CT/PT/ Urinals	SWM	IEC and PA	CB and A&OE	Total
2014-15	54.0300	15.5400	0	8.3500	2.0900	80.0100
2015-16	30.8600	0	39.1400	0	0	70.0000
2016-17	0	0	18.1150	0	0	18.1150
2017-18	0	0	41.9229	21.3100	15.5300	78.7629
TOTAL	84.8900	15.5400	99.1779	29.6600	17.6200	246.8879

IHHL: Individual Household Toilets; CT: Community Toilets;

PT: Public Toilets; SWM: Solid Waste Management;

IEC: Information, Education and Communication;

CB; Capacity Development; A&OE: Administrative and Office Expenses

(F) Details of funds released during the last two years and current year under HRIDAY for the city of Badami (Karnataka)

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total cost of the project	Amount released
2015-16	-	-
2016-17	19.18	4.05
2017-18	-	-
Total	19.18	4.05

(G) Details of funds released during last three years and current year under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] in Karnataka

Financial Year	PMAY (U)					
	RA	CLSS	ISSR	AHP	BLC	TOTA
2014-15	407.98	-	-	-	-	407.98
2015-16	-	2.65	-	-	-	2.65
2016-17	-	10.14	-	185.78	-	195.93
2017-18	15.14	37.5	-	33.94	77.81	164.38
TOTAL	423.12	50.29	-	219.72	77.81	770.94

RAY: Rajiv Awas Yojana; CLSS: Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme;

ISSR-In-Situ Slum Redevelopment; AHP: Affordable Housing in Partnership;

BLC: Beneficiary Led Construction

(H) Details of projects sanctioned under PMAY(U)

Sl. No.	Name of City	No. of Projects	Central Assistance Involved (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Released* (₹ in crore)	No. of Houses Involved (Nos)	Houses Under Progress (Nos.)	Houses Completed (Nos.)	Houses Occupied (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Afzalpur	4	17.36	0.76	1,157	248	256	256
2.	Ainapur	1	1.95	-	130	-	-	-
3.	Aland	6	5.90	0.05	393	14	52	52
4.	Almel	2	4.71	0.45	314	15	299	299
5.	Alnavar	3	0.96	0.01	64	44	18	18
6.	Alur	3	0.39	0.02	26	4	16	16
7.	Aminagad	2	3.92	0.54	261	186	75	75
8.	Anekal	3	2.30	-	153	121	6	6
9.	Ankola	3	1.62	0.02	108	84	23	23
10.	Annigeri	3	2.51	0.19	167	115	32	32
11.	Arabhavi	3	6.21	0.09	414	161	63	63
12.	Arkalgud	4	10.08	0.19	672	130	41	41
13.	Arsikere	5	27.78	8.27	1,852	185	24	24
14.	Athni	4	4.13	0.12	275	131	75	75

15. Attibele	3	1.97	0.23	131	80	17	17
16. Aurad	3	3.15	0.23	210	132	66	66
17. Badami	3	7.64	0.26	509	193	39	39
18. Bagalkot	4	18.96	4.83	1,264	226	59	59
19. Bagepalli	3	1.62	0.29	108	58	44	44
20. Bail Hongal	4	6.57	0.08	438	258	50	50
21. Balanur	2	1.98	0.30	132	82	50	50
22. Bangalore	34	477.84	184.41	27,903	6,202	5,323	3,870
23. Bangarapet	4	10.32	0.23	688	175	110	110
24. Bankapura	4	10.16	0.02	677	28	35	35
25. Bannur	3	6.36	0.22	424	65	9	9
26. Bantval	3	1.74	-	116	58	35	35
27. Basavakalyan	3	4.14	0.05	276	75	184	184
28. Basavana Bagevadi	5	13.67	-	911	67	30	30
29. Belagali	2	6.39	0.65	426	340	86	86
30. Belgaum (Belagavi)	6	77.03	26.15	4,009	527	768	351
31. Bellary	5	81.05	10.84	5,403	1,444	601	601
32. Beltangadi	3	0.86	-	57	26	14	14
33. Belur	3	2.58	0.18	172	74	19	19

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
34.	Bhadravati	4	15.80	0.34	1,053	313	152	152
35.	Bhalki	4	14.55	0.46	970	176	290	290
36.	Bhatkal	2	0.51	0.02	34	32	2	2
37.	Bidadi	1	0.23	-	15	7	8	8
38.	Bidar	5	30.72	10.17	2,048	232	19	19
39.	Bijapur	4	37.58	7.15	2,505	1,172	297	297
40.	Bilgi	3	18.81	5.39	1,254	214	221	221
41.	Birur	3	2.93	-	195	21	14	14
42.	Bommasandra	2	1.01	-	67	62	5	5
43.	Boragaon	2	1.55	0.35	103	63	40	40
44.	Byadgi	4	10.32	0.37	688	246	94	94
45.	Chadchan	2	5.16	0.01	344	237	107	107
46.	Challakere	5	108.84	0.74	7,256	491	179	179
47.	Chamarajanagar	3	12.15	0.83	810	89	195	195
48.	Chandapura	2	0.39	0.05	26	21	5	5
49.	Channagiri	4	10.13	0.29	675	143	56	56
50.	Channapatna	4	28.74	0.46	1,916	274	137	137
51.	Channarayapatna	4	13.61	0.22	907	81	33	33

52.	Chikkaballapura	4	16.46	1.45	1,097	381	67	67
53.	Chikmagalur	4	29.48	-	1,965	93	4	4
54.	Chiknayakanhalli	2	1.26	-	84	-	-	-
55.	Chikodi	4	11.30	0.09	753	134	97	97
56.	Chincholi	8	29.15	3.30	1,943	659	189	189
57.	Chintamani	4	9.75	1.77	650	404	42	42
58.	Chitapur	6	33.56	1.68	2,237	370	191	191
59.	Chitgoppa	4	3.05	0.41	203	48	6	6
60.	Chitradurga	4	58.45	31.96	2,223	480	1,422	1,353
61.	Dandeli	5	33.02	-	2,201	19	4	4
62.	Davanagere	6	96.73	26.46	4,159	1,741	546	290
63.	Devadurga	3	7.13	0.15	475	78	78	78
64.	Devanahalli	3	5.79	0.32	386	205	153	153
65.	Devara Hippargi	2	5.42	0.33	361	102	259	259
66.	Dod Ballapur	4	15.83	0.28	1,055	238	243	243
67.	Examba	2	3.47	-	231	187	44	44
68.	Gadag	2	57.89	23.15	3,859	-	-	-
69.	Gadag-Betigeri	4	66.24	14.84	4,416	1,871	160	160
70.	Gajendragarh	3	13.62	0.17	908	137	27	27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
71.	Gangawati	2	2.13	0.40	142	103	25	25
72.	Gauribidanur	3	20.87	0.34	1,391	299	57	57
73.	Gokak	3	14.60	0.37	973	250	123	123
74.	Gubbi	2	0.86	-	57	-	-	-
75.	Gudibanda	3	0.74	0.04	49	37	9	9
76.	Gulbarga (Kalaburagi)	9	117.14	68.54	5,316	679	2,325	1,245
77.	Guledgudda	3	2.97	0.18	198	127	47	47
78.	Gundlupet	3	5.93	0.08	395	34	57	57
79.	Gurmatkal	3	1.10	0.02	73	61	9	9
80.	Guttal	2	4.43	0.29	295	162	133	133
81.	Hagaribommanahalli	3	1.76	0.09	117	8	41	41
82.	Haliyal	4	12.59	-	839	86	3	3
83.	Hangal	4	11.76	0.41	784	123	95	95
84.	Hanur	2	6.38	0.56	425	80	145	145
85.	Harapanahalli	4	15.65	-	1,043	487	178	178
86.	Harihar	3	13.68	0.16	912	88	23	23
87.	Harugeri	2	8.40	0.73	560	488	72	72
88.	Hassan	4	9.54	2.29	636	117	38	38

89.	Haveri	4	26.12	0.68	1,741	128	328	328
90.	Hebbagodi	3	2.76	-	184	115	57	57
91.	Heggadadevankote	2	0.75	0.23	50	14	27	27
92.	Hirekerur	3	3.66	0.11	244	78	46	46
93.	Hiriyur	5	25.68	0.95	1,712	337	172	172
94.	Holkere	4	9.48	0.22	632	48	2	2
95.	Hole Narsipur	6	34.64	5.95	2,309	275	83	83
96.	Homnabad	4	11.60	0.19	773	220	95	95
97.	Honavar	2	0.33	0.04	22	19	3	3
98.	Honnali	4	9.87	1.08	658	293	85	85
99.	Hoovina Hadagalli	3	3.20	0.07	213	76	64	64
100.	Hosadurga	3	5.19	0.20	346	122	81	81
101.	Hosakote	3	3.06	0.23	204	164	21	21
102.	Hosanagara	3	2.57	0.53	171	6	5	5
103.	Hospet	2	12.21	-	814	657	87	87
104.	Hubli-Dharwad	8	114.98	50.70	5,920	1,337	1,008	747
105.	Hukeri	4	2.99	0.17	199	73	47	47
106.	Hungund	3	4.88	0.50	325	200	68	68
107.	Hunsur	3	10.34	0.20	689	23	34	34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
108.	Ilkal	4	9.72	0.58	648	313	54	54
109.	Indi	4	13.82	0.83	921	506	118	118
110.	Jagalur	3	5.28	0.22	352	178	95	95
111.	Jali	2	0.29	0.01	19	15	4	4
112.	Jamkhandi	3	8.00	0.43	533	169	114	114
113.	Jevargi	4	7.79	0.13	519	51	57	57
114.	Jigani	2	1.71	-	114	72	42	42
115.	Jog Kargal	1	0.29	-	19	16	3	3
116.	Kaapu	1	2.07	0.16	138	122	16	16
117.	Kabbur	2	3.18	0.23	212	129	83	83
118.	Kadur	4	8.18	-	545	33	11	11
119.	Kalghatgi	4	9.26	0.05	617	44	47	47
120.	Kalloli	2	2.42	0.09	161	128	33	33
121.	Kamalapuram	3	10.16	-	677	140	26	26
122.	Kamatgi	2	5.81	0.44	387	250	137	137
123.	Kampli	3	4.08	0.51	272	190	51	51
124.	Kanakapura	6	48.36	11.65	3,224	2,029	26	26
125.	Kanakgiri	2	2.90	0.21	193	159	34	34

126. Kankanawadi	2	0.53	0.01	35	15	20	20
127. Karatgi	2	4.77	0.16	318	265	53	53
128. Karkal	4	3.99	0.55	266	82	14	14
129. Karwar	3	1.07	0.05	71	60	7	7
130. Kekera	1	3.00	0.28	200	173	27	27
131. Kembhavi	1	1.65	0.37	110	93	17	17
132. Kerur	4	7.53	0.11	502	193	45	45
133. Khanapur	3	5.06	0.24	337	307	14	14
134. Kittur	1	0.15	-	10	-	-	-
135. Kolar	4	32.22	16.51	1,229	480	572	433
136. Kolhar (Old)	2	3.41	0.26	227	160	67	67
137. Kollegal	3	11.34	0.62	756	157	66	66
138. Konnur	3	4.92	0.16	328	127	142	142
139. Koppal	5	23.40	2.20	1,560	547	34	34
140. Koratagere	3	2.64	0.09	176	-	-	-
141. Kotekara	1	0.18	0.05	12	8	4	4
142. Kotturu	4	2.45	0.06	163	75	69	69
143. Krishnarajanagara	2	5.97	0.53	398	103	218	218
144. Krishnarajpet	3	0.69	0.07	46	17	14	14

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
145.	Kudathini	2	4.35	0.14	290	254	36	36
146.	Kudchi	4	12.78	-	852	-	46	46
147.	Kudligi	3	5.51	0.13	367	140	181	181
148.	Kuknoor	2	5.49	0.43	366	354	12	12
149.	Kumta	3	0.90	0.07	60	48	11	11
150.	Kundapura	3	0.83	0.02	55	42	11	11
151.	Kundgol	3	5.94	0.18	396	114	121	121
152.	Kunigal	3	8.57	-	571	-	-	-
153.	Kurekuppa	1	1.34	0.19	89	47	42	42
154.	Kurugodu	2	9.62	0.58	641	586	55	55
155.	Kushalnagar	3	4.41	0.05	294	236	19	19
156.	Kushtagi	3	5.34	0.34	356	133	96	96
157.	Lakshmeshwar	4	16.73	0.38	1,115	473	209	209
158.	Lingsugur	3	12.36	1.14	824	365	257	257
159.	M. K. Hubli	2	0.93	0.01	62	53	9	9
160.	Maddur	4	8.03	0.25	535	109	72	72
161.	Madhugiri	3	7.89	2.70	526	450	-	-
162.	Madikeri	3	1.64	0.02	109	42	7	7

163. Magadi	4	9.57	0.11	638	58	23	23
164. Mahalingpur	3	6.48	0.88	432	324	82	82
165. Malavalli	4	18.35	-	1,223	230	109	109
166. Malebennur	2	1.17	0.11	78	16	62	62
167. Mallapur (P.G.)	2	4.73	0.14	315	295	20	20
168. Malur	3	4.32	0.35	288	210	60	60
169. Managuli	2	2.87	0.30	191	159	32	32
170. Mandya	6	52.03	16.09	2,015	788	13	13
171. Mangalore	4	25.43	5.58	1,695	112	2	2
172. Manolli (Munavalli)	1	1.04	-	69	-	-	-
173. Manvi	4	9.47	0.05	631	191	177	177
174. Mariyammanahalli	2	8.22	0.27	548	442	106	106
175. Maski	2	5.42	-	361	75	20	20
176. Molakalmuru	3	5.24	0.25	349	113	99	99
177. Mudalgi	3	3.86	0.17	257	122	63	63
178. Mudbidri	2	0.71	0.03	47	43	4	4
179. Muddebihal	4	9.27	0.26	618	264	94	94
180. Mudgal	3	1.23	0.13	82	52	21	21
181. Mudhol	6	16.40	1.43	1,093	290	13	13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
182.	Mudigere	2	0.09	-	6	3	-	-
183.	Mugalkhod	2	7.44	1.05	496	442	54	54
184.	Mulbagal	3	9.23	0.26	615	84	31	31
185.	Mulgund	5	18.65	1.76	1,243	219	248	248
186.	Mulki	2	0.18	-	12	2	7	7
187.	Mundargi	3	9.15	0.24	610	276	4	4
188.	Mundgod	3	3.65	0.01	243	21	6	6
189.	Mysore	6	53.47	19.53	3,481	1,890	105	105
190.	Nagamangala	3	4.31	0.05	287	27	10	10
191.	Naganur	2	0.89	0.05	59	43	16	16
192.	Nalatawad	2	5.69	0.55	379	356	23	23
193.	Nanjangund	3	9.84	0.85	656	219	22	22
194.	Narasimharajapura	1	0.03	-	2	-	-	-
195.	Naregal	2	1.67	-	111	108	1	1
196.	Nargund	3	3.41	0.25	227	132	55	55
197.	Navalgund	3	3.26	0.17	217	29	12	12
198.	Nayakanahatti	1	2.96	0.26	197	104	93	93
199.	Nelamangala	5	3.80	-	253	104	53	53

200. Nidagundi	2	4.13	0.20	275	273	2	2
201. Nipani	4	10.88	1.87	725	421	23	23
202. Pandavapura	3	1.01	0.13	67	45	21	21
203. Pavagada	3	7.32	-	488	-	-	-
204. Piriyaapatna	2	5.48	0.32	365	149	56	56
205. Puttur	3	2.51	0.14	167	113	25	25
206. Rabkavi Banhatti	4	13.20	0.19	880	186	175	175
207. Raichur	5	44.72	7.16	2,981	664	175	175
208. Ramanagara	4	31.44	10.08	2,096	1,769	118	118
209. Ramdurg	4	14.48	0.52	965	152	135	135
210. Ranibennur	5	13.10	-	873	218	45	45
211. Raybag	4	6.45	1.31	430	169	52	52
212. Robertson Pet	4	14.42	5.13	961	914	25	25
213. Ron	4	4.35	0.05	290	51	9	9
214. Sadalgi	4	11.36	-	757	368	78	78
215. Sagar	4	26.34	9.68	1,756	58	78	78
216. Sakleshpur	4	6.21	0.04	414	106	40	40
217. Saligram	2	0.24	-	16	-	16	16
218. Sandur	3	4.50	0.15	300	155	118	118

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
219.	Sankeshwar	4	4.34	-	289	132	48	48
220.	Saragur	3	3.89	1.30	259	27	-	-
221.	Saundatti-Yellamma	2	2.79	0.16	186	110	76	76
222.	Savanur	4	18.11	0.04	1,207	81	53	53
223.	Sedam	5	20.94	2.23	1,396	15	42	42
224.	Shahabad	4	9.48	-	632	203	12	12
225.	Shahpur	4	8.24	0.13	549	302	-	-
226.	Shedbal	1	1.43	0.21	95	42	53	53
227.	Shiggaon	4	5.52	0.26	368	117	10	10
228.	Shikarpur	3	2.96	0.10	197	90	30	30
229.	Shimoga	4	40.50	0.21	2,700	439	192	192
230.	Shirhatti	3	3.23	0.06	215	145	14	14
231.	Shorapur	5	14.67	0.40	978	557	42	42
232.	Shrirangapatana	4	6.44	0.07	429	116	22	22
233.	Siddapur	5	3.54	0.67	236	18	2	2
234.	Sidlaghatta	4	15.72	0.44	1,048	254	141	141
235.	Sindgi	3	2.91	0.20	194	87	41	41
236.	Sindhur	4	29.82	0.40	1,988	426	372	372

237.	Sira	4	23.94	2.70	1,596	450	-	-
238.	Siralkoppa	3	1.85	0.08	123	52	25	25
239.	Sirsi	3	1.86	0.02	124	105	1	1
240.	Siruguppa	3	3.65	0.25	243	20	42	42
241.	Sirwar	2	5.33	0.16	355	228	127	127
242.	Somvarpet	3	1.43	0.05	95	18	23	23
243.	Sorab	4	4.97	0.06	331	48	30	30
244.	Srinivaspur	4	11.60	-	773	70	61	61
245.	Sulya	3	2.96	0.11	197	119	26	26
246.	Talikota	3	1.70	0.08	113	50	15	15
247.	Tarikere	3	5.39	-	359	70	14	14
248.	Tawargera	2	5.81	0.54	387	324	63	63
249.	Tekkalakota	5	13.37	0.02	891	106	188	188
250.	Terdal	3	7.89	0.43	526	89	247	247
251.	Tiptur	3	3.15	-	210	110	19	19
252.	Tirthahalli	2	0.12	-	8	2	3	3
253.	Tirumakudal Narsipur	3	5.91	0.16	394	86	60	60
254.	Tumkur	4	101.82	62.28	3,067	463	2,227	1,064
255.	Turuvekere	3	3.84	-	256	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
256.	Turvihal	2	2.00	0.17	133	72	61	61
257.	Udupi	4	11.45	0.22	763	168	66	66
258.	Ugar Khurd	2	2.40	0.01	160	126	34	34
259.	Ullal	3	3.66	0.01	244	62	83	83
260.	Vijayapura	5	16.82	0.25	1,121	38	52	52
261.	Virajpet	3	1.59	0.10	106	54	26	26
262.	Vittal	2	0.90	0.06	60	27	33	33
263.	Wadi	3	4.71	-	314	177	16	16
264.	Yadgir	7	28.07	3.31	1,871	751	166	166
265.	Yelandur	2	1.41	0.11	94	23	64	64
266.	Yelbarga	3	5.07	0.39	338	281	39	39
267.	Yellapur	3	4.50	0.22	300	229	66	66
GRAND TOTAL		901	3,569.00	720.65*	2,18,474	62,068	31,074	26,236

*Excludes CLSS component of PMAY(U)

(I) Details of funds released during the last three years and current year under Metro Rail Project Bengaluru

(₹ in crore)

Component	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (upto 31.12.2017)
Equity	463.73	233.75	215.00	360.00
Subordinate debt	309.75	304.98	26.17	329.99
Pass Through Assistance (PTA)	598.39	707.06	426.00	344.01
TOTAL	1371.87	1245.79	667.17	1034.00

(J) Details of funds released during last three years for ancillary infrastructure sanctioned during transition phase of JnNURM

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Cities (creation of dep ot except Sl. No. 14)	Project Cost	ACA	ACA released	Present status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mandya	6	3.6	2.4	100% Completed
2.	Ramnagara	5.9	3.54	2.36	100% Completed
3.	Davangere	6	3.6	2.4	100% Completed
4.	Shimoga	4.32	2.592	1.72	100% Completed
5.	Bhadravati	5.97	3.582	2.38	100% Completed
6.	Chitradurga	5.97	3.582	2.38	100% Completed
7.	Hassan	5.44	3.264	2.17	100% Completed
8.	Kolar	5.54	3.324	2.21	100% Completed
9.	KGF	6	3.6	2.4	100% Completed
10.	Tumkur	5.44	3.264	2.17	100% Completed
11.	Mysore	6	3.6	2.4	100% Completed
12.	Mangalore	5.95	3.57	2.38	100% Completed
13.	Udupi	6	3.6	2.4	100% Completed
14.	Divisional Workshop at Challaghatta./Bangalore	21.33	7.46	6.714	Under Construction

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	Madappanahalli./ Bangalore	6	2.1	1.89	Under Construction
16.	Huttanahalli./Bangalore	6	2.1	1.89	Under Construction
17.	M. S. Palya./Bangalore	7.5	2.62	2.358	100% Completed
18.	Kannur./Bangalore	6.5	2.27	2.038	Under Construction
19.	Bairathi/Bangalore	6	2.1	1.89	Under Construction
20.	Gulbarga	3.32	1.992	1.33	100% Completed
21.	Raichur	3.7	2.22	1.48	100% Completed
22.	Bellary	4.11	2.466	1.64	100% Completed
23.	Bijapur	3.13	1.878	1.25	100% Completed
TOTAL		142.12	71.924	52.25	

Construction of toilets under SBM-U

*193. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the Central share for construction of individual household toilet to ₹ 12,000/- under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) {(SBM-U)};

(b) whether Government also proposes to increase the per seat cost of Community and Public Toilet, as Urban Local Bodies are not able to mobilize funds from private/corporate agencies for construction of such toilets, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has made it mandatory for private companies to contribute a fixed percentage of their CSR fund for SBM-U activities particularly for construction of Community and Public Toilets, ifso, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Initially, there was no contribution of the Central Government for construction of Public Toilets under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban). The Government of India on 18.07.2016 extended its contribution to Public Toilets in the form of the Viability Gap Funding (VGF)/Grants upto 40% as available to Community Toilets also and enhanced the VGF/Grants from ₹ 26,000/- to ₹ 39,200/- per seat.

(c) No, Sir. Companies can however, utilize their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds in activities as prescribed in schedule VII of the Companies Act 2013 including sanitation and contribution to Swachh Bharat Kosh set up by the Central Government for the promotion of sanitation.

Displacement of tribals due to Polavaram dam

*194. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any Census or survey of the scheduled tribes who would be displaced by Polavaram Dam in the States of Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of Koyas, Konda, Reddis and diverse other aboriginal tribes who have been affected and would be displaced in the near future; and

(d) the details of forest and other constitutional rights which are due to them?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) as per information received from the Polavaram Project Authority, Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation and the Water Resources Department, Government of Andhra Pradesh, a survey and census of the Project Affected Families under Polavaram Irrigation Project was conducted during the year 2005-06 in respect of 44 villages of Devipatnam Mandal (Upto 41.15 meters above mean sea level Contour). Subsequently, a survey was also conducted in 12 villages covering 4 Mandals (merged from the State of Telangana namely V.R. Puram, Nellipaka, Kunavaram and Chinturu under the provisions of Section 16 of the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (in short, RFCTLARR Act, 2013).

(c) State-wise details of scheduled tribes who would be displaced by Polavaram Dam in the States of Odisha, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are as under:

State	No. of ST Project Affected Families likely to be displaced
Andhra Pradesh	17444
Telangana	No data reported by State Government
Chhattisgarh*	Nil
Odisha*	Nil

* As per Polavaram Project Authority's clarification, submergence and displacement of people including Scheduled Tribes is unlikely in the territories of Odisha and Chhattisgarh if the State Governments opt for construction of protective embankments in these territories.

The Tribe-wise details of project affected families in Andhra Pradesh are as follows:

Koyas and Konda Reddis	15371
Koyadora	01715
Kondakammara	00251
Valmiki	00003
Kondakapu	00001
Kondadora	00062
Nayaka Podi	00041
TOTAL	17444

(d) The rights of the affected scheduled tribes are safeguarded under the provisions of The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (in short, FRA, 2006) and Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (in short, RFCTLARR Act, 2013).

Sections 4(2) & 4(5) of FRA, 2006 ensure that the process of recognition and vesting of rights as specified in Section 6 of FRA, 2006 is complete in all the areas under consideration and that no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dweller shall be evicted or removed from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.

Special safeguards for tribal communities and other disadvantaged groups have also been laid down in Sections 41 and 42 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which stipulate that no land can be acquired in scheduled areas without the consent of the Gram Sabhas. The law also ensures that all rights guaranteed under such legislation as the Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 and the Forest Rights Act 2006 are taken care of. It has special enhanced benefits for those belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

RFCTLARR Act, 2013 also provides for compensation in the event of displacement. It stipulates that no one shall be dispossessed until and unless all payments are made and alternative sites for the resettlement and rehabilitation have been prepared. The Second and Third Schedule to the Act lists out the elements of Rehabilitation and Resettlement entitlements and the infrastructural amenities respectively that have to be provided to the displaced.

The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 also provides for compensation for livelihood losers: In addition to those losing land, the Act provides compensation to those who are dependent on the land being acquired for their livelihood.

Contamination of Brahmaputra water by China

†*195. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has constructed/is constructing many dams on tributaries of Brahmaputra river due to which the water of Siyang river has got contaminated and local people are forced to drink this water which is causing diseases and other difficulties to them;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect its interest?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

(a) to (c) Government has seen media reports drawing possible linkage between the recent deterioration in the quality of Siang/Brahmaputra River and the infrastructure construction activities on the River in China. In this regard, Government has noted Chinese Foreign Ministry's recent statements denying any such link and stating that the situation was caused by an earthquake in the region and was not a man-made incident.

Government, in close cooperation with various State Governments which are users of the waters of Brahmaputra River, continues to carefully monitor the water flow in river Brahmaputra for early detection of abnormality so that corrective and preventive measures are taken to safeguard livelihood of peoples of these States of Union of India.

As a lower riparian State with considerable established user rights to the waters of the trans-border rivers, Government has consistently conveyed its views and concerns to the Chinese authorities, including at the highest levels, and has urged them to ensure that the interests of downstream States are not harmed by any activities in upstream areas. The issue was also taken up by me with the Chinese Foreign Minister during his recent visit to India on 11 December 2017.

We intend to remain engaged with China on the issue of trans-border rivers to safeguard our interest, including through an institutionalized Expert Level Mechanism which was established in 2006.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS**Agreement between Westinghouse and NPCIL**

1921. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Westinghouse Electric Company and Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) have entered into an agreement to setup six new nuclear plants in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the proposed locations of nuclear plants, capacity, costs and proposed year of commencement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Presently, discussions with M/s. Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC) are in progress to arrive at a viable project proposal for setting up six nuclear power reactors.

(b) The project is planned to be set up at Kovvada in Andhra Pradesh and comprises of six units of 1208 MW each. The cost and schedule of the project will emerge upon finalisation of the project proposal and accord of its administrative approval and financial sanction by the Government.

Extraction of uranium from mines

1922. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of uranium mines in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total uranium extracted from these mines during the last three years, till date; and

(c) whether it is a fact that extraction and processing cost of uranium in the country is very high as compared to other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy, is engaged in mining and processing of uranium ore in the country. The company is operating seven uranium mines in the State of Jharkhand and one uranium mine in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose the quantity of Uranium production from these mines.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Shortage of nuclear fuel

1923. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of nuclear fuel in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to have adequate supply of nuclear fuel;
- (c) by when the country is likely to become self-dependent in this field;
- (d) whether Government has signed any MoU with foreign countries for import of uranium or nuclear fuel in any form; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the quantity of uranium imported from various countries and expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current year, country-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has provided fuel from both indigenous and imported sources in required quantities for operation of nuclear power reactors at their rated power.

(c) As per the vision plan prepared, in order to fulfil the requirement of Uranium to fuel nuclear power plants, Department of Atomic Energy will achieve nearly ten-fold rise in uranium production in next 15 years (by 2031-2032). The uranium mining projects have been planned in three phases. On completion of the projects in first phase, it is expected to produce 3.5 times of existing uranium production by the 12th year. On completion of the projects in second phase, uranium production is expected to achieve seven times of existing production. With the completion of phase three projects uranium production of the country is expected to record ten-fold increase by 2031-32.

The above is subject to obtaining all statutory clearances and external constraints.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Consequent upon the Civil Nuclear cooperation, DAE has been importing Uranium to meet the fuel requirements of IAEA Safeguarded Nuclear Power Plants. The details of quantities of Uranium imported so far since the year 2009 and the anticipated supplies during the year 2017-18 is as follows:—

Sl. No.	Firm/Country	Date of entering into Contract	Total Quantity to be procured as per Contract	Total Quantity received up to 19.12.17	Anticipated deliveries in 2017-18
1.	M/s. AREVA, France	17.12.2008	300 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.	299.88 MT	Nil
2.	M/s. PJSC TVEL Corporation, Russia	11.02.2009	2000 MT of Natural Uranium Oxide Pellets.	2005.88 MT	Nil
		11.02.2009	58 MT of Enriched Uranium Oxide Pellets.	58.30 MT	Nil
		03.03.2015	42 MT of Enriched Uranium Oxide Pellets.	42.15 MT	Nil
3.	M/s. Navoi Mining and Metallurgical Combinat, Uzbekistan	28.09.2013	2000 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.	Nil	Nil
4.	M/s. Cameco, Canada	15.04.2015	The Contract permits procurement of a minimum of 2750 MT and maximum 5500 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.	2473.87 MT	Nil
5.	M/s. JSC NAC Kazatom Prom, Kazakhstan	12.11.2009	2100 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.	2095.9 MT	Nil
		08.07.2015	The Contract permits procurement of a minimum of 3750 MT and maximum 7000 MT of Natural Uranium Ore Concentrate.	2667.08 MT	2076 MT*

*inclusive of part consignment of around 576 MT pertaining to the Calendar Year 2016 and 1500 MT pertaining to the Calendar Year 2017. Both the consignments are expected to be received during the Financial Year 2017-18.

The quantity of uranium imported from various countries and expenditures incurred thereon during the last three years and the current year, country-wise and year-wise are mentioned below:—

Year	M/s JSC NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan (Uranium Ore Concentrate)		M/s Cameco Canada (Uranium Ore Concentrate)		M/s PJSC TVEL Corporation, Russia (Natural Uranium Oxide Pellets)	
	Quantity (MT)	Cost (₹ in crore)	Quantity (MT)	Cost (₹ in crore)	Quantity (MT)	Cost (₹ in crore)
2014-15	283.419	216.93	Nil	Nil	296.548	541.55
2015-16	Nil	Nil	250.743	158.28	303.787	565.17
					42.150*	303.64
2016-17	999.807	590.01	1233.681	543.51	187.334	395.29
2017-18 (up to 28.12.17)	923.856	332.52	989.452	373.82	Nil	Nil

* One-time import of Enriched Uranium Oxide Pellets.

Leakage of radioactive waste from BARC

1924. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is leakage of radioactive waste from the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) into Thane Creek and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to stop such leakage and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any study to assess the impact of radioactive waste leakage on environment and health and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Sir, there is no leakage of radioactive waste in the Thane Creek from BARC facilities at Trombay. All effluents are treated to bring the discharge levels well below the stringent regulatory limits set by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) before they are discharged from the BARC facilities to the Thane Creek.

(b) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

(c) An environmental surveillance program is carried out regularly at Thane Creek for the measurement of various manmade radionuclides in different matrices like water, biota and sediment. From the analysis, it is observed that the levels of radioactivity in Thane Creek are particularly the same as that of natural background. Hence, there is no hazard to the health of general public and to the environment due to the discharges from BARC facilities.

(d) Question Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Policy initiative for friendly relations with neighbouring countries

1925. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any new policy initiative after June 2014 to ensure friendlier relations with our major neighbouring countries, if so, the details of these initiatives, and the overall impact of these initiatives; and

(b) whether Government has introduced any major administrative reforms specifically in the functioning of our embassies or high commissions in neighbouring countries for better work culture after May 2014, if so, their details and what has been their impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Yes. In accordance with the high priority accorded by the Government to relations with our neighbouring countries, several policy initiatives have been taken since June 2014 to ensure friendlier relations. These include initiatives for improving connectivity, addressing developmental challenges, building shared prosperity and security, and building greater trust and confidence. Details of the initiatives are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Yes. Since May 2014, Government has taken several initiatives to improve functioning of all our Embassies and High Commissions, including our Missions in neighbouring countries. Details of the initiatives are given in Statement-II.

Statement-I*Details of policy initiatives for friendly relations with neighbouring countries*

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Whether Government has taken any new policy initiative after June, 2014 to ensure friendlier relations with our major neighbouring countries, if so, what are the details of these initiatives, what is the overall impact of these initiatives?
(a)		
1	2	3
1.	Afghanistan	<p>The India-Afghanistan strategic relationship has seen further consolidation since June, 2014, with expansion in the multifaceted cooperation in all areas, including political, defence, security, trade and investment, connectivity, development partnership, social and cultural issues, education and capacity building. This was facilitated by several high level visits and exchanges, including two visits to Afghanistan by Prime Minister of India, four visits to India by President of Afghanistan, H.E. Dr. Mohammad Ashraf Ghani; two official visits to India by Chief Executive of Afghanistan H.E. Dr. Abdullah Abdullah and a large number of visits of other senior Afghan dignitaries to India, including Vice President of Afghanistan, Foreign Minister of Afghanistan, and other Cabinet Ministers and senior officials of Afghanistan.</p> <p>During this period, India has successfully completed large scale development projects such as the Afghan Parliament building in Kabul, Afghan-India friendship Dam in Herat, restoration of <i>Storay</i> palace in Kabul, participation of Afghanistan in South Asia Satellite, etc. This year, key developments included the launch of air-freight corridor between India and Afghanistan, inauguration of first phase of Chabahar port in Iran which will connect Afghanistan to India, commencement of Indian wheat supplies of 1,70,000 tonnes to Afghanistan <i>via</i> Chabahar port in Iran; and unveiling of the 'New Development Partnership' which aims to utilise India's new assistance of US\$ 1 billion on developmental priorities of Afghanistan.</p>

1	2	3
		<p>India has also expanded its support in human resources development and capacity building. In addition to already successfully running training and scholarship programmes, India has started a new scholarship scheme for the next of kin of the martyrs of Afghan security forces and offers tailor made courses for Afghan Government officials.</p> <p>Success of India's bilateral relationship with Afghanistan can be gauged by the description of India by Afghan leadership as the preferred development partner. India continues to enjoy high level of public confidence and support in Afghanistan. During this time, India's constructive and positive role in Afghanistan also garnered wide appreciation from the international community.</p>
2.	Bangladesh	<p>India and Bangladesh enjoy close and multi-faceted relations. Since June, 2014, India's robust partnership with Bangladesh has been further strengthened. Significant initiatives to advance bilateral ties include:</p> <p>Intensification of high-level exchanges: Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi visited Bangladesh in June, 2015 and Prime Minister of Bangladesh visited India in April, 2017. These visits have significantly advanced our mutual understanding and bilateral cooperation in areas such as economy, transit and connectivity, infrastructure, shipping, rail, road, nuclear energy, power, oil and gas, capacity building, solar energy, telecommunications, space, cyber security and blue economy. Visit of External Affairs Minister to Dhaka in October, 2017 for the Joint Consultative Commission has given further impetus to our engagement with Bangladesh.</p> <p>Land Boundary Agreement: Exchange of Instrument of Ratification of the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement and its Protocol of 2011 and Exchange of Letters on the Modalities for their implementation during the visit of our Prime Minister to Bangladesh resulted in the settlement of the long outstanding land boundary between the two countries.</p>

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Economic cooperation and connectivity: The EPC Contract for the 2x 660 MW Maitree Super Thermal Power Plant at Rampal, Bagherhat was awarded in July, 2016 to operationalize the Joint Venture project between NTPC India and Bangladesh Power Development Board. Work on the project has commenced. India has been exporting 600 MW of electricity to Bangladesh to meet its energy demands. An additional 60 MW of electricity is being exported from Tripura to Bangladesh since April, 2017. Petronet LNG Limited, India and Petrobangla, Bangladesh signed an MoU in December 2016 for installation of LNG terminal at Kutubdia by Petronet. ONGC commenced exploration activities under two Production Sharing Contracts signed between Petrobangla of Bangladesh and the Consortium of ONGC Videsh Ltd. and Oil India in two shallow off-shore blocks in Bangladesh in 2016. To enhance connectivity and boost bilateral trade, the Phulbari-Banglabandha Immigration Check Post and Petrapole Integrated Check Post were inaugurated in 2016. A rail link is being implemented between Agartala in India and Akhaura in Bangladesh.

Development cooperation: Bangladesh is the largest recipient of India's Line of Credit (LoC) with a total of US\$ 8 billion committed for its infrastructure development. During the visit of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to Dhaka, Government of India extended Line of Credit of US\$ 2 billion to Bangladesh while another Line of Credit of US \$ 4.5 billion was committed to Bangladesh during the visit of Prime Minister of Bangladesh to India in April 2017. Some of the major projects under implementation or those that have been identified for implementation under the Line of Credit include Bhairab and Titas Rail Bridges, construction of Khulna-Mongla Port Rail Line, supply of locomotives and passenger coaches, procurement of buses and dredgers, and other projects in Information and Communication Technology, Shipping,

1	2	3
		<p>Health and Technical Education Sectors, Ports and Airports. Fifteen Small Development Projects were inaugurated in October, 2017 in Bangladesh in the areas of health, sanitation and education.</p> <p>People-to-people ties: To strengthen cultural ties between the people of India and Bangladesh, India has sought to facilitate easier cross-border mobility of people from the two sides. The Kolkata-Dhaka-Agartala and the Guwahati-Shillong-Dhaka bus services links were inaugurated in June, 2015 while the Kolkata-Khulna-Dhaka bus service commenced since April, 2017. The new Bandhan Express between Kolkata and Khulna, end-to-end immigration and customs services for the existing Maitree Express (Kolkata to Dhaka) at the International Rail Passenger Terminus at Kolkata and two rail brides – Bhairabh and Titas were inaugurated in November, 2017.</p>
3.	Bhutan	<p>India and Bhutan share unique and historical ties of friendship and cooperation characterized by deep mutual trust and understanding. Since June, 2014, bilateral ties have witnessed sustained progress in diverse areas of cooperation such as trade and transit, economic and development partnership, hydropower development, border management and security, water resources, education, culture and capacity building. Significant initiatives taken to advance bilateral ties include:</p> <p>High-level exchanges: Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi chose Bhutan as his first foreign destination in June, 2014. This was followed by the visit of Hon'ble Rashtrapatiji in November, 2014. His Majesty the King of Bhutan visited India most recently in November, 2017. Prime Minister of Bhutan Lyonchhen Tshering Tobgay has visited India several times in the last three years. Such intensive bilateral exchanges have imparted fresh momentum to the multi-faceted bilateral relation-ship.</p> <p>Development cooperation: For the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2013-2018) of Bhutan, Government of India extended</p>

1	2	3
		<p>development assistance of ₹ 5000 crore to Bhutan. This included ₹ 2800 crore Project-Tied Assistance, ₹ 850 crore Programme grant and ₹ 850 crore towards Small Developmental Projects. The projects implemented under India's developmental assistance programme have benefitted the people of Bhutan and generated goodwill for India.</p> <p>Economic Cooperation: Hydropower cooperation with Bhutan forms the core of bilateral economic cooperation. Three GOI-assisted hydro-electric power projects namely, 1200 MW Punatsangchhu-I, 1020 MW Punatsangchhu-II and 720 MW Mangdechhu Projects under inter-governmental mode and Kholongchhu Project (600 MW) under joint venture framework, are under various stages of implementation. The India-Bhutan Trade and Transit Agreement, renewed in November, 2016, came into force <i>w.e.f.</i> 29 July, 2017, leading to further enhancement in trade and investment through additional trade facilitation measures.</p> <p>Capacity building and people to people ties: Since 2014, the Government of India has expanded its scholarship programme for students from Bhutan to pursue higher studies in India. GoI has also expanded its technical training programmes to officials from Bhutan in several fields.</p>
4.	China	<p>During the visit of Chinese President Mr. Xi Jinping to India in September, 2014, the two sides forged a Closer Developmental Partnership, which was further consolidated during the visit of Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi to China in May, 2015.</p> <p>The two leaders have since met several times on the sidelines of multilateral summits, most recently during the BRICS Summit, which China hosted in Xiamen in September, 2017. During these meetings, various issues of mutual interest and concern were discussed and both sides emphasized the importance of strengthening of bilateral Closer Developmental Partnership.</p>

1	2	3
		<p>In our multifaceted engagement with China, in areas where we have commonality of views, engagement has expanded and upgraded in recent years. Issues where there are differences are being handled through dialogue to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution based on mutual respect and due sensitivity to each other's interests, concerns and aspirations.</p> <p>Both sides share the view that India-China bilateral relationship has an important role to play in the 21st Century in Asia and in the world, and that it serves the shared interest of the two sides to strengthen their Closer Developmental Partnership.</p> <p>In view of the significance of the bilateral relationship, both sides are working towards utilising their bilateral dialogue mechanisms to promote mutually beneficial cooperation, and enhancing communication at all levels in order to build greater trust and understanding.</p> <p>Both sides agree that progress in bilateral relations should be guided by the consensus reached between their leaders that at a time of global uncertainty, India-China relations are a factor of stability and India and China, in their relationship, must not allow differences to become disputes.</p>
5.	Maldives	<p>India's relationship with Maldives is policy with Maldives is long-standing and time-tested, and based on support for stability, political pluralism and development.</p> <p>India has continued its close and friendly engagement with Maldives during this period. The relationship was strengthened through exchange of high-level visits, extensive defence and security cooperation, institution and capacity building, assistance in health and education sectors and co-operation across a wide spectrum of mutually beneficial areas.</p>
6.	Myanmar	<p>High-level exchanges: India's close relations with Myanmar have significantly expanded since June, 2014 by regular high-level exchanges including visit of Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi to Myanmar in</p>

1	2	3
		<p>2014 and 2017 and the President of Myanmar and State Counsellor of Myanmar to India in 2016. These exchanges provided fresh impetus to bilateral relationship and helped identify potential areas of cooperation, including in sectors such as power and renewable energy, agriculture, banking and insurance, and health.</p> <p>Development cooperation: India has committed to develop Industrial Training Centers at Monywa and Thaton, and to upgrade the Myanmar-India Entrepreneurship Development Centre and the Centre for English Language Training at Yangon. There has been rapid progress in operationalizing the Advanced Centre for Agricultural Research and Education at the Yezin Agricultural University and the Rice Bio Park at the Department of Agricultural Research. Work on upgradation of the Yangon Childrens' Hospital and Sittwe General Hospital and construction of the Monywa General Hospital has been completed.</p> <p>Government of India has also extended assistance to Government of Myanmar in November, 2017 through supply of essential requirements for immediate relief of internally displaced persons in Myanmar. In this regard, India and Myanmar also signed an MoU on Rakhine State Development Programme on 20 December, 2017.</p> <p>Economic cooperation and connectivity: India and Myanmar have expanded their cooperation in the energy sector. In April, 2016, India exported 3 MW of electricity to Tamu in Myanmar through Moreh in India. The MoU on power cooperation signed between the two countries in 2016 established the bilateral institutional mechanism for cooperation in this sector. In September, 2017, Numaligarh Refinery of India started supply of diesel to Myanmar across the land border. Establishing connectivity between India and the ASEAN through Myanmar is a key priority. India is cooperating with Government of Myanmar by undertaking important projects in Myanmar, namely the Trilateral Highway project, Kaladan Multi-modal Transit Transport Project and Rhi Tiddim road.</p>

1	2	3
7.	Nepal	<p>India and Nepal share a unique relationship based on age-old historical and cultural linkages and people to people ties. Significant initiatives undertaken to advance bilateral ties since June, 2014 include:</p> <p>High level exchanges: Since June, 2014, there have been nine visits at the highest level from both the sides. Besides high level political exchanges, a number of bilateral mechanisms at a functional level have been meeting regularly, covering issues such as trade, economic cooperation, agriculture, water resources, power cooperation, defence and security, post-earthquake construction efforts, culture, education and connectivity projects. The Joint Commission Meeting has been held twice in July, 2014 and October, 2016.</p> <p>Economic Cooperation and Connectivity: Several social and physical infrastructure projects and cross-border connectivity projects are in different phases of implementation. A bilateral 'Oversight Mechanism' has been established to expedite project implementation. Power sector cooperation has deepened with the completion of three cross-border transmission lines during 2016 and 2017. India is currently exporting about 350 MW of electricity to Nepal. Agreement on Electric Power Trade, Cross-border Transmission Inter connection and Grid Connectivity was signed in October, 2014. An inter-governmental MoU was signed in August, 2015 to build the first cross-border petroleum products pipeline in South Asia on Raxaul/Motihari (India)-Amlekhgunj (Nepal) sector. A Line of Credit of US\$ 550 million has been extended for infrastructure projects. The Integrated Check Post at Birgunj is in advanced stage of implementation and work on two cross-border rail links is progressing steadily.</p> <p>Development Cooperation: The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs in 2017 approved the investment for generation component of Arun III Hydro Electric Power Project (900 MW) in Nepal. Pancheshwar Development</p>

1	2	3
		<p>Authority was constituted in August, 2014 for the 5040 MW Pancheshwar Multipurpose Project. An MoU was signed on implementation of Terai Roads project in February, 2016. Community-driven Small Development Projects like schools, roads, bridges, irrigation facilities, are benefitting people in different districts of Nepal. An emergency trauma centre was built in Kathmandu and handed over to Nepal in November, 2014.</p> <p>Post-earthquake Reconstruction: India was at the forefront of international efforts to assist in post-earthquake relief and rehabilitation efforts in Nepal through “Operation Maitri”. India has committed US\$ 1 billion for post-earthquake reconstruction, including US\$ 250 million grant-in-aid and US\$ 750 million in Lines of Credit. Sector-specific MoUs signed in August, 2017 have paved the way for implementation of reconstruction projects in housing, health, education and cultural heritage sectors.</p> <p>People to people relations: India offers wide-ranging scholarships to Nepalese students. ITEC slots for training in technical institutes in India were enhanced from 180 to 250 with effect from 2016-17. A Passenger Motor vehicle Agreement was signed with Nepal in November, 2014.</p>
8.	Pakistan	<p>During the visit of External Affairs Minister to Islamabad on December 9, 2015, both sides agreed to a Comprehensive Bilateral Dialogue. Foreign Secretaries of the two countries were mandated to finalise the modalities of the Dialogue. However, the meeting of the Foreign Secretaries could not take place in the wake of Pathankot Air Base terrorist attack on January 2, 2016 and subsequent intensification of cross-border terrorism aimed at India and emanating from Pakistan.</p> <p>Government has conveyed that it is committed to resolving all issues peacefully and bilaterally in keeping with the Simla Agreement and the Lahore Declaration, in an atmosphere free from terror, hostility and violence. Onus is on Pakistan to create such a conducive atmosphere.</p>

1	2	3
9.	Sri Lanka	<p>Since June, 2014, the Government has taken several steps to revitalise our traditionally close and friendly ties with Sri Lanka. An elaborate architecture of multifaceted and comprehensive cooperation has been put in place, with frequent high level exchanges and wide-ranging development cooperation. Our engagement is focussed on greater connectivity, cooperation in all domains and broader people-to-people contacts.</p> <p>India's relations with Sri Lanka witnessed all round progress during the period through regular exchange of visits, including at the highest levels. The relationship was marked by growing cooperation in the field of trade and investment, infrastructure development, education, culture, health, tourism, agriculture and defence. Strong economic ties underpinned the relationship, encompassing development partnership, Lines of Credit and Joint Ventures for development of bilateral economic projects in Sri Lanka. The two countries also continued to cooperate on various regional and global issues.</p>

Statement-II

Details of Initiatives taken to improve functioning of our Embassies and High Commissions in neighbouring countries

Since 2014, Ministry of External Affairs has undertaken several initiatives to improve functioning of all our Embassies and High Commissions, including neighbouring Missions. Prominent among them are:—

- (i) MEA e-SamikSha, a digital platform which connects all Missions and Posts aboard with the Divisions at Headquarters, acts as a two-way channel of communication in effective monitoring of implementation of Government of India policies.
- (ii) To augment manpower of our Missions/Posts, additional local posts have been created.
- (iii) To monitor and evaluate the performance of Missions/Posts abroad, Performance and Evaluation and Monitoring System (PEMS) has been introduced in the Ministry. As a digital platform, PEMS allows continuous supervision and monitoring of Missions/Posts.

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- (iv) To further enhance the effectiveness of personnel deployed in Missions/Posts, cadre-wise training modules have been introduced.
 - (v) All Missions maintain an active presence on social media, which enables not only effective outreach, but also prompt redressal of queries and grievances.
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Inclusion of Hafiz Saeed in list of terrorists by USA

†1926. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the USA has not included the name of Pakistani terrorist Hafiz Saeed in the list of terrorists despite making promise of support to India in fight against terrorism;

(b) if so, whether India will again exert pressure on the USA; and

(c) if not, whether the USA continues to be a strong partner of India in fight against terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) No. Hafiz Saeed, leader of terrorist organization Lashkar-e-Tayyiba (LeT), was designated as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist by the United States under Executive Order 13224 in the year 2008 and he continues to remain designated. Since 2012, the United States has offered a US\$10 million reward for information that brings Hafiz Saeed to justice.

The United States designated LeT and Jamaat-ud-Dawa as Foreign Terrorist Organization (FTO) in December 2001 and April 2008 respectively.

In a statement issued on 25 November 2017, the White House strongly condemned the release of Hafiz Saeed from house arrest in Pakistan and called for his immediate re-arrest and prosecution. The US Department of State also, in a statement issued on 24 November 2017, expressed deep concern over the release of Hafiz Saeed.

(c) India and the United States remain strong partners in the fight against terrorism. During Prime Minister's visit to USA in June 2017, both sides reiterated their resolve to fight together against terrorism. They committed to strengthen cooperation against terrorist threats from groups including Al-Qa'ida, ISIS, Jaish-e-Mohammad, Lashkar-e-Tayyiba, D-Company, and their affiliates. A new bilateral consultation mechanism has been established on domestic and international terrorist designations listing proposals,

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which held its first meeting in New Delhi on 18-19 December 2017. Recently, the United States has designated Syed Salahuddin, the leader of Hizbul Mujahideen, as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist and Hizbul Mujahideen as a Foreign Terrorist Organization in June 2017 and August 2017 respectively.

Choice of regional languages in passports

1927. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that passports would be printed both in English and Hindi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether people from States where Hindi is not spoken would have a choice of English and their regional languages, in their passports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Yes. The pre-printed portion of the passport is already in Hindi and English languages. At present, the personal details of the applicant are printed in English language only. The Government has now decided to print personal details on passports in both Hindi and English languages.

(b) The reasons for printing passport in Hindi and English arise from the fact that Hindi is the official language of India.

(c) The English version is available for the people of those states where Hindi is not spoken. The facility of passport printing in other languages is not available.

Impact of revised Nitaqat Scheme on Indian migrants

1928. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Saudi Arabia has revised the Nitaqat Scheme from September this year and it impacts Indian migrants a lot;

(b) the details of emigration clearances given for Saudi Arabia during the last three years, and the current year, year-wise;

(c) whether it is a fact that there were only 1.65 lakh emigration clearances for Saudi Arabia during 2016 which is less than 50 per cent as compared to previous year; and

(d) the details of people, skilled and unskilled, going to Saudi Arabia from India during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been following the policy of Nitaqat (Saudization) since 2011, which broadly aims at increasing the employment opportunities of the Saudi citizens both in the public and private sectors, by reducing dependence on the expatriate workers. These efforts of the Saudi side have of late gained momentum after the ongoing slowdown of the economy due to continued low crude oil prices. The policy is not specifically directed at Indian nationals and the Saudi Government is exercising its prerogative and sovereign right by following this policy uniformly in respect of all foreign nationalities.

The Government has no information to suggest that there are any wide spread job losses due to the Nitaqat programme. As per the latest figures provided by the Saudi Government, the Indian community in the Kingdom has increased from 3 million in February, 2017 to 3.25 million in September, 2017. The job losses that occurred last year were mainly due to some companies facing economic problems and losses are not attributable to Nitaqat.

(b) and (c) Emigration Clearances issued in 2016 witnessed a decline of around 45% over the previous year. Emigration Clearances given to Saudi Arabia during the last three years and current year are as follows:

2014	2015	2016	(up to Dec. 28, 2017)
330002	308380	165355	78411

(d) The Government issues Emigration Clearance w.r.t. Emigration Check Required (ECR) category workers which are primarily in blue collar and semi-skilled jobs and their data is available under the e-Migrate system. Emigration Clearance figures, state-wise and year-wise, w.r.t. ECR category for Saudi Arabia for the last three years and current year is given in the Statement (*See below*). There is no requirement for skilled professionals and workers under Emigration Check Not Required (ECNR) category to seek Emigration Clearance.

Statement

Details of State-wise and Year-wise Emigration Clearance for Saudi Arabia for last three years and current year

State	2014	2015	2016	2017 (28 Dec. 17)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	29	8	7	1
Andhra Pradesh	8690	8935	3571	1301

1	2	3	4	5
Arunachal Pradesh	48	4	0	0
Assam	2727	2936	2284	1232
Bihar	45930	43189	24005	14811
Chandigarh	421	104	38	13
Chhattisgarh	81	103	59	34
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9	3	2	1
Daman and Diu	4	2	3	1
Delhi	1271	1192	862	414
Goa	264	195	101	62
Gujarat	1627	1382	710	421
Haryana	460	684	532	254
Himachal Pradesh	310	276	153	103
Jammu and Kashmir	3075	3283	3032	1069
Jharkhand	3978	3443	1703	911
Karnataka	6937	4702	1761	1060
Kerala	22982	12388	8561	4934
Lakshadweep	6	0	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	832	1094	587	332
Maharashtra	6269	5510	2739	1465
Manipur	5	16	10	10
Meghalaya	2	4	4	2
Mizoram	0	2	0	0
Nagaland	6	11	1	1
Odisha	2202	2280	1761	889
Puducherry	62	83	41	24
Punjab	4965	4242	3000	1577
Rajasthan	18791	16264	7455	5114
Sikkim	6	0	4	0
Tamil Nadu	19819	14443	5700	2992
Telangana	15041	10779	4933	1851

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	295	1139	1341	335
Uttar Pradesh	131485	128925	59801	23216
Uttarakhand	2019	3081	1929	961
West Bengal	29354	37678	28664	13019
TOTAL	330002	308380	165355	78411

Impact of FTA signed by Maldives with China

1929. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maldives rushing to sign up a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with China recently has taken India by surprise;

(b) whether the Indian commercial intelligence setup has been caught unawares with Maldives signing its first FTA with any country and China its second FTA with any country after Pakistan; and

(c) whether India has tried to fathom the motives behind Maldives convening its Parliament for an emergency sitting and passing the FTA resolution with only 30 out of 80 senators present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) According to available information, discussions on the Maldives-China Free Trade Agreement (FTA) was initiated in December 2014 following the visit of the President of China to Maldives. Formal negotiations on the FTA commenced in December 2015 and the text was reportedly finalized in September 2017 after five rounds of negotiations. The FTA was signed on 7 December 2017 in Beijing during the visit of the President of Maldives to China.

(c) India continues to monitor developments in Maldives, which has a bearing on bilateral relations.

Security partnership with USA, Japan and Australia

1930. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the USA has offered India credibility of security partnerships with Japan and Australia, that is, Quad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether any preparatory work has been done in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the time period for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) Government engages with various countries through bilateral, multilateral and plurilateral platforms on issues that advance our interests and promote our viewpoint. To this end, Government has recently engaged with Australia, Japan and the U.S. in a plurilateral consultation on issues of common interest in the Indo-Pacific region.

India also has separate trilateral mechanisms for consultations with Japan and the U.S. and with Australia and Japan. In its engagements with Australia, Japan and the U.S. under various plurilateral platforms, Government has discussed exploring practical steps to enhance cooperation on issues of common interest, including in the areas of maritime security, proliferation and counterterrorism.

Partnership of Russia in belt and road initiative

1931. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Russia is a major partner in China's \$ one trillion Belt and Road initiative which India opposes;
- (b) whether Russia is discussing connectivity issues in an open-minded and constructive manner with both India and China;
- (c) whether the cooperation at Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) would help assuage such concerns; and
- (d) if so, Government's response in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) Government has seen reports of Russia's positive statements with regard to China's 'One Belt and One Road Initiative' (OBOR).

In response to China's 'One Belt One Road' initiative, Government has publically articulated its firm belief that connectivity initiatives must be based on universally recognized international norms, good governance, rule of law, openness, transparency and equality, and must be pursued in a manner that respects sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Based on the above principles, expansion and strengthening of connectivity is an integral part of India's economic and diplomatic initiatives. Government is working

with many countries and international institutions in support of physical and digital connectivity in our own immediate and near neighbourhood. India and Russia are founding members of the International North South Transport Corridor (INSTC).

BRICS is an informal grouping of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. The Xiamen Declaration, adopted by the leaders of the five countries during the 9th BRICS Summit held in Xiamen (China) in September 2017, has no reference to OBOR.

Hike in expatriate dependent fee imposed by Saudi Arabia

1932. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Ministry that there is an astronomical hike in expatriate dependent fee imposed by Saudi Arabia which primarily aims to send India families back to India;

(b) whether it would impact 30 lakh Indians staying in Saudi Arabia;

(c) whether the Ministry is also aware that from the next year the tax would be double and by 2020 the fee or family tax would be 4,800 Riyals; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to persuade the Saudi Government to refrain from imposing such tax?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Yes. The Government is aware of introduction of expatriate dependent fee by the Saudi Government. The expatriate dependent fee being levied by the Saudi Government w.e.f July 1, 2017 is not India-specific and is uniformly applicable to all expatriates residing in the Kingdom.

(b) About 80% of Indian workers are engaged in blue-collar and semi-skilled jobs and are not allowed to bring families. Therefore, the impact of expatriate dependent fee will be limited to a small fraction of the resident Indian community. The imposition of expatriate dependent fee has not resulted in any decrease in numbers and the Indian community has increased from 3 million in February, 2017 to 3.25 million in September, 2017 in Saudi Arabia.

(c) The Government is aware that the expatriate dependent fee of Saudi Riyal (SR) 100 per month (SR 1200 per year) from July 1, 2017 on each dependent would be increased to SR 200 per month (SR 2400 per year) in July, 2018, SR 300 per month (SR 3600 per year) in July, 2019 and SR 400 per month (SR 4800 per year) in July, 2020 per dependent member of the expatriate family.

(d) The Saudi Government is exercising its prerogative and sovereign right by following this policy uniformly in respect of all foreign nationalities. The matter had also been raised during the visit of the Saudi delegation in July 2017 in New Delhi. The Government has been in regular contact with the Saudi Government towards safeguarding the interests and welfare of the resident Indian community.

New regional grouping in place of SAARC

1933. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government feels that SAARC has failed to achieve its potential because of Pakistans attitudes towards India ; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider pulling out of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and consider alternative including floating a new regional grouping to meet India's geo-political and geo-strategic interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) SAARC has been unable to achieve its potential as key initiatives, including in the important area of connectivity, are held back due to lack of response and/or obstructionist approach of Pakistan.

Several SAARC Member States expressed their inability to participate in the 19th SAARC Summit that was scheduled to be held in November 2016 in Pakistan due to concerns arising from increasing cross border terrorist attacks in the region and growing interference in the internal affairs of member States by that country.

(b) Under this scenario, initiatives to enhance connectivity in the region have been pursued at sub-regional level (*e.g.* in concluding the BBIN Motor Vehicle Agreement). In initiatives such as India's offer of a satellite for SAARC region, where Pakistan conveyed that it would not be joining, the project has moved forward with participation from other SAARC member States.

India remains steadfast in its commitment to regional cooperation, connectivity and contacts but believes that these can only go forward in an atmosphere free of terror. It is important that substantive progress in key initiatives is made to meet people's expectations.

Swarna Pravasa Yojana

1934. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swarna Pravasa Yojana to impart skill development for overseas employment to the Indian youth is yet to be implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of persons proposed to be skilled under the Scheme;

(c) the details of funds allocated for this purpose; and

(d) the action taken by Government for implementation of the Scheme expeditiously and successfully?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY), formerly known as Swarna Pravasi Yojana, is a skill development scheme of the Ministry of External Affairs aimed at enhancing the skill set of potential emigrant workers in select sectors and job roles, in line with international standards, to facilitate overseas employment opportunities.

Towards this end, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was signed on July 2, 2016 between the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) and the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) for implementation of the Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PKVY). The initial focus of the scheme is on professions that are in demand in the Gulf region.

The Scheme includes a technical top up training (domain training) to be provided by MSDE through the National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC). This is complemented by Pre-Departure Orientation Training (PDOT) under MEA's responsibility aimed at sensitizing the prospective migrants about overseas employment, customs, language, culture, living conditions and their rights and responsibilities in the destination country.

NSDC has already operationalised 13 India International Skill Centres in the pilot phase covering eight sectors Domestic Workers, Retail, Hospitality, Capital Goods, Healthcare, Construction, Automotive and Security. Around 400 students have been enrolled in these Centres.

MEA's contribution under the scheme is towards the PDOT. The Ministry had allocated Rs. 10.00 crore for PKVY for the last financial year and the same amount for the current financial year.

Chinese visa on loose sheets for Jammu and Kashmir residents

1935. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that few nationals from Jammu and Kashmir are being issued Chinese visas on loose sheets of paper and not stamped on their passports;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken up this issue with the Government of China to arrest this practice;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) if so, whether this practice has been stopped by Government of China; and

(e) if not, what steps have been taken by Government to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (e) In recent months, no instances of visas on loose sheets or stapled visas being issued to residents of the Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir have been brought to the notice of Government. Government's position that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government, including at the highest level.

Complaints of Indian migrants in Middle East

1936. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out any investigation on the poor living conditions of Indian migrant workers in the Middle East, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government plans to undertake measures to improve the living standards of these workers, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Indian Workers' Resource Center established in the UAE till November, 2017; and

(d) the number of complaints resolved till November, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Indian Missions/Posts in the Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries mostly in the Middle East, from time to time, report about complaints received from Indian workers, regarding non-payment of salaries and denial of legitimate labour rights and benefits etc. Immediately on receipt of such complaints, the same are addressed by the Indian Missions by taking them up with the concerned local Government authorities for immediate resolution. Moreover, Government of India has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)/Agreement on labour cooperation with 6 Gulf countries *viz.* United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain, Qatar and Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Malaysia. Constitution of Joint

Working Groups (JWGs) is one of the features of these MoU and meeting of JWG is held regularly to find solutions to bilateral labour problems.

(b) Sometimes the Indian Missions do receive complaints regarding living conditions in the camps of some employers. Whenever such complaints are received, the Missions immediately visit the camps to take up the issues promptly with concerned Ministry/Department, local Governments and employers to resolve the same.

(c) and (d) As per information received from the Indian Mission, the number of complaints received by the Indian Workers' Resource Centre established in United Arab Emirates (UAE) during the year 2017 (till November) is 2216, out of which 2083 complaints have been resolved during the same period.

BRICS Summit attended by Prime Minister

1937. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Prime Minister, has attended the BRICS Summit held recently in Xiamen city in China, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the highlights of the summit and bilateral agreements that took place during the summit, the MoUs entered into with BRICS member countries, the areas in which mutual cooperation would be extended among member countries; and

(c) the details of the meeting with President of China on Doklam issue, the measures being undertaken to solve the Doklam issue, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Prime Minister Narendra Modi led the Indian delegation at the 9th BRICS Summit held on 4-5 September 2017 in Xiamen, China. At the Summit, the Leaders held discussions on Economic and Financial Cooperation, Global Economic Governance and International Peace and Security.

(b) The Leaders adopted the Xiamen Declaration, which includes references to cooperation in Trade, Investment and Finance, Counter Terrorism, Energy, Customs and Cooperation in multilateral forums. The BRICS Action Agenda on Economic and Trade Cooperation; BRICS Action Plan for Innovation Cooperation (2017-2020); Strategic Framework of BRICS Customs Cooperation; and MoU between BRICS Business Council and New Development Bank on Strategic Cooperation were signed in presence of Leaders.

(c) On the sidelines of the BRICS Summit in Xiamen, China, Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi had a constructive and forward-looking bilateral meeting with

President XI Jinping of the People's Republic of China on 5 September 2017. On the basis of diplomatic communications, the face-off between Indian and Chinese border personnel in the Doklam area of Bhutan was resolved with the disengagement of border personnel on both sides at the face-off site on 28 August 2017. There are no new developments at the face-off site and its vicinity since the 28 August 2017 disengagement. The *status quo* prevails in the area.

**Financial/legal assistance to women abandoned
by overseas Indian spouses**

1938. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced a scheme to provide financial assistance to Indian women abused/abandoned by their overseas Indian spouses, so that they can get access to counselling and legal services, with Indian Missions/Posts abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the countries where the scheme is being implemented;
- (d) whether Government proposes to implement the scheme in rest of the countries also; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The Ministry's scheme for providing legal/financial assistance to Indian women abused/abandoned by their overseas Indian spouses was in operation in 2007 initially in 8 countries. It was reviewed in 2011 and was extended to 4 more countries with increase in financial assistance to US\$ 3000/-per case in case of developed countries and US\$ 2000/- in respect of developing countries. With inclusion of Singapore in Financial Year 2013-14, the scheme was in operation in 13 countries, namely USA, UK, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia, Singapore, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates until 31.08.2017. Now, enhanced benefits including financial assistance and scope of the scheme have been incorporated in the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF).

(d) and (e) Under the current revised ICWF Guidelines effective from September 1, 2017, its benefits have been extended to the Scheme, which is now applicable to all overseas Indian Missions/Posts abroad. The amount of legal and financial assistance to distressed/abused/abandoned Indian women married to NRI spouses has

been increased to USD 4000 per case. The assistance is released to the empanelled legal counsel of the applicant or Indian Community Association/Women's Organisation/NGO concerned to enable it to take steps to assist the woman in documentation and preparatory work for filing the case. There is also a provision in the revised ICWF guidelines for maintaining a panel of local lawyers/firms to assist deserving Indian national in distress in Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) and top 20 countries with major Overseas Indian national population.

Establishment of a camp by China at Doklam Trijunction

1939. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that China has again established its camp of about 2000 soldiers at Doklam Trijunction;
- (b) if so, whether India have deputed sufficient formations to combat any situation;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of diplomatic efforts, if any made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) to (d) On the basis of persistent diplomatic communication, the disengagement of Indian and Chinese border personnel in the Doklam area was accomplished on 28 August 2017. Since then, there have been no new developments at the face-off site and its vicinity. The status quo prevails in this area.

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

Most favoured nation status to Pakistan

1940. SHRI KIRANMAY NANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Prime Minister made a statement about reviewing of Most Favoured Nation status of Pakistan, after Uri attack;
- (b) if so, whether any progress has been made by Government in this regards; and
- (c) if not, the details of the reasons for not being able to take any action, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) No.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Presently, no proposal to review Most Favoured Nation status to Pakistan is under consideration. India has accorded Most Favoured Nation Status to all WTO members, including Pakistan, in accordance with provisions of the Article 1 of General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, 1994. It is unfortunate that Pakistan has not fulfilled its international obligations in this regard, so far.

Submission of passport in Saudi Arabia

†1941. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in Saudi Arabia, crew members of Indian Airlines have to submit their passport with the immigration officer of that country during their stay over there;

(b) whether discrimination is done with the Indian crew members in Saudi Arabia by not giving them freedom of stay as is available to the crew members of other countries; and

(c) whether the Ministry will take necessary steps in this regard to bring the equality by negotiating with Government over there for persuading them not to submit passports of crew members as is done with the crew members of other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M.J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) As per procedure followed by the Saudi authorities, all foreign flight crew members arriving in Saudi Arabia, irrespective of their nationalities or flight carriers, are required to submit the passports with the Saudi immigration authorities and in turn are issued 'crew permit' for stay.

(c) Question does not arise.

Financial health of CPSEs

1942. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) has increased during 2015-16 compared to the previous financial years;

(b) whether the loss made by these CPSEs is the highest in the last four years and if so, the details thereof;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the details of measures taken to improve the financial health of these CPSEs;
- (d) whether Government is contemplating disinvestment of these loss making CPSEs;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the details of steps contemplated to provide alternate source of livelihood to laid off workers of these CPSEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per Public Enterprises Survey 2015-16 that was laid in the Parliament on 21.03.2017, the detail of losses of loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) for the last four years (2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16) is given below:—

(₹ in crore)

Years	Loss of loss making CPSEs	Number of loss making CPSEs
2012-13	28562	78
2013-14	21341	70
2014-15	27498	76
2015-16	28756	78

Improvement in the performance of CPSEs is a continuous process. Enterprise specific measures for their turn around are taken by the administrative Ministries/ Departments having jurisdiction over the concerned CPSEs. These, *inter alia*, include business restructuring, such as, formation of joint ventures, merger with another CPSE, modernization and improved marketing strategies, etc.

(d) to (f) NITI Aayog has classified CPSEs into “high priority” and “low priority” based on (i) National Security (ii) Sovereign function at arm’s length, and (iii) Market Imperfections and Public Purpose, for the purpose of strategic disinvestment.

The CPSEs falling under “low priority” are covered for strategic disinvestment. On strategic disinvestment, it is expected that the strategic buyer will bring in funds/technology/new management etc. for the optimum development of business potential and growth of the companies. The growth of companies, post disinvestment, would be able to generate higher economic activity. The terms and conditions of the strategic sale suitably address employees' concerns in the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA)/Share Holders Agreement (SHA) to be signed by the Government with the strategic buyer.

Capital Goods Policy

1943. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Capital Goods Policy; and

(b) what has been the average growth of Capital Goods sector during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) The Government has launched the National Capital Goods Policy in 2016. The policy is formulated with the view to increase the share of capital goods contribution from 12% to 20% of total manufacturing activity by 2025. National Capital Goods Policy aims to make India one of the top capital goods producing nations of the world by raising the total production and exports level significantly. The policy also envisages improving technology depth of the Indian Capital Goods to reach the advanced level.

Major recommendations of the National Capital Goods Policy are:—

Make in India initiative: To integrate major capital goods sub-sectors like machine tools, textile machinery, earthmoving, construction and mining machinery, heavy electrical equipment, plastic machinery, process plant equipment, etc. as priority sectors to be envisaged under ‘Make in India’ initiative.

To create an enabling scheme as a pilot for ‘Heavy Industry Export and Market Development Assistance Scheme (HIEMDA)’ with a view to enhance the export of Indian made capital goods. This will require developing a comprehensive branding plan for the CG sector with the support of Indian Brand Equity Foundation (IBEF) and such like organizations.

To Strengthen the existing Capital Goods Scheme: The policy recommendations increasing the budgetary allocation and scope of the present ‘Scheme on Enhancement of Competitiveness of Capital goods’ which include setting up of Centres of Excellence, Common Engineering Facility Centers, Integrated Industrial Infrastructure Park and Technology Acquisition Fund Programme.

To launch a Technology Development Fund under PPP model to fund technology acquisition, transfer of technology, purchase of IPRs, designs and drawings as well as for commercialization of such technologies of capital goods.

To create a ‘Start-up Center for Capital Goods Sector’ shared by DHI and CG industry/industry association in 80 : 20 ratio to provide an array of technical,

business and financial support resources and services to promising start-ups in both the manufacturing and services space with focus on pre-incubation, Incubation and Post-Incubation phases of a start-up's growth to ensure that a robust foundation is established.

To ensure Mandatory Standardisation which includes, *inter alia*, defining minimum acceptable standards for the industry and adoption of International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) standards should apply in the absence of other standards. To institute formal development programme for promoting and framing Standards with Standards Developing Organisations (SDOs) including Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), international standard bodies, test/research institutions and concerned industry/industry associations.

To upgrade development, testing and certification infrastructure such as Central Power Research Institute (CPRI), and set up 10 more CMTI like institutes to meet the requirements of all sub-sectors of capital goods.

To enhance Skill development: To develop a compressive skill development plan/scheme with Capital Goods Skill Council and to set up 5 regional State-of-the-art Greenfield Centers of Excellence for skill development of CG sector.

To provide schemes for enhancing competitiveness through a cluster approach, especially for CG manufacturing SMEs. Thrust to be on critical components of competitiveness such as Quality management, Plant maintenance management, Energy management, Cost management, Human Resource management and preventive maintenance with the Government support to the extent of 80% of the cost.

To modernize the existing CG manufacturing units, especially SMEs by replacing the modern, computer controlled and energy efficient machineries across capital goods sub-sectors, there is need to create a scheme based on capital subsidy to promote the manufacturing of quality products.

(b) The growth of the Capital Goods Sector for the last three years is as under:—

Growth in	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
percentage	6.3%	2.1%	3.1%

Enabling eco-system for all electric vehicles

1944. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state the steps taken to create an enabling eco-system for the wave of associated investment, regulatory changes, innovative financing and partnerships that would be required to achieve the

commensurate scale up given the Government's ambitious target of replacing all new cars with electric vehicles by 2030?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (1) At present, no proposal for replacing all new cars with electric vehicles by 2030 is under consideration of the Department of Heavy Industry.

(2) However, the Government has formulated a Mission Plan for electric vehicles (including hybrid vehicles) viz. National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 (NEMMP 2020). The NEMMP 2020 provides a road map for facilitating the manufacture and use of electric and hybrid vehicles through a series of interventions in order to support R&D in technology including battery technology, create demand for such vehicles, and to enhance manufacturing of such vehicles significantly by the year 2020.

(3) As part of the mission, Department of Heavy Industry has notified a FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicles in India] for implementation with effect from 1st April, 2015. The scheme was proposed to be implemented over a period of 6 years till 2020, wherein it is intended to support the hybrid/electric vehicles market development and its manufacturing eco-system to achieve self-sustenance at the end of stipulated period. At present, the Phase-I of the scheme is under implementation, which was originally for a period of 2 years till 31st March, 2017 but has been extended further till 31st March, 2018. The scheme is being implemented through four focus areas namely Technology Development (R&D); Pilot Project; Charging Infrastructure and Demand Creation.

(4) Market creation through demand incentives is aimed at incentivizing all vehicle segments *i.e.* 2-Wheelers, 3-Wheelers Auto, Passenger 4-Wheeler vehicles, Light Commercial Vehicles and Buses. The demand incentive is available to buyers (end users/consumers) in the form of an upfront reduced purchase price to enable wider adoption. The detailed demand incentives allowed under the scheme for purchase of electric/hybrid vehicles is given at Annexure-13 of the Gazette notification of FAME India Scheme, which is available in the website of Department of Heavy Industry (www.dhi.nic.in). Also, specific projects/proposals received under the different focus areas namely Technology Development (Research and Development); Pilot Projects; Charging Infrastructure are funded by the Government under this scheme.

(5) To further demand aggregation, Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Joint Venture of PSUs under the Ministry of Power, has targetted the procurement of 10,000 Electric Cars and has issued LoAs for phase-1 of 400 Electric Cars to M/s Tata Motors (250 nos.) and M/s Mahindra and Mahindra Ltd. (150 Nos.).

(6) Further, NITI Aayog has informed that they have undertaken the following activities to assess the electric vehicle scenario in India:—

- (a) NITI Aayog with AC2SG has released a proposal for the quick pilot to develop electric vehicle charging infrastructure in Delhi-NCR.
- (b) NITI Aayog and Rocky Mountain Institute (RMI) jointly published a report—“India Leaps Ahead: Transformative Mobility Solutions for all” on 12th May 2017.
- (c) NITI Aayog and RMI released policy brief on 22nd November 2017 –
 - (i) India Energy Storage Mission : A Make in India Opportunity for Globally Competitive battery manufacturing
 - (ii) Valuing Society First: An Assessment of the Potential for a Feebate Policy in India.

Cement factory in Karnataka

1945. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Cement Corporation of India (CCI) cement factory of Kurkunta in Karnataka; and

(b) whether it is functioning under private or public entrepreneurship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Kurkunta Unit of Cement Corporation of India Ltd., (CCI) is a non-operational Unit and is not functioning.

New Metro Rail Policy

1946. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has rolled out a new Metro Rail Policy recently and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the new policy has been made to benefit the private agencies and reduce the budget from Government and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government is aware that the proposed Metro Rail Policy would become detrimental to the future metro rail projects and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In order to create an eco-system for implementation of metro rail projects, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has formulated the Metro Rail Policy, 2017. The policy aims at ascertaining and enhancing the feasibility of metro rail projects from economic, social and environmental perspective. It endeavors to focus on systematic planning and implementation of metro rail systems and acts as a guide to state governments for preparing comprehensive proposals for metro rail projects. The policy also enables innovative financing through Transit Oriented Development (TOD) and Value Capture Finance (VCF). The policy encourages Public Private Partnership (PPP) for implementation of the metro rail projects to leverage both public and private resources and expertise. The policy enables implementation of metro rail projects in a more comprehensive and sustainable manner and is not detrimental to future metro rail projects.

Direction of supreme court for implementation of NULM

1947. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed Government to assess the availability of houses for homeless and take steps for providing temporary houses and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the court was not satisfied with the implementation of the National Urban Livelihoods Mission and issued appropriate direction in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of BPL card beneficiaries who have been allotted permanent/temporary houses; and

(d) the details of various facilities provided to BPL card beneficiaries of the States/UTs including Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) A Committee under the Chairmanship of Justice Kailash Gambhir, retired Judge, High Court of Delhi was constituted as per order dated 11.11.2016 of Hon'ble Supreme Court for physical verification of the available shelters for urban homeless in each State/UT, inquiring into reasons for slow progress in setting up of shelter homes, non-utilization and/ or diversion/misutilization of the funds allocated and thereafter issue suitable recommendations to State/UT Governments to ensure that at least temporary shelters for homeless in the urban areas to protect them during the winter season. The Committee has submitted its final report to Hon'ble Supreme Court in July, 2017.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its recent orders dated 13.10.2017, 08.11.2017, 23.11.2017 and 13.12.2017 has, *inter alia*, directed the States namely, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and West Bengal to submit a roadmap for providing shelters to urban homeless. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs was directed to ensure special audit of funds released to States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and West Bengal under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

(c) and (d) State/ UT-wise details (including the State of Uttar Pradesh) of houses along with civic and social infrastructure facilities provided to urban poor including BPL card holders under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission including subsumed projects of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) are given in the Statement.

Statement

States/UT-wise details of houses sanctioned, completed and occupied by beneficiaries including BPL families under PMAY- Urban during last three and current year

Sl. No.	State	Houses Sanctioned (Nos.)	Houses Completed (Nos.)	Houses Occupied (Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	609	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	540,126	21,815	16,817
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,734	15	15
4.	Assam	69,346	163	163
5.	Bihar	113,746	3,766	3,469
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	34	34	34
7.	Chhattisgarh	60,919	2,983	2,199
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	2,928	269	269
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	460	36	36
10.	Delhi (UT)	1,300	1,300	1,300
11.	Goa	55	55	55
12.	Gujarat	172,774	55,566	44,991
13.	Haryana	25,972	1,759	1,759
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4,625	191	191

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,141	188	188
16.	Jharkhand	120,340	27,308	25,920
17.	Karnataka	197,788	33,513	28,675
18.	Kerala	70,098	1,916	1,880
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	353,739	27,919	24,058
21.	Maharashtra	163,478	22,959	22,959
22.	Manipur	26,462	141	141
23.	Meghalaya	780	45	45
24.	Mizoram	13,772	254	254
25.	Nagaland	12,510	463	8
26.	Odisha	70,915	2,303	2,023
27.	Puducherry (UT)	5,826	33	33
28.	Punjab	43,325	1,220	1,220
29.	Rajasthan	29,517	12,297	7,596
30.	Sikkim	516	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	389,066	35,035	31,529
32.	Telangana	188,675	1,649	965
33.	Tripura	78,860	7,443	7,443
34.	Uttar Pradesh	169,214	7,357	7,247
35.	Uttarakhand	11,657	1,822	1,806
36.	West Bengal	145,111	24,173	24,173
TOTAL		3,095,418	295,991	259,462

Increase in reform incentive fund

1948. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to develop housing and alleviate urban poverty in Jharkhand under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT);

(b) whether Government release fund earmarked for particular city/town;

(c) whether it is a fact that Government has increased the Reform Incentive Fund from ₹ 900 crore to ₹ 10,000 crore during the next three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and city-wise for Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government of India has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for providing basic amenities such as water, sewerage and septage management, storm water drainage, non-motorized urban transport and parks and green spaces in 500 Mission cities across the country including seven cities of Jharkhand, namely, Adityapur, Chas, Deoghar, Dhanbad, Giridih, Hazaribag and Ranchi.

Under the AMRUT Mission, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs does not release Central Assistance/fund city or town wise.

In order to provide affordable housing, the Government of India has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} and for alleviation of urban poverty, the Government has launched the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Under the PMAY(U), 229 projects have been sanctioned for construction of 1,24,271 houses involving central assistance of ₹ 1,902.26 crores in the State of Jharkhand. An amount of ₹ 454.80 crores has been released under the Mission to the State of Jharkhand as on 26 December, 2017.

Under the DAY-NULM, a sum of ₹ 44.89 crores has been allocated to the State of Jharkhand during financial year 2017-18.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Establishment of smart city advisory forum

1949. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 80 per cent of smart city funds would flow to just 2.7 per cent of the city area for developing the smart cities and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether city level smart city Advisory Forums have been established which propose to engage multiple stakeholders including the citizens and if so, the details thereof, city- wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) 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. Thus, a substantial proportion of the investments planned will provide city-wide benefits. Of a total investment of 1.95 lakh crores proposed by Ninety selected cities, about 40,000 crores is earmarked for creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence. The total investment proposed in Area Based Development (ABD) is ₹ 1,52,500 crores. Additionally, the ICT-enabled Smart Solutions, with an aggregate investment of about 37,000 crores will also have a pan city impact. Thus, the impact of the three strategic components of the Mission cannot be separately identified.

(b) The Smart Cities Mission Guidelines provide for setting up a Smart City Advisory Forum at the City level for all Smart Cities to advise and enable collaboration among various stakeholders and to include the MP, MLA, Mayor, District Collector, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), local youths etc.

Information from all Smart Cities regarding constitution of the Advisory Forum is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Progress of Smart City Development Project in Amritsar

1950. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the measures taken by Government for the progress of Smart City Development Project sanctioned in the year 2015-16 for Amritsar;

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

(c) the utilization of allocations during 2016-17; and

(d) the details of allocations made during 2017-18?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is continuously supporting the Smart City of Amritsar. Amritsar was selected as a Smart City in Round 2 in September, 2016. The Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) for implementation of projects at city level, has been formed on 13.12.2016 and Project Management Consultant (PMC) for project preparation, tendering and implementation has been engaged in November, 2017.

(b) There is no continuous delay in the project implementation. The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is done by a City level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). After selection of a city as Smart City, SPV has to be incorporated, human resources to be appointed and Project Management Consultant (PMC) to be engaged. This takes 12-15 months. Now in Amritsar, the PMC has been appointed.

(c) and (d) Subsequent to formation of SPV, ₹ 27 crores has been released to the Government of Punjab in April and June, 2017 (Financial Year 2017-18) for Amritsar Smart City. Out of which, till date city has reported utilization of ₹ 0.20 crore.

Swachhta Index 2018

1951. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether false claims about sanitation infrastructure and their usage to improve rankings the Swachhta Index would cost municipal bodies dear;

(b) whether the next survey of Swachhta would cover 4,041 cities and towns with total population of 40 crore;

(c) whether Government has introduced the provisions for rewarding innovative practices which would get additional weightage of 5 per cent;

(d) whether the methodology and weightage for Swachh Survekshan, 2018 have been modified based on extensive consultations with city and State Governments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Government of India conduct Swachh Survekshan to assess the cleanliness status of cities/towns on various parameters as Open Defecation Free (ODF) progress, collection and transportation of solid waste, processing and disposal of solid waste, Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Capacity Building (CB) and Innovation, etc. Information provided on these parameters by the Urban Local Body (ULB) is validated. If there is more than 20% negative deviation, negative marking is exercised.

(b) Yes Sir, the Swachh Survekshan-2018 covers 4041 ULBs as per 2011 census with total population of more than 40 crores.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir. Methodology for the Swachh Survekshan 2018 comprises of assessing the sanitation level and cleanliness made by the ULBs through (i) physical verification of service level progress with weightage of 35%; (ii) direct observation at randomly selected public places with weightage of 30%; and (iii) citizens feedback with weightage of 35%.

Panel for implementation of RERA

1952. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has set up a 31 member panel to advise it on implementing RERA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many States are not implementing RERA in accordance with the Central Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 41 of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (Act), the Central Government has appointed a thirty member 'Central Advisory Council'. The Central Advisory Council has been appointed to advise and recommend the Central Government on all matters concerning the implementation of this Act; major questions of policy; protection of consumer interest; fostering the growth and development of the real estate sector; any other matter as may be assigned to it by the Central Government.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs being the 'appropriate Government' for Union Territories (UTs) without legislature, notified the Rules for Union Territories (UTs) without legislature under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 within the stipulated time. In so far as States and other UTs are concerned, the concerned State/UT Government is required to notify the Rules under the Act.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has during workshops, State level review meetings and interactions emphasized the need to ensure that the Rules framed are in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also shared the Rules framed for the UTs without legislature with the States/UTs.

Increase in metro fares

1953. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that increasing fare twice in a single year is in violation of Section 37 of the Metro Railway (Operations and Maintenance) Act, 2002;

(b) if so, the reasons why Government overlooked it and hiked the Delhi metro fares; and

(c) whether it is a fact that by hiking the fares Government has gone against the fare-fixation committee recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The fixation of fares for metro rail network being implemented under the Metro Rail Acts is governed by the Sections 33 to 37 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002. The Act stipulates that the metro railway administration may fix the fare on the initial opening without the recommendations of the Fare Fixation Committee (FFC). Subsequent fares are fixed by the FFC constituted by the Government of India on the request of the metro railway administration. The FFC comprises of a Judge of the High Court as chairperson and two other members, one each nominated by the Central and State Governments. The recommendations made by the FFC are binding on the metro railway administration. Delhi metro fare has been revised by the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. on the basis of recommendations made by the FFC.

Shelter homes for the poor

1954. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court appointed Committee concluded that 90 per cent of urban homeless does not have shelters;

(b) if so, what are the reasons behind this in spite of Government starting National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) in 2013 to set up shelter homes for poor;

(c) the details of cities covered under NULM and the performance of construction of shelter homes in the above cities, State-wise; and

(d) how the Ministry is planning to go ahead, in view of Committee's above findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Committee on Urban Homeless, constituted as per Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 11.11.2016, has pointed out a huge gap between number of urban homeless and capacity of the shelters available in States/UTs. Further, the Committee has, *inter alia*, observed that the major factors for slow progress in providing shelters includes, lack of will of State/UT administrations, non-availability as well as high price of land at places required for construction of shelters, reluctance to conduct legitimate survey of urban homeless, poor management of shelters, non-availability of address proof, sub-optimal utilization of NULM funds, lack of institutional preparedness at the level of Urban Local Bodies and lack of coordination amongst planning agencies.

(c) and (d) The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), was launched in 790 cities in 2013. It was later extended to 4041 statutory towns. The States/UTs are allowed to implement all or any of the components of the Mission in these Statutory Towns, based on the local capacity and requirement.

As intimated by States/UTs, a total of 1331 shelters have been sanctioned by 25 States/UTs under DAY-NULM. Out of these, 789 are operational and remaining are under construction/refurbishment. The details are at given in the Statement (*See below*). The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs constantly pursues with States/UTs to reduce the gap between number of shelters sanctioned and made operational. Other steps taken include amendment of guidelines to enable taking buildings On rent for shelters, as an interim arrangement and directing the State/UT Governments to conduct third party systematic survey to identify urban homeless.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of shelters sanctioned and operational under DAY-NULM

As on 30.11.2017

Sl. No.	State/UT	Shelters Sanctioned	Shelters Functional
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	47
2.	Bihar	114	31
3.	Chhattisgarh	37	8
4.	Goa	0	0
5.	Gujarat	16	5
6.	Haryana	1	1

Sl. No.	State/UT	Shelters Sanctioned	Shelters Functional
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0
9.	Jharkhand	45	27
10.	Karnataka	42	27
11.	Kerala	26	17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	133	129
13.	Maharashtra	53	17
14.	NCT of Delhi	216	201
15.	Odisha	34	22
16.	Punjab	27	9
17.	Rajasthan	98	58
18.	Tamil Nadu	141	102
19.	Telangana	47	22
20.	Uttar Pradesh	92	5
21.	Uttarakhand	12	5
22.	West Bengal	35	6
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
24.	Assam	0	0
25.	Manipur	0	0
26.	Meghalaya	3	0
27.	Mizoram	59	48
28.	Nagaland	2	0
29.	Sikkim	0	0
30.	Tripura	5	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		1331	789

Public Procurement Policy of CPSEs

1955. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 131 Central Public Services Enterprises (CPSEs) have not complied with the mandatory 20 per cent procurement of inputs from local vendors during 2015-16;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the measure undertaken by Government to deter CPSEs from deviating this provision in Public Procurement Policy;

(d) whether there has been an improvement in compliance of CPSEs with Public Procurement Policy during 2016-17; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) The guidelines relating to procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) were issued by M/o of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME). All matters relating to the guidelines are administered by MSME and implemented by the CPSEs which function under the concerned administrative Ministry/ Department. As per the Public Enterprises Survey 2015-16 that was laid on the Table of both the Houses of Parliament on 21.3.2017, out of 129 CPSE which furnished information on annual procurement made from Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in 2015-16, 45 CPSEs have complied with the mandatory 20 per cent procurement of inputs from MSEs. However, Department of Public Enterprises does not maintain the data on compliance about the mandatory 20 per cent procurement of inputs from local vendors.

(c) MoU Guidelines issued by DPE provide for negative marking for non-compliance of Ministry of MSME's guidelines on Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises in respect of CPSEs which sign MoUs.

(d) and (e) The number of CPSEs which have submitted compliance with Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises in 2015-16 and 2016-17 by way of Board Certification is given below:—

Year	MoU Evaluation	No. of compliant CPSEs
2015-16	191	059
2016-17	174	133

Alternative land for landfill sites

1956. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether Government is aware that due to neglect in Ghazipur landfill site, tragic incident happened causing three deaths and injuries to many persons;

(b) the action taken so far by DDA to allot alternative land for landfill site; and

(c) the details of efforts made by the Ministry to resolve the issue of landfill sites amicably, by providing alternative sites and proper disposal of municipal wastes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The East Delhi Municipal Corporation (EDMC) has intimated that the incident at land fill site Ghazipur happened on September 01, 2017 due to slope failure caused probably by heavy rains and percolation of water inside the dump. In this incident, two persons passing by road across canal died and five persons sustained minor injuries.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that it has allotted 313.314 acres of the land to all the three Municipal Corporations of Delhi for setting up of sanitary landfill sites.

(c) A Memorandum of Agreement has been entered into between the erstwhile Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, the EDMC and the National Highways Authority of India on November 29, 2016. This will, *inter alia*, facilitate reclamation of land at Sanitary Land Fill Ghazipur by excavation, separation and use of segregated inert in embankment of National Highways for development of integrated waste management facilities including an engineered landfill site.

Extension of Airport Express Line

1957. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation proposes to extend underground stretch from Dwarka Sector 21 to Dwarka Sector 25 on Airport Express Line;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the total cost involved in the project and the sources of funding; and
- (d) the time by which the line would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has intimated that the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, through a Special Purpose Vehicle incorporated for the purpose of development of Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre at Dwarka, has proposed development of metro connectivity from Airport Express Line, Sector 21, Dwarka to project site (Sector 25, Dwarka) at an estimated cost of ₹ 881 crores. The total cost of the project will be borne by the Government of India as part of the Exhibition-cum-Convention Centre project. The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC), the executing agency, has intimated that the work is planned to be completed by March, 2023.

Metro rail in Vijayawada and Vizag cities

1958. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any progress in setting up metro rail in Vijayawada and Vizag cities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) what steps are planned to overcome the hiccups in implementing these two projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The proposals of Vijayawada and Visakhapatnam Metro Rail Projects have been returned to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh with the request to revise and resubmit as per the Metro Rail Policy, 2017.

Houses constructed in Rajasthan under PMAY

†1959. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of houses constructed in Rajasthan under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana since its inception till date, district-wise;
- (b) the details of targets set under this scheme for the year 2016-17; and
- (c) whether the set target has been achieved and if not, the reasons therefor?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In order to achieve the target of facilitating housing to all by 2022, the Government is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)]. The Scheme targets to provide assistance to all States/UTs including the State of Rajasthan in addressing the housing requirements of all eligible urban poor.

Central Assistance of ₹ 894.75 crores has been sanctioned for construction of 51,425 houses since inception of the scheme for the State of Rajasthan. Out of the approved houses, 16,721 houses have been completed. District-wise implementation status of the PMAY (U) in 19 districts of Rajasthan where projects under the PMAY(U) have been sanctioned, is given in the Statement.

Statement

District-wise details of Implementation Status of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) in Rajasthan

Sl. No.	Name of District	Central Assistance Involved (₹ in crore)	Central Assistance Released (₹ in crore)	Number of Houses Involved	Number of Houses Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ajmer	68.44	22.29	3,306	-
2.	Alwar	69.51	38.62	2,200	989
3.	Barmer	18	7.2	1,200	48
4.	Bharatpur	11.29	3.08	540	12
5.	Bhilwara	25.08	10.03	1,672	-
6.	Bikaner	27.8	11.12	1,162	-
7.	Bundi	26.52	10.61	1,768	-
8.	Chittaurgarh	103.88	35.16	3,909	636
9.	Dungarpur	4.08	1.63	272	-
10.	Jaipur	132.78	97.83	11,644	9,092
11.	Jhalawar	11.16	4.46	744	-
12.	Jodhpur	123.44	11.06	8,080	-
13.	Karauli	8.16	0.77	544	-
14.	Kota	85.04	47.14	4,920	1,646
15.	Pali	17.52	2.88	1,168	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Pratapgarh	25.41	9.61	792	360
17.	Rajsamand	13.46	1.73	897	-
18.	Sirohi	9.84	1.97	656	-
19.	Udaipur	64.83	29.96	2,845	832
GRAND TOTAL		846.24	347.16	48,319	13,615

Note: Under CLSS housing loan account of 3,106 beneficiaries have been credited by an interest subsidy of ₹ 48.51 crore.

Status of integrated Sewerage System in Odisha

1960. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Integrated Sewerage System for Sambalpur town and Rourkela town projects funded by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA); and

(b) by what time these two proposals sent by Government of Odisha would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Integrated Sewerage System for Sambalpur town and Rourkela town projects have been tendered out under the Government of Odisha funding and are under implementation. As such, the question of funding of these projects by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) does not arise.

Policy for expansion and regulation of metro rail services

1961. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved a metro policy for expanding and regulating metro rail services in cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the policy seeks to ensure that metro projects are initiated for sound reasons;

(d) whether Government has also rejected proposals from the State Governments for metro rail projects stating lack of passengers; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) In order to create an ecosystem for implementation of metro rail projects, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has formulated the Metro Rail Policy, 2017. The policy aims at ascertaining and enhancing the feasibility of metro rail projects from economic, social and environmental perspectives. It endeavors to focus on systematic planning and implementation of metro rail systems and acts as a guide to State Governments for preparing comprehensive proposals for metro rail projects. The policy also enables innovative financing through Transit Oriented Development (TOD) and Value Capture Finance (VCF). The policy encourages Public Private Partnership (PPP) for implementation of the metro rail projects to leverage both public and private resources and expertise. The policy will enable implementation of metro rail projects in a more comprehensive and sustainable manner.

(d) and (e) No, Sir. Ridership is only one of the parameters for assessing the metro rail project proposals by the Government of India.

Surrendering of DDA houses by allottees

†1962. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the houses are being surrendered by successful allottees of DDA Housing Schemes, 2017 and if so, the number of such allottees and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps for addressing those reasons;

(c) whether houses to be constructed for EWS have been converted into LIG flats which are quite small and that is also a reason for surrendering ; and

(d) the number of houses which have been surrendered by the allottees in Housing Scheme, 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that 5661 requests have been received as on 02.01.2018 for surrender/cancellation of flats allotted to them in the DDA Awasiya

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Yojana-2017. Most of the applicants have not provided any specific reason for surrender but some of the applicants have stated that built up area of the allotted flats were not up to their requirements. DDA plans to review the situation as per provisions of the scheme after the last date allowed for surrender of the flats. The DDA has also intimated that it was decided to offer flats planned and constructed as EWS flats under its 2014 Housing Scheme as LIG/One Bed Room flats. The surrendered/cancelled flats out of these have been included as LIG flats under DDA Aawasiya Yojana-2017.

(d) The DDA has intimated that a total of 12553 flats were surrendered by the allottees/cancelled by DDA under the Housing Scheme-2014.

Works by D Division of CPWD

1963. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of work undertaken by the Central Public Works Department, D Division during the last two years and the current financial year, item-wise;

(b) the number of dwelling units being catered to by CPWD in Laxmi Bai Nagar, under D Division;

(c) the quantum of funds released and utilised by CPWD, D Division in renovation and other work under D Division during the last two years and the current year, item-wise; and

(d) whether any time-frame has been fixed for completion of work; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) A total of 1970 number of quarters (756 Type-IV quarters, 22 Type-III quarters and 1192 Type-II quarters) are being catered to by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD), D Division in Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi. The item-wise details of works undertaken, funds released/utilised and time-frame for completion of the said works by the CPWD, D Division during the last two years and the current financial year are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of works undertaken by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD),
D Division during the last two years and the current financial year*

(₹ in thousands)

Sl. No.	Name of Work	Period	Fund status		
			Head	Allotted	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6
2015-16					
1.	Annual Repair and Maintenance Operation (AR and MO) of General Pool Office Accommodation (GPOA) at INA New Delhi (Internal finishing)	06 Month	MH:- 2059 PW (For Sl. No. 1 to 9)	11700	11658
2.	AR&MO of GPOA at INA New Delhi (operation and routine maintenance of Aquapro make water soften plant for Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC) system including pump set installed on terrace	03 Month			
3.	Providing Management services to CPWD Guest House at Ali Ganj Jorbagh New Delhi (Housing keeping and caretaking services)	12 Month			
4.	Providing Management services of Central Government Holiday Home at West Kidwai Nagar New Delhi (Housing keeping and caretaking services)	12 Month			

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Special repair to Central Vigilance Commission building INA New Delhi (Replacement of damaged rolling shutter of electrical rooms in building.)	2 Months			
6.	AR&MO of GPOA at INA, New Delhi (Running of Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) and attending day to day complaints)	06 Month			
7.	Running and hiring of vehicle under D-Division New Delhi	12 Month			
8.	AR&MO of GPOA at INA New Delhi (Internal finishing work)	08 Month			
9.	AR&MO of Non-Residential building at Jorbagh and GPOA Building INA, New Delhi (Mechanized cleaning at underground Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC)/ Polyvinyl Chloride Over Head (PVCOH) Tanks)	08 Month			
10.	Running of IVRS system and attending day to day complaints at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi	12 Month	MH:-2216 Housing	33790	33402
			(For Sl. No. 10 to 30)		
11.	Running of IVRS system and attending day to day complaints at Aliganj New Delhi	12 Month			

1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	AR&MO of 1192 T-II Quarters (Qtrs) at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Supply of Material)	01 Month			
13.	AR&MO of 210 D-II Qtrs at West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Running of IVRS system and attending day to day complaints)	12 Months			
14.	AR&MO of 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Running of IVRS system and attending day to day complaints)	12 Months			
15.	AR&MO of 210 D-II No Qtrs at West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Attending welding and glass panes related complaints)	12 Months			
16.	Special Repair (SR) of 756 T-IV and 24 T-III Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Replacement of damaged door, windows, sanitary, water supply and miscellaneous items)	08 Month			
17.	Special Repair of 1192 T-II Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Replacement of damaged door, windows, sanitary, water supply and miscellaneous items)	09 Month			

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	AR&MO of 1192 T-II Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Attending welding and glass panes related complaints)	12 Month			
19.	SR of 210 D-II flats at Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Replacement of damaged doors windows, sanitary water supply and miscellaneous items)	09 Month			
20.	SR of 300 T-II Qtrs at Aliganj New Delhi (Miscellaneous Maintenance works to attend major complaints)	06 Month			
21.	AR&MO of T-II Qtrs (four storyed) at Aliganj Jorbagh New Delhi (Maintenance operation sewage treatment plant at Aliganj Jorbagh New Delhi)	12 Month			
22.	AR&MO of 1192 T-II Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Running of IVRS system and attending day to day complaint)	10 Month			
23.	AR&MO of 756 T-IV and 24 T-III Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Internal Finishing Work)	09 Month			
24.	AR&MO of 210 D-II Qtrs at West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Internal finishing work)	09 Month			

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	AR&MO of Residential Accommodation under D-Division at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Mechanized cleaning at underground RCC/PVCOH Tanks)	08 Month			
26.	AR&MO of 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Attending welding and glass panes related complaints)	08 Month			
27.	AR&MO of 1192 T-II Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Internal finishing work)	09 Month			
28.	AR&MO of 300 T-II Qtrs at Aliganj New Delhi (Internal finishing work)	08 Month			
29.	SR to 1192 T-II Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Replacement of damaged door window, sanitary water supply and miscellaneous items)	08 Months			
30.	SR to 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Replacement of damaged doors, window, Sanitary, water supply and miscellaneous items)	06 Months			
31.	A/A to 210 qtrs D-II flats at West Kidwai Nagar New (SH Bamboo fencing and Kota stone flooring)	04 Month	4216 Upgrada- tion (For Sl. No. 31 to 42)	87500	87230

1	2	3	4	5	6
32.	Addition/Alteration (A/A) to 756 T-IV Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (covering of kitchen shelves/loft with PVC frame and shutter)	2 Months			
33.	Upgradation of 1192 T-II Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Providing and Fixing wire gauge shutters with frame)	10 Month			
34.	A/A to 210 qtrs D-II flats at West Kidwai Nagar New Delhi (Covering of kitchen shelves/loft with PVC frame and shutters)	02 Month			
35.	A/A to 210 D- II flats at Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Water Proofing)	06 Month			
36.	(A) Upgradation and Extraordinary Special Repair (EOSR) of 70 vacant T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi. (B) SR and Upgradation of Internal Electrical Installation (EI) and Fans	10 Month			
37.	(A) Upgradation and EOSR of 50 vacant Qtrs (T-IV and T-III) at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (B) SR and Upgradation of Internal EI and Fans	10 Month			
38.	A/A to 210 D-II Qtrs at West Kidwai Nagar (Grill Door)	02 Month			

1	2	3	4	5	6
39.	(A) Upgradation and EOSR of 80 occupied T-II Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (B) SR and Upgradation of Internal EI and Fans	11 Months			
40.	A/A to 1192 T-II qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Providing and Fixing of PVC, Kitchen Cabinet)	02 Months			
41.	Upgradation of 756 T-IV qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar and D-II West Kidwai Nagar New Delhi (Disposal of Malba)	12 Months			
42.	Upgradation of 1192 T-II qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Disposal of Malba)	12 Months			
43.	Addition and Alteration to Mohan Singh Market at INA, New Delhi. (Re-casting damaged RCC slab of Verandah of Octagon No.1, Improvement of open area between octagons 1 to 4 and Renovation of abandoned Toilet Block near Automobile shops)	06 Month	4059 Capital Outlay PW	31251	26562
			(For Sl. No. 43 to 44)		
44.	Interior Furnishing of Office of Controller General of Accounts (CGA) at Block E (G+4)	06 Month			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	of GPOA, INA New Delhi. (Modular Furniture, Civil Work and allied Electrical works including conference system and Audio Video presentation system)				
2016-17					
1.	A/R&M/O to GPOA at INA New Delhi (Internal Finishing work)	10 Month	MH:-2059 PW (For Sl. No. 1 to 8)	12754	12748
2.	A/A to CVC Building "A" Block INA, New Delhi (Miscellaneous Work)	06 Month			
3.	A/R&M/O to GPOA at INA New Delhi (Running of IVRS system and Attending day to day complaints)	10 Month			
4.	A/R&M/O to GPOA at INA New Delhi (Operation and routine maintenance of sewage treatment plant)	12 Month			
5.	AR&MO of Non Residential Building at IP Bhawan, Jor Bagh, GPOA, 300 T-II Qtrs at Aliganj New Delhi (Mechanized cleaning of underground and RCC, PVC OH Tank)	08 Month			
6.	Providing Management services to CPWD Guest House at Aliganj Jorbagh Lane New Delhi (House keeping and caretaking)	12 Months			

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	AR&MO of GPOA, INA New Delhi (Supply of Materials)	01 Months			
8.	A/R&M/O to GPOA INA New Delhi (Internal finishing work)	08 Months			
9.	AR&MO of 210 D II flats at Kidwai Nagar New Delhi (Supply of Material)	01 Month	MH:-2216 Housing	25831	25738
			(For Sl. No. 9 to 41)		
10.	AR&MO of 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Supply of Material)	01 Month			
11.	AR&MO of 1192 T-II Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Supply of Material)	01 Month			
12.	SR to 210 D-II Flats at Kidwai Nagar New Delhi (Replacement of damaged door, window, sanitary, water supply and miscellaneous items)	10 Months			
13.	AR&MO of 210 D-II Qtrs at West Kidwai Nagar New Delhi (Attending welding and glass panes related complaints)	10 Month			
14.	AR&MO of 210 D-II Qtrs at West Kidwai Nagar New Delhi (Internal finishing work)	10 Month			

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	AR&MO of 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Internal finishing works)	10 Month			
16.	A/R&M/O of 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Running of IVRS system and attending day to day complaints)	12 Month			
17.	A/R&M/O of 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Attending welding and glass panes related complaints)	12 Month			
18.	A/R&M/o of 210 D-II Qtrs at West Kidwai Nagar New Delhi (Running of IVRS system and attending day to day complaints)	10 Month			
19.	A/A to 1192 T-II Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Providing services of Data Operator and Multi Task Staff (MTS) in CPWD Directorate Nirman Bhawan)	08 Month			
20.	A/A to 1192 T-II Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Providing/Fixing of PVC Kitchen Cabinet)	02 Month			

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	S/R to 300 T-II Qtrs Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) Dispensary and Ayurveda hospital at Aliganj, New Delhi (Attending Major Complaints and other miscellaneous works)	09 Month			
22.	Construction of Compound wall around T-II Qtrs. adjacent to service centre at Aliganj, New Delhi	03 Months			
23.	AR&MO of 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Attending welding and glass panes related complaints)	10 Months			
24.	Maintenance and operation of sewage treatment plant at Aliganj Jorbagh	12 Months			
25.	AR&MO of 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Running of IVRS system and attending day to day complaint)	10 Months			
26.	Addition alteration of 756 T-IV&24T-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Repair of almirah)	03 Months			
27.	A/A to 756 T-IV Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Providing/Fixing PVC Shutters)	02 Months			
28.	AR&MO of 300 T-II Qtrs. at Aliganj New Delhi (Internal finishing work)	10 Months			

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	SR to 756 T-IV and 24 T-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Miscellaneous Work)	06 Months			
30.	SR to 210 D-II Flats at West Kidwai Nagar New Delhi (Miscellaneous Works)	06 Months			
31.	AR&MO of 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Internal Finishing work)	10 Months			
32.	A/A to 756 T-IV and 24 T-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Plinth Protection)	03 Months			
33.	AR&MO of 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Supply of Materials)	01 Months			
34.	AR&MO of 300 Type II Qtrs. at Aliganj New Delhi (Supply of Material)	01 Months			
35.	A/A to 210 D-II flats at West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (PVC Kitchen Cabinet)	02 Months			
36.	AR&MO of 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Supply of Material)	01 Months			
37.	A/A to 210 D-II flats at West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Supply of Material)	01 Months			
38.	SR to 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmibai Nagar New Delhi (Replacement of	08 Month			

1	2	3	4	5	6
	damaged door, windows, sanitary, water supply and miscellaneous items and repairing of damaged chhajjas, balconies, damaged plaster and plinth protections)				
39.	A/R&M/O of 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Change in Tenancy)	06 Months			
40.	A/R&M/o of 210 Type-V Qtrs. at Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (change in tenancy)	08 Month			
41.	A/A to 210 D-II flats at Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Kota Stone flooring in Staircase)	06 Months			
42.	Upgradation and EOSR in 210 D-II flats at Kidwai Nagar New Delhi and SR and Upgradation of Internal EI and fans	10 Months	4216 Upgradation	83000	82738 (For Sl. No. 42 to 57)
43.	A/A to 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Water proofing on roof)	06 Month			
44.	A/A to 210 D-II flats at West Kidwai Nagar New Delhi (Covering of kitchen shelves/loft with PVC frame and shutters)	03 Month			
45.	A/A to 300 T-II Qtrs. at Aliganj, New Delhi (Running of IVRS system)	11 Month			

1	2	3	4	5	6
46.	Addition and Alteration to 210 D-II Flats at West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Kota Stone Flooring)	6 Month			
47.	A/A to 210 D-II flats at West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Providing/Fixing Aluminium windows in balcony)	03 Months			
48.	A/A to 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Water Profing)	05 Months			
49.	A/A to 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Providing/Fixing of Chain Link Fencing)	06 Months			
50.	A/A to 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Water Proofing)	05 Months			
51.	A/A to 210 D-II flats at Kidwai Nagar New Delhi. (Water proofing of garage)	05 Months			
52.	A/A to 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Providing/Fixing of Chequered tiles)	06 Months			
53.	A/A to 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Providing wire gauge shutters in main door)	06 Months			
54.	A/A to 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Repair and rehabilitation of damaged chhajjas)	08 Month			

1	2	3	4	5	6
55.	A/A to 756 Type-IV General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Providing deficient amenities)	06 Month			
56.	(A) Upgradation and SR of 80 vacant Qtrs. under 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi. (B) SR and upgradation of Internal EI and Fans.	10 Months			
57.	A/A to 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Repair and Rehabilitation of damaged chhajjas)	08 Months			
58.	Construction of fountain including electrical work at GPOA New Delhi	20 days	4059	65477	65383

2017-18

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------|---|------|------|
| 1. | Cleaning and Upkeeping
of Common Toilets
(Ladies and Gents) at
Automobile Market, INA,
New Delhi (Providing
services of Sweepers) | 12
Months | MH:-2059
PW
(For Sl. No. 1 to 10) | 4987 | 4729 |
| 2. | AR&MO of GPOA, INA,
New Delhi (Running of
IVRS system and attending
day to day complaints) | 04
Months | | | |
| 3. | Modernization of CPWD
Guest House at Aliganj,
Jor Bagh Lane, New Delhi
(Renovation reception Hall
and VIP suits) | 05 months | | | |

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	AR&MO of 210 D-II Flats and Guest House for Central Government Officers Holiday home at West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Running of IVRS system and day to day welding work	12 months			
5.	AR&MO of CVC Building at INA, New Delhi (Attending day to day complaints)	12 months			
6.	AR&MO of GPOA at INA, New Delhi (Running of IVRS system and attendance day to day complaints)	08 Months			
7.	Providing round the clock security guard and barricading for watch and ward of 120 shops of Super Bazar in INA Market, New Delhi	12 Months			
8.	Minor work of GPRA at West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Miscellaneous work in D-II flats and CPWD Office at West Kidwai Nagar, in view of Sawachh Bharat Abiyan)	03 Months			
9.	Providing management services to CPWD Guest House at Aliganj, Jorbagh lane, New Delhi. (House keeping and caretaking services)	12 Months			

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	AR&MO of GPOA, INA, New Delhi (Internal finishing work)	08 Months			
11.	A/A to 1192 Type-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Providing services of Data Operator and MTS in CPWD, Directorate, Nirman Bhawan	12 Months	MH:-2216 Housing (For Sl. No. 11 to 31)	15120	14066
12.	SR of 210 D II flats at Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Repairing doors and windows)	06 Months			
13.	SR of 756 Type-IV Qtrs. and Type-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (repair of damaged door, windows, sanitary, water supply and miscellaneous items)	12 Months			
14.	A/A to 1192 T-II Quarters at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Providing and Fixing PVC, Kitchen cabinet)	02 Months			
15.	SR of 756 T-IV Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi (Water proofing)	06 Months			
16.	SR of 756 T-IV Qtrs. on vacation at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Providing/Fixing of PVC shutters)	03 Months			

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	SR of 210 D II flats at Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (repair of pipes, flooring, sanitary, water supply and other miscellaneous works.)	06 Months			
18.	AR&MO of 300 T-II Qtrs. at Aliganj, New Delhi (Running of IVRS system and Attending day to day complaints)	12 months			
19.	Minor work to T-II 1192 Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Water proofing of terrace)	08 months			
20.	AR&MO of 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi. (Running of IVRS system and attendance day to day complaints)	10 Months			
21.	AR&MO of 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Internal finishing works)	06 Months			
22.	SR of 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Repair of damaged doors, windows, sanitary water supply)	08 months			
23.	AR&MO of 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Running of IVRS system and attendance day to day complaints)	10 Months			

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	AR&MO of Residential and Non Residential Office of the DDG of Civil Aviation (NR), New Delhi (Attending day to day complaints including miscellaneous civil works)	10 Months			
25.	A/A to 210 D-II Flats at West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Covering of showcase and kitchen cabinet)	04 Months			
26.	AR&MO of 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Cleaning of tanks and sewer line)	02 Months			
27.	AR&MO of 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Internal finishing work, attending welding and glass panes related complaints)	08 Months			
28.	AR&MO of 756 T-IV&24 T-III Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (attending welding and glass panes related complaints)	08 Months			
29.	A/A to 210 D-II flats at West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Providing/Fixing of aluminium windows in balcony)	04 Months			
30.	AR&MO of GPOA at INA, New Delhi (Operation and routine maintenance of sewage treatment plant)	12 Months			

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	SR of 756 T-IV Qtrs. and 24 T-III Qtrs. GPRA on vacation at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Repair of damaged door windows, sanitary water supply and miscellaneous items)	06 Months			
32.	(A) Upgradation and SR of 50 Nos. vacant Qtr. under 756 T-IV Qtrs at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (B) SR and upgradation of Internal EI and Fans.	10 Months	4216 Upgradation (For Sl. No. 32 to 39)	52000	34410
33.	Upgradation of 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Disposal of Malba)	12 Months			
34.	Upgradation of 756 Type-IV Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Disposal of Malba)	12 months			
35.	Upgradation of 1192 T-II Qtrs. at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (Providing/ Fixing of Chain Link Fencing)	06 months			
36.	Upgradation and EOSR in 21 D-II flats, Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (Upgradation of Internal EI)	10 Months			
37.	Aesthetic improvement of 300 T-II Qtrs.(4 storied) at Aliganj, New Delhi	06 Months			

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	Aesthetic improvement of 756 T-IV Qtrs.at Laxmi Bai Nagar, New Delhi (External finishing and repair of existing damaged sanitary pipes and chajjas)	09 Months			
39.	Aesthetic improvement to 210 D-II flats at West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi (External finishing and repair of existing damaged sanitary pipes and chajjas)	06 Months			
40.	SR to Blocks B, D&F of GPOA at INA, New Delhi	10 months	4059 Capital Outlay PW	18000	11433
41.	AR&MO of Residential and Non Residential Office of the DDG of Civil Aviation (NR), New Delhi (attending day to day complaints including miscellaneous civil works)	10 Months	(For Sl. No. 40 to 41)		

National urban policy

1964. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to come up with a National Urban Policy;

(b) whether it is also a fact that more than one-third of Indians would be living in urban areas during the next four years and the urban population would reach nearly 82 crore by 2050;

(c) whether UN Habitat has mandated that all member nations should have such a policy; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has set up a Committee to draft the National Urban Policy on 03 October, 2017. As per Census 2011, India's urban population was 377.16 million. As per World Cities Report 2016 published by the UN-HABITAT, an extra 300 million new urban residents are projected by 2050.

The New Urban Agenda adopted during the Habitat III conference, lays out standards and principles for the planning, construction, development, management and improvement of urban areas along its five main pillars of implementation: national urban policies, urban legislation and regulations, urban planning and design, local economy and municipal finance and local implementation.

Slums demolished under Smart Cities Mission

1965. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of slums demolished in selected smart cities for developmental projects particularly in Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Delhi;

(b) whether guidelines have been issued to State Governments to provide rehabilitation to people living in slums before land is acquired for developmental purposes under Smart Cities Mission;

(c) the details of amount sanctioned, released and utilised, so far in these States under the Mission for rehabilitation of people living in slums; and

(d) the details of rehabilitation projects to be started or under implementation in those cities particularly in Indore, Bhubaneswar and Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Slum Development projects are being taken up by Smart Cities through convergence with the PMAY or other existing schemes/programmes of various Departments/Ministries. Upto now, no Smart City has reported slum demolition which is approved in the Guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY).

(b) It is for the State Government to rehabilitate the affected people as per State laws.

(c) No funds have been sanctioned or released under the Smart Cities Mission.

(d) No slums have been demolished under the Smart Cities Mission in Indore, Bhubaneswar and Delhi, therefore, the question of rehabilitation projects doesn't arise.

**Transfer of DDA land to corporation for
construction of marriage hall**

†1966. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a marriage hall for Madanpur Khadar village in Delhi was proposed to be constructed on DDA land in J Block, Sarita Vihar and DDA was to transfer this land to the South Delhi Municipal Corporation there for and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether many meetings with the Vice Chairman, DDA was held on the issue by the member but the land has not yet been transferred and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) by when the above land would be handed over to the Corporation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that there is no site earmarked for marriage hall (Barat Ghar) in the approved Lay Out Plan of the area.

(b) and (c) The DDA has intimated that the issue has been discussed in the meeting with the Hon'ble Member of Parliament. Feasibility study is being undertaken and based on the feasibility report further course of action would be decided.

**Demarcation and boundary wall around DDA
land near Batla House**

†1967. SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a demand for demarcation and boundary wall around DDA land near Batla House, Dhobi Ghat was there for many years and if so, the reasons for delay in its construction;

(b) whether this land has been encroached due to absence of demarcation and boundary wall, and if so, the details of steps being taken to prevent it; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether this land is also being used as a dumping ground for garbage thereby making it filthy and if so, by when the work of constructing boundary wall and park would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recommendations of Committee headed by Bibek Debroy

1968. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by the Committee headed by Bibek Debroy in January, 2017;

(b) the methodology for ascertaining which households would be automatically included or excluded for certain welfare benefits in urban areas;

(c) which households are eligible for State benefits; and

(d) whether Government is planning to refine the methodology so as to target larger number of actual households, availing benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Report is under consideration of the Government.

Prefab industry for promoting affordable housing

1969. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to give a big push for the prefab industry for promoting affordable housing;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the prefab is going to solve the housing shortage in the country;

(c) whether with prefab products a house can be built in just two hours; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Towards expediting the housing delivery process for meeting the target of 'Housing for All by 2022', the Ministry

of Housing and Urban Affairs is actively promoting the use of prefab technologies in housing construction.

(b) Prefab construction is one of the options which can help in addressing the housing shortage in the country through provision of quality housing in lesser time. Off site construction involving manufacturing of building component in factory and installation at site also helps in reducing dust pollution and optimizes use of natural resources as the prefab component are generally lighter than the conventional technologies.

(c) Use of prefab technologies considerably reduce the time of construction which is normally 50% to 60% lower than the conventional system of construction. There are various technologies which enable small houses to be fully constructed in factory with basic services and assembled at site in a very short span of time. A 10 storie building in Mohali was also erected within 48 hours using steel construction technologies.

(d) The Government has been promoting the use of prefab technologies extensively to all stakeholders. In the recently published National Building Code (NBC) 2016 by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), the provisions have been updated to ensure utilization of number of prefab building materials and technologies to provide for innovation in the field of building construction. The updated provisions on new alternate technologies for speedier construction have also been included in the NBC 2016.

The Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) has so far identified 16 emerging technologies and building materials for faster and quality construction of houses. List of technologies identified by the BMTPC is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has published Schedule of Rates (SoR) for seven technologies towards promoting use of these technologies. List of technologies for which SoR has been published is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

The Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL) has developed a Housing Technology Park at Jangpura, New Delhi showcasing alternate housing construction prefab technologies, which could be utilized for construction of housing units. The technology park provides stakeholders an option to assess and compare all the technologies for identifying the most appropriate technologies for their respective use.

In order to create confidence amongst the architects, engineers and other stakeholders, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs through the BMTPC is constructing Demonstration Houses in various States. Besides, the BMTPC and the HPL are organizing Sensitization/Capacity Building Programmes in various States on prefab and emerging technologies.

Statement-I

*List of emerging technologies identified and evaluated by BMTPC
for Mass Housing Construction*

Formwork Systems

1. Formwork for Monolithic Concrete Construction
2. Modular Tunnel form
3. Sismo Building Technology

Precast Sandwich Panel Systems

1. Advanced Building System – EMMEDUE
2. Rapid Panels
3. Reinforced EPS Core Panel System
4. Quick Build 3D Panels
5. Concrete wall Panel System
6. Glass Fibre Reinforced Gypsum (GFRG) Panel System

Light Gauge Steel Structural Systems

1. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure (LGSFS)
2. Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure with Infill Concrete Panels (LGSFS-ICP)

Steel Structural Systems

1. Factory Made Fast Track Building System
2. Speed Floor System

Precast Concrete Construction Systems

1. Waffle-Crete Building System
2. Precast Large Concrete Panel System
3. Industrialized 3-S system using cellular light weight concrete slabs and precast columns

Statement-II

Details of seven new technologies for which Schedule of Rates (SoR) has been notified by Central Public Works Department (CPWD)

Sl. No.	Name of New Technology	Item already included in Delhi Schedule of Rates (DSR)—2016
1.	Light Gauge Steel Framed Structure (LGSFS)	26.41
2.	External and Internal wall Systems on LGSFS	26.42 and 26.43
3.	Expanded Polystyrene Core (EPS core) Panels	26.46 and 26.47
4.	Monolithic Concrete Construction by using Aluminium Formwork	26.48
5.	Prefab Technology	5.50 to 5.57
6.	Bamboo Technology	26.1 to 26.6 and 26.6A to 26.6E
7.	EPS Cement sandwich light weight solid core panels	26.49

Extension of metro lines

1970. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has approved an extra 313 km. of metro lines involving nine cities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a total of 537 km. of metro sections are under construction;

(d) whether to speed up metro expansion, Government has increased the budgetary provisions for metro projects; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has approved more than 820 kilometres of metro lines in twelve cities for providing Central financial assistance. More than 690 km. of metro lines are under construction in various cities.

(d) and (e) The budgetary provisions are made in accordance with the projected requirements of funds, which has increased over the years. The funds released by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for various metro rail projects during the last five years and current year are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds released by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for various metro rail projects during the last five years and current year

(₹ in crores)

Actual Release 2012-13	Actual Release 2013-14	Actual Release 2014-15	Actual Release 2015-16	Actual Release 2016-17	Budget/ Revised Estimates for FY 2017-18	Amount released in FY 2017-18 upto 26.12.2017
5054.65	5548.26	6122.67	9286.09	15298.61	17960.00	11823.20

Beneficiaries under Smart Cities Mission

1971. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated number of residents or population of respective city who are expected to benefit from these projects with regard to the Area Based Development (ABD) under Smart Cities Mission;

(b) what percentage of population of the cities would they represent;

(c) what is socio-economic status of the residents of this section of the cities;

(d) what is the Per Capita GDP of this section of the city; and

(e) the details of estimated per person expenditure for this project, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Smart Cities Mission has adopted a three-pronged strategy focusing on creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence, applying Smart Solutions across core services to improve service delivery, and developing area-level models. Thus, a substantial proportion of the investments planned will provide city-wide benefits. Of a total investment of 1.95 lakh crores proposed by 90 selected cities, about 40,000 crores is earmarked for creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence. Additionally, the ICT-enabled Smart Solutions with an aggregate investment of about 37,000 crores will also have a pan city impact. The Area Based Development (ABD) starts with an

“Area” and is replicated to all other ‘Areas’ of the Smart City. In this way, the “Area” to be developed is a lighthouse for other areas. Thus, the number of residents to benefit from three strategic components of the Smart Cities Mission cannot be separately identified. The ABD development will start with 99.30 lakh population which represents 10.34% of the total population of Ninety cities.

(c) and (d) The data of socio-economic status of residents of parts of city and the per capita GDP data at city level are not maintained by the Government.

(e) The city-wise details of estimated per person expenditure for Smart Cities are given in the Statement.

Statement

City-wise details of estimated per person expenditure for Smart Cites

Sl. No.	Name of City	Per person estimated Investment in City (in ₹)
1	2	3
1.	Agartala	51,766.3
2.	Agra	13,451.4
3.	Ahmedabad	4,105.5
4.	Aizawl	69,969.3
5.	Ajmer	35,919.7
6.	Aligarh	29,355.4
7.	Allahabad	20,127.6
8.	Amravati	1,81,940.8
9.	Amritsar	30,298.9
10.	Aurangabad	13,300.0
11.	Belagavi	72,405.0
12.	Bengaluru	2,122.7
13.	Bhagalpur	31,917.8
14.	Bhopal	15,121.1
15.	Bhubaneswar	53,958.3
16.	Bilaspur	1,19,817.5
17.	Chandigarh	64,470.3
18.	Chennai	2,940.2

1	2	3
19.	Coimbatore	14,942.1
20.	Dahod	1,08,799.1
21.	Davanagere	30,052.1
22.	Dehradun	24,711.3
23.	Dharamshala	6,86,167.3
24.	Faridabad	18,394.0
25.	Gandhinagar	69,436.2
26.	Gangtok	2,27,748.6
27.	Guwahati	23,565.0
28.	Gwalior	22,790.7
29.	Hubbali-Dharwad	17,609.9
30.	Imphal	56,776.9
31.	Indore	25,964.2
32.	Jabalpur	37,881.6
33.	Jaipur	7,683.5
34.	Jalandhar	22,998.5
35.	Jammu	72,435.9
36.	Jhansi	34,170.9
37.	Kakinada	63,769.2
38.	Kalyan-Dombivali	16,250.8
39.	Kanpur	8,360.5
40.	Karimnagar	71,903.1
41.	Karnal	45,177.4
42.	Kochi	34,486.4
43.	Kohima	1,81,156.9
44.	Kota	14,535.4
45.	Lucknow	7,288.8
46.	Ludhiana	6,481.5
47.	Madurai	13,184.5
48.	Mangaluru	40,917.2

1	2	3
49.	Muzaffarpur	44,574.6
50.	Nagpur	4,165.2
51.	Namchi	7,91,271.5
52.	Nashik	14,762.1
53.	Naya Raipur	5,95,676.2
54.	NDMC	73,593.8
55.	New Town Kolkata	4,19,367.3
56.	Panaji	4,43,591.5
57.	Pasighat	6,22,416.5
58.	Patna	16,483.3
59.	Pimpri Chinchwad	6,651.6
60.	Port Blair	55,320.4
61.	Puducherry	74,795.5
62.	Pune	4,672.1
63.	Raipur	37,617.4
64.	Rajkot	20,385.9
65.	Ranchi	13,874.0
66.	Rourkela	83,000.7
67.	Sagar	61,602.1
68.	Salem	23,015.5
69.	Satna	54,626.0
70.	Shimla	1,71,453.3
71.	Shivamogga	47,029.0
72.	Solapur	23,613.9
73.	Srinagar	32,323.2
74.	Surat	5,812.7
75.	Thane	29,345.8
76.	Thanjavur	57,840.8
77.	Thiruvananthpuram	20,683.3
78.	Thoothukudi	58,813.4

1	2	3
79.	Tiruchirapalli	14,999.5
80.	Tirunelveli	25,706.4
81.	Tirupathi	56,036.6
82.	Tiruppur	28,259.4
83.	Tumakuru	73,706.8
84.	Udaipur	27,067.2
85.	Ujjain	44,992.3
86.	Vadodara	12,010.7
87.	Varanasi	21,038.4
88.	Vellore	76,161.8
89.	Visakhapatnam	9,269.4
90.	Warangal	34,910.7

Development of Yamuna river front

1972. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether there is a proposal to develop Yamuna river front by Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it would develop forest buffer area on the floodplain including planting of trees, etc. and

(d) in how many phases, the project would be completed and the schedule thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has prepared a Yamuna Rejuvenation and Restoration Plan as per directions of the National Green Tribunal (NGT). The Plan has been prepared to check the flood and protect the area upto 300 mtrs. Buffer zone has been proposed to be developed along the river edges including planting of trees

sedges and grasses. In addition, wetlands and pondages will be created to harvest rain water and flood water, which will also protect aquatic flora and fauna of the area and will also recharge the ground water. Greenway is also proposed along the road embankments, upto 150 mtrs. for cycle and jogging tracks. Public amenities like shelter, toilets will be also provided.

(d) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that the area will be developed in four phases which are as under:—

- (i) Wazirabad to old Railway Bridge both Eastern and Western Bank.
- (ii) Old Railway Bridge to Income Tax Office (ITO) Barrage both Eastern and Western Bank.
- (iii) Nizamuddin Bridge to Okhla Barrage both Eastern and Western Bank.
- (iv) Okhla Barrage to Jaitpur (Western Bank).

In the first phase of the project, 494 acres is being developed starting from Old Railway Bridge to ITO Barrage falling on Western Banks. This will be completed by April, 2018. The development of other phases is in the planning stage.

Deficiencies in NBCC heights

1973. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of reports of a number of deficiencies in NBCC heights project in sector 89, Gurugram;

(b) the reasons for such deficiencies; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to address these concerns of allottees of houses in that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) NBCC Heights, located at Sector 89, Gurugram, Haryana is one of the real estate project of NBCC (India) Limited (NBCC). It has been intimated to NBCC that at the time of offering possession of flats some of the allottees notified minor issues such as one more coat of paint, cleaning and installation of some fixtures etc. which are done at the time of handingover. This was not done before handing over of flats to the allottees. NBCC has informed that they have handed over 35 flats to the satisfaction of the allottees.

Foreign entities under Smart Cities Mission projects

1974. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Smart Cities Mission projects which were conceived and announced in Round (1) in January, 2016 would be completed in a pre-determined time-frame *i.e.* 2019-2020;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government had engaged any foreign entities in completing the Smart Cities Mission projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The time frame for completion of projects is given in Smart City Proposals (SCPs) which are available on the Smart Cities Mission website (www.smartcities.gov.in). The timelines given by the Smart Cities of some projects in SCPs is beyond Financial Year 2019-20 also.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is providing handholding support to cities to speed up Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) preparation, its tendering and implementation on ground. Presently, following (MoUs)/Agreements have been executed with foreign agencies:—

- (i) MoUs between US Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) and State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan;
- (ii) MoUs between French Agency for Development (AFD) and State Governments of Maharashtra, Chandigarh and Puducherry; and
- (iii) Two Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) between Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and DFID, United Kingdom for National level and State level support in the Smart Cities Mission.

Implementation of Smart Cities Mission in various States

1975. SHRI A.V. SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and nature of projects approved in each smart city covered under Smart Cities Mission, particularly in the State of Madhya Pradesh and Odisha, Delhi and Assam;

(b) the total investment proposed in each project, city-wise; and

(c) the status of implementation of the approved projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The details of projects alongwith cost for the selected ninety cities are given in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) which are available on the Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in). The details of projects of Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Delhi and Assam are given below:—

Sl. No.	State	City	Details as given in Smart City Proposals (SCPs) of Cities		
			SCP Cost in ₹ crore	No. of Projects in ABD	No. of Projects in Pan City
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	2719	7	3
2.		Gwalior	2251	58	13
3.		Indore	5100	76	11
4.		Jabalpur	3998	82	21
5.		Sagar	1608	20	5
6.		Satna	1457	25	7
7.		Ujjain	2176	24	6
8.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	4537	56	25
9.		Rourkela	2571	36	20
10.	Delhi	NDMC	1897	33	10
11.	Assam	Guwahati	2256	23	7

(c) Presently, Ninety Smart Cities have identified 2,864 projects worth ₹ 1,35,958 crores. Out of which, 148 projects worth ₹ 1,872 crores have been completed; work is underway for 407 projects worth ₹ 15,600 crores; tendering has started for 237 projects worth ₹ 13,514 crores. The balances are at DPR stage. The detailed status of implementation of the approved projects is given in the Statement.

Statement*City-wise breakup of projects under progress/completed*

State/City	Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed	
	Number of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)	Number of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)	Number of Projects	Cost (₹ crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Agartala						
Agra	1	34.95	5	226.13	5	209.12
Ahmedabad			7	1,128.00	1	23.00
Ajmer	12	378.06	6	52.16	9	41.29
Amritsar						
Aurangabad	1	0.52				
Belagavi	5	88.45	3	28.64		
Bhagalpur			3	5.75	5	12.39
Bhopal	1	5.00	21	1,848.95	7	32.83
Bhubaneswar	4	844.72	13	522.73		
Chandigarh	3	67.35	13	115.61	7	111.66
Chennai			3	19.88		
Coimbatore	9	601.30	1	352.00	3	0.22
Dahod						
Davanagere	5	38.85				
Dharamshala						
Faridabad	5	58.75			3	2.86
Guwahati	8	353.45				
Gwalior	6	305.03	9	490.36		
Hubli-Dharwad	4	6.81				
Imphal						
Indore	9	810.70	52	721.40	5	7.17
Jabalpur	12	572.63	23	131.74	8	280.34
Jaipur	6	332.33	13	618.23	4	7.69
Jalandhar						
Kakinada	7	27.97	15	283.13	1	0.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kalyan-Dombivali			4	172.88	1	1.88
Kanpur			2	69.52		
Kochi			2	44.00	1	25.00
Kohima						
Kota	2	582.65	2	96.54		
Lucknow	3	15.21	10	126.06	2	46.48
Ludhiana	6	77.57	1	2.55		
Madurai						
Mangaluru						
Nagpur			8	566.01		
Namchi			1	28.00	1	7.50
Nashik	3	9.95	4	16.59	6	21.70
NDMC	10	372.95	10	48.84	23	44.17
New Town						
Kolkata						
Panaji	5	13.76	9	33.26	1	0.35
Pimpri-Chinchwad						
Port Blair			1	5.05		
Puducherry						
Pune	3	559.00	7	266.64	4	174.61
Raipur	22	459.78	16	98.21	10	3.19
Rajkot	9	2,038.96	1	69.00		
Ranchi	5	1,395.17	12	1,321.13		
Rourkela			4	346.45		
Salem			5	1,049.50		
Shivamogga	2	1.70				
Solapur	5	206.03	2	25.35	3	1.20
Surat	7	611.00	31	2,083.82	7	67.62
Thane			9	227.53	3	2.08
Thanjavur						
Tirupati	3	3.46				
Tiruvananthapuram						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tumakuru	7	23.11	2	0.77	1	0.35
Udaipur	13	565.05	12	369.52	5	2.65
Ujjain	9	320.57	9	143.71	2	18.08
Vadodara	3	113.00	24	1,178.82	2	5.83
Varanasi	5	353.50	7	356.94	16	33.47
Vellore					1	198.39
Vishakhapatnam	14	1,054.50	23	233.32		
Warangal	3	210.62	2	74.85	1	489.13
GRAND TOTAL	237	13,514.41	407	15,599.57	148	1,872.35

Evaluation of Swachh Bharat Mission

1976. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has carried out any evaluation of Swachh Bharat Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which the Mission is being implemented in metropolitan cities and towns; and
- (d) the steps taken for effective implementation of the Mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government of India have conducted Swachh Survekshan to assess the cleanliness status of cities/towns as follows:—

- (i) In the year 2016, 73 cities with population of more than ten lakhs and capital cities of States/Union Territories (UTs);
- (ii) In the year 2017, 434 cities with population of more than one lakh and capital cities of States/UTs.

(c) The Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) (SBM-U) is being implemented with objective of elimination of open defecation and 100% scientific management of municipal solid waste in all 4041 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) including metropolitan cities and towns by 02 October, 2019. The Government of India release funds for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) through State Governments/UTs for construction of individual household toilets/community toilets/public toilets, solid waste management, Capacity

Building (CB) and Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities. The Government of India also undertake IEC activities and CB programmes directly.

(d) Various steps have been taken for expediting the achievements of targets under SBM-U, including policy intervention, continuous monitoring, periodical reviews, issue of various technical advisories and guidelines, IEC activities, training programmes and workshops, etc.

Education relating to Indian Law and Constitution

1977. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no provision in the national education curriculum to impart basic education relating to Indian Law and Constitution at the middle and secondary level as has been provided to students of Science, Technical, Medical and other streams;

(b) whether Government has any plan to introduce the same at the middle and secondary level which would prove to be immensely helpful to those students who chose law as his/her career/profession; and

(c) if so, the details of steps taken therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 states that “the greatest national challenge for education is to strengthen our participatory democracy and the values enshrined in the Constitution.” Accordingly, the Constitution of India is a common theme running through the Social Science/Political Science Textbooks developed and published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) at various stages of school education. The NCERT text books for the upper primary and secondary stages already incorporate the contents relating to the basics of Indian Law and Constitution. Apart from the Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, and Fundamental Duties, various laws enacted by Parliament are mentioned in the relevant context.

In the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools, teaching of Social Sciences is compulsory till Class X, which, *inter alia*, includes knowledge about the basic structure of the legislature, executive and judiciary, including the basic framework of the legal system, the ways laws are created in India and basic coverage of the Constitution of India and the rights it grants. CBSE also offers an optional academic elective subject, namely, ‘Legal Studies’ in Classes XI and XII as fifth or sixth subject with any combination of subjects.

Teaching and learning system for disabled students

1978. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any system of suitably teaching and learning to meet the needs of different types of students with disabilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the specific measures taken by Government to promote and facilitate inclusive education and skill development of differently-abled children/students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level, whereby provision is made for inclusive education of children with special needs (CWSN), besides other components.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is the main programme for universalising elementary education for all children between 6-14 years of age. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in education and enhancement of learning levels of children. SSA focuses on providing inclusive education to CWSN, wherein children with and without disabilities participate and learn together in the same class. The major interventions for the education of CWSN are identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, preparation of Individualized Education Plan, provision of free aids and appliances, transport and/or escort support, teacher training, appointment of resource teachers, therapeutical support and barrier free access.

Under SSA, during the year 2017-18, 3762 assessment camps have been conducted, 65596 CWSN provided assistive devices, 16731 visually impaired children provided Braille Books and 37741 low vision children have been provided large print books, till 30.09.2017. Further, transport and escort support has been provided to 92539 and 75889 CWSN respectively. Therapeutical support has been provided to 137507 CWSN and 222602 teachers have been given training on curricular adaptations.

SSA provides approval @ ₹ 3000/- per child per annum, of which at least ₹ 1000/- per child can be earmarked for engaging resource teachers exclusively for CWSN. SSA also has a provision of engagement of two resource persons per Block Resource Centre for CWSN. 18,934 such resource persons and resource teachers are currently engaged under SSA. These resource persons/teachers are technically qualified to teach CWSN.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training has developed exemplar material on curricular adaptations, inclusive teaching and how to adopt flexibility in evaluation for children with disabilities in inclusive classrooms. These handbooks, meant for primary and upper primary level teachers, cover all disabilities, including cognitive and intellectual disabilities, and have been disseminated to all States and UTs.

Under SSA, a series of five training modules has also been developed in collaboration with the World Bank. These modules aim to prepare teachers to work with children of all disabilities including children with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Deaf blindness and hearing impairment in mainstream inclusive environments.

At the secondary level, the Ministry is implementing the scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) as part of RMSA with an objective to provide all students with disabilities an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling (Class IX to XII) in an inclusive and enabling environment. Under IEDSS component, Central assistance is provided for student oriented assistance @ ₹ 3000/- per child per annum, besides support for engagement of special teachers, equipping resource room, making school barrier-free, orientation of parents, administrators, educationists etc.

Schools in commercial buildings

1979. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken action against educational institutes, from primary schools to higher education, running from commercial buildings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Central Government supports State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities including construction of school buildings and additional classrooms in government 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/Union Territory on incremental basis depending on their need and priority and reflected in their Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B).

Respective State Government and UT Administration is the appropriate authority for taking action against the Educational Institutes running from commercial buildings.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that they have received one complaint during the last three years, details and the action taken in this regard are as under:—

Sl. No.	School name and address	Nature of Complaint	Year of Complaint	Action taken by CBSE
1.	Sri Chaitanya Techno School, Sy. No. 116/2, Dinnur, Opp. To El-Forge, Denkanikottai Main Road, Hosur, Dist. Krishnagiri, Tamil Nadu-635109	Conduct of classes in the upstairs of a supermarket etc.	2017	The complaint is forwarded to District Education Officer, Hosur, Tamil Nadu for taking necessary action at their end after field verification of complaint.

Universities and deemed universities

1980. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) how many universities and deemed universities are there in the country;
- (b) whether there are any private universities in the country;
- (c) whether there are any private universities approved by Government in Kerala; and
- (d) how many universities are affiliated to UGC and how many universities and deemed universities are from Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) At present, there are 714 Universities and 123 Deemed to be Universities are functioning in the country.

(b) Out of 714 Universities, 289 are State Private Universities which have been established by the Acts of their respective State Legislatures.

(c) There are no Private Universities in Kerala.

(d) As per the list maintained by the University Grants Commission (UGC), there are 47 Central Universities, 378 State Universities and 289 State Private Universities in the Country. There are 1 Central University, 13 State Universities and 3 Deemed to be Universities in the State of Kerala.

Admission of persons with disabilities in educational institutions

1981. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central universities/IITs/IIMs and other institutions of higher education have been admitting physically challenged or persons with disability as per Government policy;

(b) if so, the number of seats reserved for students under this category in each institution and the number of student actually admitted during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any monitoring mechanism for maintenance of required percentage of students admitted under this category; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken by Government against the institutions not following the guidelines in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC), from time to time, has been conveying to the Universities and Deemed to be Universities, for implementation of the reservation policy for Persons with Disabilities (PwDs). The UGC has circulated the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016 to all the Universities including Deemed to be University and state University for compliance *i.e.* to ensure effective implementation of reservation of five per cent of seats in every Government and Government aided higher educational institutions in terms of Section 32(1) of the Act. Ministry of Human Resource Development has instructed all the IITs/IIMs for the implementation of the Section 32(1) of the RPwD Act, 2016.

The University Grants Commission is continuously monitoring the progress of implementation of reservation policy including admission to all level courses in universities and colleges. UGC on 23.10.2017 has instructed to all the universities including Deemed to be University and State University to ensure effective implementation of the reservation policy in universities and institutions receiving aid from the public funds except in Minority institutions under Article 30(1) of the Constitution.

The consolidated information on number of reserved seats for PwD is not centrally maintained, however statement of total students admitted in various courses during the academic session 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 in NITs, IIMs and IISERs, All India Council for Technical Education approved Institutes and Central Universities are given in the Statement-I, II, III and IV, respectively.

Statement-I

*Number of seats allotted to PwD Students during 2015, 2016 and 2017 in
National Institutes for Technology*

Sl. No.	NITs	2015		2016		2017	
		Total Seats	Admitted	Total Seats	Admitted	Total Seats	Admitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Agartala	26	13	27	10	25	9
2.	Allahabad	26	24	26	24	26	22
3.	Bhopal	28	25	28	27	28	24
4.	Calicut	28	23	28	25	28	20
5.	Durgapur	23	19	23	16	20	14
6.	Hamirpur	21	11	21	12	22	14
7.	Jaipur	21	18	21	18	21	16
8.	Jalandhar	24	11	24	12	24	12
9.	Jamshedpur	18	16	18	15	18	12
10.	Kurukshetra	26	17	26	19	26	16
11.	Nagpur	22	17	22	18	22	18
12.	Patna	21	14	21	17	17	12
13.	Raipur	28	18	28	13	28	11
14.	Rourkela	27	18	27	19	25	18
15.	Silchar	19	13	19	15	19	11
16.	Srinagar	18	11	18	4	18	11
17.	Surat	26	14	26	17	26	14
18.	Surathkal	22	19	22	18	22	18
19.	Tiruchirapalli	25	17	25	18	25	22
20.	Warangal	23	21	25	22	25	20
21.	Delhi	5	3	5	4	6	3
22.	Goa	3	2	3	1	3	2
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	42	10	28	12	6	2
24.	Manipur	5	3	5	1	5	0
25.	Meghalaya	4	2	4	0	4	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Mizoram	4	1	4	1	4	1
27.	Nagaland	5	1	7	0	5	0
28.	Puducherry	4	3	4	0	6	1
29.	Sikkim	10	2	7	3	7	1
30.	Uttarakahnd	9	7	9	5	9	4
31.	NIT Andhra Pradesh	16	11	14	10	16	10
32.	IEST	11	10	7	6	-	-
TOTAL		590	394	572	382	536	338

Statement-II

*Number of seats reserved and students admitted during the last three years,
details of all IIMs/IISERs and IISc Bangalore*

Name of the Institute	2017-18		2016-17		2015-16	
	Reserved	Filled	Reserved	Filled	Reserved	Filled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IIM Ahmedabad	13	15	13	14	13	15
IIM Bangalore	12	12	12	12	12	12
IIM Calcutta	14	13	14	14	14	14
IIM Lucknow	12	6	12	8	12	8
IIM Indore	20	22	20	20	20	19
IIM Kozhikode	12	12	12	12	11	11
RGIIM Shillong	*	0	-	0	-	0
IIM Rohtak	*	0	-	0	-	0
IIM Raipur	6	6	6	7	4	5
IIM Ranchi	5	5	3	3	3	3
IIM Tiruchirappalli	6	6	6	6	3	3
IIM Kashipur	7	8	7	7	4	4
IIM Udaipur	7	5	5	2	4	4
IIM Amritsar	2	3	2	2	2	0
IIM Sirmaur	2	1	2	0	2	0
IIM Bodhgaya	2	0	2	0	2	0
IIM Sambalpur	2	1	2	1	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IIM Nagpur	2	0	2	0	2	0
IIM Visakhapatnam	2	3	2	2	2	1
IIM Jammu	2	0	2	0	Not Established	
IISER Kolkata	-	5	-	3	-	1
IISER Pune	-	5	-	4	-	2
IISER Mohali	-	5	-	6	-	0
IISER Bhopal	-	0	-	3	-	0
IISER Thiruvananthapuram	-	5	-	1	-	0
IISER Tirupati	*	-	-	-	-	-
IISER Behrampur	-	0	-	1	Not Established	
IISc Bangalore	*	-	-	-	-	-

Statement-III*Year-wise enrollment for last 3 years under AICTE approved institutes*

Year	Intake	Enrollment	PH Enrollment
2014-15	3961662	2138023	3647
2015-16	3835795	2076395	3711
2016-17	3701674	1932644	3115

Source: All India Council for Technical Education.***Statement-IV****(A) Total students admitted in various courses during the academic session 2014-15 in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	State	University	Students Intake	Students admitted (1st Year of Admission)	
			(Approved)	Total	PwD
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	-	1061	-
2.	Assam	Assam University	1780	1708	3
3.	Assam	Tezpur University	1224	1063	11
4.	Bihar	Central University of Bihar	556	365	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Delhi	Jamia Millia Islamia	8429	7688	164
6.	Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University	2732	2275	54
7.	Gujarat	Cental University of Gujarat	435	318	3
8.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	123	102	-
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Kashmir	373	349	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	409	304	-
11.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	840	674	0
12.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	-	312	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya	5733	4016	348
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	1160	1010	5
15.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1382	872	15
16.	Manipur	Manipur University	1644	1627	4
17.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	4408	4319	6
18.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	922	894	0
19.	Odisha	Central University of Orissa	475	376	4
20.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	533	191	2
21.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	875	804	4
22.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	839	822	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	496	326	2
24.	Telangana	University of Hyderabad	2047	1830	50
25.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	2860	2489	28
26.	Telangana	The English and Foreign Lanaguage University	852	623	18
27.	Tripura	Tripura University	1802	1415	12
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	10706	9087	129
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	2088	1912	17
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	17175	12235	151
31.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati University	2989	3017	44
32.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	3257	2435	27
TOTAL			79144	66519	1108

Source: University Grants Commission (UGC).

(B) Total Students admitted in various courses during the academic session 2015-16 in Central Universities

Sl. No.	State	University	Students Intake (Approved)	Students admitted (1st Year of Admission)	
				Total	PwD
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	1064	1771	8
2.	Assam	Assam University	2289	2463	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	Tezpur University	1550	1277	13
4.	Bihar	Central University of Bihar	611	360	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	10820	6785	15
6.	Delhi	University of Delhi	74738	78626	929
7.	Delhi	Jamia Millia Islamia	7150	7131	80
8.	Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University	2859	2474	58
9.	Gujarat	Cental University of Gujarat	170	113	7
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Kashmir	625	604	9
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	516	374	-
12.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	840	680	0
13.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	537	420	4
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya	2393	1971	17
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	1214	1062	7
16.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	2314	942	4
17.	Manipur	Manipur University	1828	1806	4
18.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	4901	4799	5
19.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	971	1045	1
20.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	700	428	0
21.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	831	861	3

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Telangana	University of Hyderabad	1993	1835	47
23.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	2646	2162	20
24.	Telangana	The English and Foreign Language University	1303	913	15
25.	Tripura	Tripura University	1828	1676	15
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	8628	8032	95
27.	Uttar Pradesh	University of Allahabad	-	4867	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	2660	2276	8
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	13754	12235	151
30.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	3197	2763	21
TOTAL			154930	152751	1541

Source: University Grants Commission (UGC).

(C) Total Students admitted in various courses during the academic session 2016-17 in Central Universities

Sl. No.	State	University	Students Intake (Approved)	Students admitted (1st Year of Admission)	
				Total	PwD
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	Assam University	2667	2131	4
2.	Assam	Tezpur University	1662	1356	17
3.	Bihar	Central University of Bihar	744	533	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	4440	2561	14

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	76362	70976	1028
6.	Delhi	Jamia Millia Islamia	8747	8588	155
7.	Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University	2764	2354	37
8.	Gujarat	Cental University of Gujarat	321	182	6
9.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	1072	854	4
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	756	541	3
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Kashmir	190	1405	0
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	842	603	-
13.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	794	572	-
14.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	673	525	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	1629	1143	7
16.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	2340	1323	24
17.	Manipur	Central Agricultural University	883	670	-
18.	Manipur	Manipur University	1662	1996	3
19.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	5442	5356	9
20.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	964	1012	1
21.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	578	437	2
22.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	605	504	1

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Telangana	University of Hyderabad	1896	1736	46
24.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	3209	1559	20
25.	Tripura	Tripura University	1935	1699	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	11111	10812	138
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	2768	2151	7
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	13717	12526	180
29.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati University	3572	2985	28
30.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	3027	3072	22
TOTAL			157372	142162	1765

Source: University Grants Commission (UGC).

Death in Sir Sunderlal Hospital, BHU

1982. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that fourteen patients have died in Sir Sunderlal Hospital under Banaras Hindu University (BHU) due to use of industrial gas instead of anaesthesia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether gas supplying agency has been supplying the same without license;

(d) if so, the basis on which contract was awarded to such an agency; and

(e) the details of action Government has taken against the guilty officials of BHU and gas supplying agency?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Banaras Hindu University (BHU) has informed that on 6th and 7th June, 2017 four deaths occurred in the

Hospital. Immediately following the incident, the BHU constituted a High Power Committee for investigation into the unfortunate incident. As per the Report of the Committee, no impurity was found in the Nitrous Oxide Gas that was used for anaesthesia.

(c) and (d) The validity of the license of the Gas Supplying Agency was till 31.10.2015. As informed by the University, the basis for continuing the contract with the Gas Supplying Agency was that it had applied to the concerned authority of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh for renewal till 31.01.2020.

(e) As a precautionary measure the hospital has immediately stopped taking supply of the gas from the concerned firm. The matter is at present *sub-judice* with the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad.

Sliding down of position of IISc

1983. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the IISc, Bangalore has slid down from its previous position in the 'Times Higher Education' world university ranking 2018;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) what measures the Ministry proposes to take to regain, retain and improve the world ranking by such elite institutes of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. In the Times Higher Education (THE) rankings 2018 (released on 5th September, 2017), the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, is placed at 251-300, while it was in the 201-250 band in the THE-2017 rankings.

(b) The IISc has improved its rankings on certain components like teaching (compared to last year) but fared not so well on some other criteria (like citation score). The institute has done an analysis of this and would continue to focus on quality research to improve its ranking in future years. It may also be noted that THE Rankings have a substantial weightage to subjective factors like perception, which could impact the ranking.

(c) For improving the global ranking of the elite institutions, University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued/notified enabling regulatory architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence (IoEs)) Guidelines, 2017 and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to

be Universities) Regulations, 2017 to enable 10 public and 10 private Institutions to emerge as World Class Teaching and Research Institutions. These institutions shall be called as Institutions of Eminence. Applications for IoE have been received. The Government educational institutes, selected under the scheme will be given financial incentives upto ₹ 1000 crore, besides granting them a higher degree of autonomy and freedom from regulatory controls.

Encouraging regional language in primary education

1984. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to make the education of regional language compulsory in primary education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Section 29(f) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that the medium of instruction at elementary level shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue. An advisory dated 31st January, 2012 has been issued to all the States and Union Territories on implementation of the provisions of Section 29 of the RTE Act, 2009.

Merging of colleges by AICTE

1985. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is toying with the idea of merging two colleges in the vicinity of each other;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that AICTE is also considering the proposal of buy outs to resolve the lingering issue of vacant seats in technical colleges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration with AICTE. However, as per the provisions of AICTE Approval Process Handbook (APH), 2018-19, the private technical institutes with large number of vacant seats may apply for voluntary closure of the courses or reduction in intake.

Schemes for universal education

1986. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government plans to improve the reach of the school level education for children from classes 1 to 10 by merging two schemes meant to guarantee universal education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that funds in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan were not being utilised properly;

(d) whether the States can utilise the funds meant for the above schemes for the other older children; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Government of India is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for the universalization of quality elementary education (from Class I to Class VIII) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme for the universalisation of quality secondary education (for Class IX to X) at present. States have been advised to integrate the administrative structures at various levels created for SSA and RMSA in the States/UTs to achieve productive synergies, better co-ordination and economies of administrative costs.

(c) No, Sir. To ensure effective utilisation of funds under SSA and RMSA, there are robust monitoring systems in place to review the physical and financial progress of approved interventions through monthly/quarterly reports, annual audit by independent Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, a regular CAG audit, a system of concurrent financial reviews, as well as regular internal audit and regular Review Meetings with all States/UTs are held for monitoring the optimum utilization of funds.

(d) and (e) The annual plans under the SSA and RMSA are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority. These plans are

then appraised and approved/estimated in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the schemes and availability of budgetary resources. The expenditure under the schemes is incurred as per the approved plans.

Creation of Higher Education Empowerment Regulation Agency (HEERA)

1987. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, of late, the performance of existing regulatory bodies in the realm of education has been found abysmal with the UGC messing up with the 'deemed university' regulatory functions and the AICTE having indiscriminately permitting creation of engineering seats without any rationale of actual demand;

(b) whether Government proposes to supersede both the regulatory bodies and create a new one called the Higher Education Empowerment Regulation Agency (HEERA); and

(c) if so, whether Government has worked out the roadmap for HEERA and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. There is no such evidence available with the Government. The Institutions Deemed to be Universities in the Country are regulated by the UGC (Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016. Under the regulations, the functioning of each Institute, Deemed to be University is reviewed by UGC after every five years which includes comprehensive review of the Institutions by an Expert Visiting Committee (EVC) and the report thereof is submitted to the Institute to rectify any deficiency, found during the inspection.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) grants approval to the technical institutes based on their adherence to the norms and conditions prescribed in the AICTE Approval Process Handbook (APH). However, the filling up of the seats in the technical institutes is dependent on demand-supply condition which is attributed to location of the institute, academic and research facilities and placement prospects.

(b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present under consideration with the Government.

(c) Question does not arise.

Gross Enrolment Ratio in Karnataka

1988. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 20 districts in Karnataka have been identified by UGC as educationally backward where Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education is less than the national average of 12.4 per cent based on 2001 Census data;

(b) what is the present status of the above as per the 2011 Census data; and

(c) what efforts the Ministry is making to supplement the efforts of the State Government so that higher education goes up in those districts of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) An Expert Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) had identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than the national average of 12.4% based on 2001 census data. Amongst the 374 EBDs, 20 districts were identified in the State of Karnataka.

As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), District-wise GER is not available. However, as per the AISHE data for 2016-17, GER for the State of Karnataka is 26.5% which is higher than the National Average of 25.2%.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is being implemented by the Ministry of HRD with the aim of promoting access, equity and quality. *Inter alia*, the scheme provides Central assistance to States for creation of Model Degree Colleges, Infrastructure Grants to Colleges and Universities, Creation of Universities either through upgradation of existing autonomous colleges or clustering of colleges. The Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA has approved an amount of ₹ 502 crores for various components to the State of Karnataka. Out of this, ₹ 285 crores has been approved for the 20 EBDs of Karnataka under various components.

Affiliation of colleges to private universities

1989. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to give permission to private universities for affiliation of private/Government aided colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has decided to ban use of the word “Universities” by private universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, as per the direction of Hon’ble Supreme Court of India, all Deemed to be Universities have been asked not to use the word ‘University’ with their name as but they can mention the words “Deemed to be University” within parenthesis suffixed thereto.

Seats for disabled students in Central Universities

1990. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of seats earmarked for disabled students in all the Central Universities/Institutions in the country, university-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that 84 per cent of above seats have been left vacant;

(c) what are the reasons for Central Universities/Institutions showing laxity in helping disabled youth getting admissions; and

(d) what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure that disabled students get admission as per their rights in all universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) State-wise and University-wise total Number of students admitted in Central Universities is given in the Statement (*See below*).

The University Grants Commission, time to time has been conveying to the Universities and Deemed Universities for implementation of the reservation for PwDs.

Statement

State-wise and University-wise number of total students admitted in various courses during the academic session 2016-17 in Central Universities

Sl. No.	State	University	Students Intake (Approved)	Students admitted (1st Year of Admission)		
				Total	PwD	% of PwD
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Assam	Assam University	2667	2131	4	0.19
2.	Assam	Tezpur University	1662	1356	17	1.25
3.	Bihar	Central University of Bihar	744	533	0	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	4440	2561	14	0.55
5.	Delhi	University of Delhi	76362	70976	1028	1.45
6.	Delhi	Jamia Millia Islamia	8747	8588	155	1.80
7.	Delhi	Jawaharlal Nehru University	2764	2354	37	1.57
8.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	321	182	6	3.30
9.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	1072	854	4	0.47
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	756	541	3	0.55
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Kashmir	190	1405	0	0.00
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	842	603	0	0.00
13.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	794	572	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	673	525	2	0.38
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	1629	1143	7	0.61
16.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	2340	1323	24	1.81
17.	Manipur	Central Agricultural University	883	670	0	0.00
18.	Manipur	Manipur University	1662	1996	3	0.15
19.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	5442	5356	9	0.17
20.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	964	1012	1	0.10
21.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	578	437	2	0.46
22.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	605	504	1	0.20
23.	Telangana	University of Hyderabad	1896	1736	46	2.65
24.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	3209	1559	20	1.28
25.	Tripura	Tripura University	1935	1699	7	0.41
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	1111	10812	138	1.28
27.	Uttar Pradesh	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	2768	2151	7	0.33
28.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	13717	12526	180	1.44
29.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati University	3572	2985	28	0.94
30.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	3027	3072	22	0.72
TOTAL			157372	142162	1765	1.24

Inter-state Kendriya Vidyalayas transfer facility

1991. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students of Kendriya Vidyalayas who availed the inter-State transfer facility during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise; and

(b) what is the ratio between the students who have availed this facility and those who have never availed the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State-wise and year-wise details of the total number of students of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) who availed the inter-state transfer facility during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) The ratio between the students who have availed this facility and those who have never availed the same is as under:—

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Total number of enrolment	Total number of students who availed inter-State transfer facilities	Number of students who have never availed inter-State transfer facilities	Ratio between the students who availed Inter-State transfer facilities and those who have never availed the same
1.	2015-16	12,05,760	45950	1159810	0.04:1
2.	2016-17	12,27,951	44546	1183405	0.04:1
3.	2017-18 (as on 30.9.17)	12,57,099	40862	1216237	0.03:1

Statement

Details of the total number of students of Kendriya Vidyalayas who availed the inter-State transfer facility during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Total number of the students admitted on transfer certificate from KVs located in other state during the last three years		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	244	225	169
2.	Andhra Pradesh	832	905	796
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	109	109	97
4.	Assam	605	495	407
5.	Bihar	1370	1545	1484
6.	Chandigarh	458	433	309
7.	Chhattisgarh	494	484	373
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17	14	6
9.	Daman and Diu	8	15	2
10.	Delhi	3613	3370	2826
11.	Goa	268	271	203
12.	Gujarat	2289	2096	2005
13.	Haryana	1672	1853	1725
14.	Himachal Pradesh	529	539	448
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1981	1779	1544
16.	Jharkhand	764	801	770
17.	Karnataka	2376	2167	2047
18.	Kerala	1541	1540	1479
19.	Lakshadweep	5	6	13
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2185	2244	2084
21.	Maharashtra	3470	3348	2996
22.	Manipur	73	83	88
23.	Mizoram	34	49	34

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Meghalaya	324	434	271
25.	Nagaland	184	113	111
26.	Odisha	1165	1127	1009
27.	Punjab	2926	2839	2902
28.	Puducherry	71	90	76
29.	Rajasthan	3369	2968	2856
30.	Sikkim	64	49	35
31.	Tamil Nadu	1657	1564	1520
32.	Telangana	1366	1330	1312
33.	Tripura	234	183	174
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5824	5435	5222
35.	Uttarakhand	1238	1201	1028
36.	West Bengal	2591	2842	2441
TOTAL		45950	44546	40862

Job opportunities for IITians abroad

1992. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether only 66 per cent of IITians have got job opportunities during 2016-17 as compared to 79 per cent in 2015-16 and 78 per cent in 2014-15;

(b) whether the above reflects stagnation or economic downturn;

(c) to what extent the protectionist steps taken by US, UK, Australia, New Zealand, Saudi Arabia and other countries impacted prospects of Indian IITians and others; and

(d) if so, how the Ministry is planning to address this issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The placement in IITs was 72.82% in 2014-15, which went up to 75.79% in 2015-16. In the year 2016-17, the placement went down to 70.85% as compared to the previous two years. The growth and decline in the campus placement in IITs is contingent upon a number of factors such as prevailing market condition, preference for higher studies, renewed interest of students towards start-ups and entrepreneurship. However,

in order to facilitate better placement opportunities, each IIT has a placement cell, which establishes strong liaison with potential employers both from private and public sector. Some of IITs also have Career Development Centres, which provide support to students in choosing career opportunities. Workshops and seminars are also organised to develop soft-skills in students.

(c) and (d) The percentage of students in IITs opting for foreign placement in the year 2016-17 ranged from a minimum of 0% to a maximum of 3.84%. Hence, there was no impact on account of such steps.

Assessment of implementation of RTE

†1993. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has carried out any assessment of the implementation and of the Right to Education Act, its impact on the quality of education, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether a notable decline has been recorded in the number of out of school children belonging to 6 to 14 years age group after the implementation of the above Act and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) the details of the funds sanctioned and utilized under this act particularly in Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates that every child of the age of 6-14 years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been designated as the vehicle for implementing the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009. The implementation of SSA has been reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission comprising independent experts and external funding agencies. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the programme implementation. Educational data is collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) every year. The status of these evaluations and monitoring is placed in the public domain on the Ministry's website. A National Achievement Survey (NAS) across all States and UTs was conducted on 13.11.2017 to assess the learning achievement of students of classes 3, 5 and 8.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The RTE Act, 2009 lays down the duties of the appropriate Government and the local authority to provide good quality elementary education conforming to norms and standards and to ensure that curriculum and courses of study are prescribed in a timely manner, and that teachers are trained. In order to focus on quality education, the Central RTE Rules have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for States and UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

(b) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Human Resource Development has commissioned three independent surveys to estimate out of school children in the country. These surveys were conducted in 2005, 2009 and 2014. As per these surveys the number of out of school children has reduced from 134.6 lakh in 2005 to 60.64 lakh in 2014. The State-wise details of out of school children during these surveys are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The State/UT-wise details of funds released and expenditure under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during last three years and current year are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

Statement-I

State-wise details of Out of School Children as per Surveys commissioned by MHRD

Sl.No.	States	2005	2009	2014
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	165	0	1015
2.	Andhra Pradesh	542665	172354	107829
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	23036	20601	6517
4.	Assam	536220	234983	157813
5.	Bihar	3176624	1345697	1169722
6.	Chandigarh	3086	1974	1090
7.	Chhattisgarh	254736	85366	167072
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6134	444	745
9.	Daman and Diu	84424	23	421

Sl.No.	States	2005	2009	2014
10.	Delhi	0	124022	85084
11.	Goa	1155	0	0
12.	Gujarat	380444	162355	159308
13.	Haryana	174040	107205	43879
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4942	2451	2176
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	620945	9691	45468
16.	Jharkhand	4777	132195	140426
17.	Karnataka	119517	108237	122139
18.	Kerala	23242	15776	33161
19.	Lakshadweep	1104	0	267
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1085096	328692	450952
21.	Maharashtra	529295	207345	145326
22.	Manipur	67516	12222	7037
23.	Meghalaya	22132	12655	17237
24.	Mizoram	1558	7485	972
25.	Nagaland	32406	8693	2896
26.	Odisha	332615	435560	401052
27.	Puducherry	583	993	285
28.	Punjab	108754	1267	91578
29.	Rajasthan	795089	1018326	601863
30.	Sikkim	3803	647	535
31.	Tamil Nadu	193418	52876	57529
32.	Tripura	5121	8434	4518
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2995208	2769111	1612285
34.	Uttarakhand	116680	56225	86794
35.	West Bengal	1213205	706713	339239
TOTAL		13459734	8150618	6064229

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of funds as Central share released and Expenditure under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		(₹ in crore)
		Central Fund release	Expenditure*	Central Fund release	Expenditure*	Central Fund release	Expenditure*	Central Fund release	Expenditure*	
								(As on 29.12.2017)	(As on 30.9.2017)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1545.67	2201.52	668.11	1610.52	633.02	1221.15	704.31	491.27	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	336.08	354.17	181.79	292.71	199.57	304.45	168.30	85.61	
3.	Assam	977.82	1547.79	1004.65	1165.27	876.52	1061.31	866.32	510.28	
4.	Bihar	2163.36	5499.82	2515.57	5762.26	2706.88	6383.67	1881.11	2158.01	
5.	Chhattisgarh	927.05	1709.40	622.20	1477.52	592.63	1702.30	457.46	902.36	
6.	Goa	13.10	23.01	8.14	15.86	8.69	17.91	6.27	8.21	
7.	Gujarat	784.76	1263.67	615.64	1824.93	777.41	1184.13	460.95	486.48	
8.	Haryana	421.11	771.11	345.01	529.16	320.01	682.65	241.35	250.96	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	125.47	221.57	121.39	325.27	128.25	307.05	221.25	47.79	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	512.77	686.57	1299.81	1828.93	1072.50	1257.84	1143.39	1100.43	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	757.75	1308.30	558.63	1355.91	509.46	1319.92	413.90	530.58
12.	Karnataka	662.14	1035.46	417.59	1196.37	544.96	1286.86	321.35	721.85
13.	Kerala	218.44	271.64	128.59	258.33	113.17	321.48	136.81	180.99
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1490.95	2754.76	1601.98	2126.04	1544.55	2669.14	1235.42	1027.11
15.	Maharashtra	582.89	1195.45	412.25	847.34	603.70	1922.07	461.02	933.76
16.	Manipur	214.66	236.29	183.55	150.32	44.05	143.84	107.45	77.17
17.	Meghalaya	204.05	263.69	166.27	210.04	200.67	235.22	200.53	183.13
18.	Mizoram	147.40	130.35	94.38	143.82	109.34	126.64	69.94	30.36
19.	Nagaland	205.69	153.51	87.40	159.44	107.25	170.01	63.95	18.42
20.	Odisha	666.95	1377.16	820.82	1348.83	704.23	1563.77	620.77	703.68
21.	Punjab	362.16	643.79	300.04	655.93	300.03	600.10	221.22	351.25
22.	Rajasthan	2480.42	4252.61	1934.62	4250.30	1825.78	4534.91	1424.72	2414.95
23.	Sikkim	45.26	48.20	40.54	51.64	34.79	50.15	41.84	20.95
24.	Tamil Nadu	1358.20	1785.47	821.12	1413.20	821.11	1386.20	866.44	776.54
25.	Telangana	814.07	1044.27	217.76	688.07	417.76	1245.83	440.50	333.59
26.	Tripura	198.00	218.78	169.57	196.67	191.91	199.66	144.65	157.34

27. Uttar Pradesh	4498.68	7801.13	5054.34	12057.25	5054.34	14588.36	2944.54	6349.15
28. Uttarakhnad	228.81	371.39	225.88	381.32	252.69	422.38	412.20	244.70
29. West Bengal	972.40	2509.41	846.79	1707.34	821.85	1739.46	629.51	410.27
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.47	6.09	3.59	6.97	4.79	8.32	13.24	5.50
31. Chandigarh	38.94	64.36	35.22	57.68	33.34	56.73	51.56	34.61
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.12	19.87	5.95	16.95	10.68	19.74	40.70	19.24
33. Daman and Diu	0.73	4.35	0.78	3.74	3.00	2.31	8.83	1.08
34. Delhi	62.24	124.33	72.94	103.29	83.06	114.40	15.15	47.28
35. Lakshadweep	0.59	4.49	1.40	2.35	2.40	2.51	3.04	0.28
36. Pondicherry	1.00	6.08	5.83	5.61	3.05	5.77	2.00	3.58
TOTAL	24030.16	41909.86	21590.14	44227.18	21657.45	48858.25	17041.95	21618.78

*Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State share release and unspent balance of previous year, if any.

Digitisation of academic records

†1994. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to digitize all the academic records of high and higher secondary schools in the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has also planned to link Aadhaar Card with the certificates of the students, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government in this regard including Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Academic Depository (NAD) which is a 24 X 7 online store house of academic awards digitally lodged by various academic institutions/school boards/eligibility assessment bodies has been established. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been designated as authorized body to operationalise NAD. The academic awards to be lodged on NAD shall cover degrees, diplomas, certificates, mark-sheets including awards issued for skill development. The framework of NAD includes various Central Universities, Central Higher Educational Institutions, State Universities, Deemed to be universities, Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), State School Education Boards etc. located in various States/Union Territories including the State of Madhya Pradesh. NAD comprises of two interoperable digital depositories *viz.*, NDSL Database Management Limited (NDML) and CDSL Ventures Limited (CVL). Maintenance of academic awards in a digital depository not only enables online access, retrieval and verification of these awards, but also helps eliminating fraudulent practices such as forging of certificates and mark-sheets etc.

The Aadhaar will be used for registration and usage of the digital database. However, in the event of non-availability of Aadhaar, a unique NAD ID will be generated to facilitate digital services to NAD users.

Computer literacy among school children

1995. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any specific policy to ensure computer literacy among school children across the States;

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether the Ministry has undertaken a State-wise survey of computer literacy among school children; and

(d) if so, what are the findings of such studies/surveys, with particular reference to Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), there is a provision of Innovation Fund for Computer Aided Learning (CAL) to provide support in upper primary schools for hardware, software, training, maintenance and resource support.

Under the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools component of centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), there is a provision to impart computer literacy and computer enabled learning to children, by establishing ICT labs in government and government aided secondary and higher secondary schools, including hardware, educational softwares and e-contents for teaching as well as engagement of teacher. So far 88,957 schools have been approved under the ICT component of RMSA.

(c) and (d) No such survey of computer literacy among school children has been conducted by the Ministry.

Incidents of molestation in BHU

†1996. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students had to resort to protest as proper steps had not been taken in the incident of molestation of the girls in Banaras Hindu University (BHU) in the month of September last year; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry in view of failure and insensibility shown in addressing the problem at university administration level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) As informed by the Banaras Hindu University (BHU), the University administration immediately swung into action to address the issues related to the incident and most of the demands of the agitating girl students were also accepted.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The University has taken various steps for further strengthening the security of female students like installation of CCTVs at the sensitive areas, strengthening of patrolling near girls' hostels etc.

UGC panel for maintenance of standards in higher education

1997. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the University Grants Commission has constituted a panel to discuss new measures for maintenance of standards in higher education and to look at an overhaul of the present service condition and appointment rules for teachers and other staff in universities and colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the UGC has also issued amended regulation on minimum qualification to appoint teachers and other staff based on 2016 amendment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. University Grants Commission (UGC) has intimated that it has constituted a panel under the Chairpersonship of Prof. Arun Nigavekar, former Chairman, UGC to discuss new measures for maintenance of standards in higher education and to look at an overhaul of the present service condition and appointment rules for teachers and other staff in universities and colleges. Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Committee are as under:—

- Evaluation of the Academic Performance Indicator (API) Scheme as regards the entry point and career advancement of teachers by taking into account its criticism and suggest suitable improvement/alternatives.
- Evaluation of Ph.D-NET qualifications for entry of teachers and to accordingly suggest a policy for selections.
- Consideration of the problems and issues related to Ad-hoc and Contractual appointments in Central Universities and recommendations to resolve them.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. The UGC has notified UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) (3rd Amendment), Regulations, 2016 on 4-5-2016. According to the above, the minimum requirement are a good academic record, 55% marks (or an equivalent grade in a point scale wherever grading system is followed) at the master's level and qualifying in the

National Eligibility Test (NET), or an accredited test (State Level Eligibility Test - SLET/SET), shall remain for the appointment of Assistant Professors. However, that candidates, who are or have been awarded a Ph.D. Degree in accordance with the University Grants Commission (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of Ph.D. Degree) Regulations, 2009 or the subsequent Regulations if notified by the UGC, shall be exempted from the requirement of the minimum eligibility condition of NET/SLET/SET for recruitment and appointment of Assistant Professor or equivalent positions in Universities/Colleges/Institutions.

Thereafter the UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) (4th Amendment), Regulations, 2016 have been notified on 11-7-2016 which has stipulated Academic Performance Indicators (API) for Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) of teachers in Universities and Colleges.

Quality education to children

†1998. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether children from second to fifth class are very poor in reading and writing due to the failure of schools in imparting quality education to the children; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the elementary education and whether the Ministry proposes to devise a new system equipped with technology to impart more knowledge through lesser number of books?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III and V. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) have been conducted so far for class V and three rounds for class III. These surveys reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. Further, a National Achievement Survey based on learning outcomes has been conducted on 13th November, 2017 with a sample frame upto district level to enable states/UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address those gaps.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) supports States and UTs on early grade reading, writing and comprehension, and early Mathematics programmes through a sub-programme namely 'Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat' (PBBB). The objectives of the programme are to promote early reading and writing with comprehension skills in children, and also basic numeracy skills.

Further, in order to focus on quality education, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. These would serve as a guideline for State/UTs to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level.

Under SSA, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve quality of education, teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil-teacher ratio, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, Maths and Science kits, Lab equipment, special teaching for learning enhancement, ICT facilities in schools. Further, Rashtriya Aavishkar Abhiyan (RAA) programme has been launched to motivate and engage children of the age group from 6-18 years in Science, Mathematics and Technology through observation, experimentation, inference drawing, model building, etc. both through inside and outside classroom activities.

In-addition to above, NCERT has launched a portal and a mobile application known as e-Pathshala to disseminate all the NCERT textbooks, audio, video, images, interactive objects etc. in an electronic mode to the different stakeholders. The digital contents are available in English, Hindi, Urdu and Sanskrit. The stakeholders (students, teachers, educators and parents) can search, access, download and read and use these e-contents through multiple technology platforms i.e. mobile phones, tablets and on web through laptops and desktops.

Illiteracy rate in Gujarat

1999. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether with 73.4 per cent of girls between 15-17 years in schools, Gujarat ranks 20th among 21 major States; and

(b) whether illiteracy rate in Gujarat among the rural women of 14 years and above was 36.8 per cent while it was 28.6 per cent among the urban and literacy was worst among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes women, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. As per Sample Registration System- Baseline Survey, 2014 of office of Registrar General of India, Gujarat had 73.4% of girls between 15-17 years in schools and ranked 20th among 21 major States.

(b) As per 2011 Census, the illiteracy rate in Gujarat among women of 14 years and above was 44.46 per cent for rural women while it was 20.58 per cent for urban women. The literacy rate in Gujarat among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes women, as per 2011 Census was 69.87 per cent and 53.16 per cent respectively against the overall literacy rate of 69.68 per cent in women of all categories in 7+ age group, in Gujarat. The literacy rate of women of Scheduled Castes in Gujarat is slightly higher (69.87 per cent) than the literacy rate of women in all categories (69.68 per cent). The low literacy rate among women of Scheduled Tribes (53.16 per cent) as compared to the literacy rate of women in all categories (69.68 per cent) is due to poverty, gender and social category inequalities etc.

Teachers in rural districts

2000. SHRI VEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of teachers, both permanent and contractual employed in Government schools in rural districts of the country, State/UT-wise especially Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the ratio of teachers' absenteeism in Government schools in rural district in the country, State/UT-wise, especially Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether Government has any scheme to incentivise the teachers posted in Government schools in rural India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State-wise details of number of teachers both permanent and contractual employed in Government schools in rural districts including the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Central Government has conducted two studies of teachers' attendance in the years 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. The State-wise details of average attendance rate of teachers in primary and upper primary schools as per head count in the year 2012-13 (report of which was published in the year 2014) including the State of Uttar Pradesh are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Central Government through the flagship programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

Section 24 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates that a teacher appointed under sub-section (1) of the Section 23 shall perform the following duties, namely (a) maintain regularity and punctuality in attending school and (b) complete entire curriculum within specified time.

Further, the steps taken by the Central Government to improve teachers' performance include, *inter alia*, monitoring teachers' attendance through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres and encouraging States and UTs to use digital technology like Bio-metric attendance system in schools.

Additionally, the central Government has issued advisories to States and UTs for redeployment of teachers and to ensure that all school teachers should spend adequate time serving in rural areas through a transparent policy.

Statement-I

State-wise details of number of teachers both permanent and contractual employed in Government Schools in rural districts including the state of Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of teachers (permanent and contract) in Government schools of rural area who taught elementary classes			No. of teachers (permanent and contract) in Government schools of rural area who taught secondary classes		
		Permanent	Contract	Total	Permanent	Contract	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2056	161	2217	502	56	558
2.	Andhra Pradesh	127572	2042	129614	33768	1747	35515
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	4138	6762	10900	914	264	1178
4.	Assam	129133	32890	162023	32928	5064	37992
5.	Bihar	284708	70575	355283	22896	6432	29328
6.	Chandigarh	333	309	642	161	125	286
7.	Chhattisgarh	133553	0	133553	17146	0	17146
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	609	699	1308	125	91	216
9.	Daman and Diu	235	158	393	127	73	200
10.	Delhi	883	213	1096	200	36	236
11.	Goa	1787	66	1853	498	67	565
12.	Gujarat	176316	847	177163	2553	342	2895

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Haryana	48356	7575	55931	25424	2473	27897
14.	Himachal Pradesh	29313	11795	41108	5078	3359	8437
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	65783	13047	78830	11739	111	11850
16.	Jharkhand	32958	74835	107793	4685	616	5301
17.	Karnataka	136043	343	136386	31457	192	31649
18.	Kerala	28602	336	28938	13701	416	14117
19.	Lakshadweep	458	65	523	219	69	288
20.	Madhya Pradesh	272459	753	273212	36444	0	36444
21.	Maharashtra	216690	1167	217857	4953	221	5174
22.	Manipur	13762	439	14201	1954	87	2041
23.	Meghalaya	5808	12664	18472	270	91	361
24.	Mizoram	4196	2978	7174	532	697	1229
25.	Nagaland	13582	707	14289	1414	106	1520
26.	Odisha	103308	78258	181566	17143	10159	27302
27.	Puducherry	1828	12	1840	819	15	834
28.	Punjab	48313	12913	61226	16189	4458	20647
29.	Rajasthan	219122	2077	221199	41674	191	41865
30.	Sikkim	5656	2310	7966	748	425	1173
31.	Tamil Nadu	126720	5673	132393	39298	1012	40310
32.	Telengana	79157	2749	81906	20042	1950	21992

33.	Tripura	23146	5246	28392	3159	353	3512
34.	Uttar Pradesh	412235	67600	479835	5360	83	5443
35.	Uttarakhand	38223	925	39148	14918	1272	16190
36.	West Bengal	163766	75813	239579	34023	115	34138
INDIA		2950807	495002	3445809	443061	42768	485829

Source: UDISE 2015-16.

Statement-II

State-wise details of average attendance rate of teachers by area in primary and upper primary schools as per head count in 2012-13 (report)

Sl. No.	State	Average attendance rate of teachers in primary schools			Average attendance rate of teachers in upper primary schools		
		Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.2	81.9	85.7	83.8	84.8	83.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83.6	70.1	81.9	76.3	64.9	72.8
3.	Assam	77.3	74.0	77.0	71.1	88.6	72.7
4.	Bihar	81.4	81.6	81.4	78.0	80.5	78.1
5.	Chhattisgarh	79.8	73.4	79.3	81.2	79.4	81.0
6.	Delhi	82.0	72.2	73.2	90.9	67.3	69.3
7.	Gujarat	94.0	94.4	94.1	94.5	93.8	94.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Haryana	87.0	89.0	87.3	85.5	77.7	85.0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	86.4	90.7	86.6	86.1	0.0	86.1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	85.1	89.9	85.4	82.4	92.0	83.6
11.	Jharkhand	91.0	94.8	91.1	91.6	81.9	90.8
12.	Karnataka	80.4	80.8	80.4	77.5	86.5	79.4
13.	Kerala	83.5	83.5	83.5	79.8	80.3	79.9
14.	Madhya Pradesh	84.0	84.7	84.1	79.5	84.0	80.0
15.	Maharashtra	85.3	88.9	85.9	85.7	83.8	85.2
16.	Manipur	77.2	85.2	78.4	82.4	79.8	81.7
17.	Meghalaya	98.2	81.9	96.6	97.2	91.5	96.5
18.	Mizoram	91.9	83.5	89.0	84.9	75.5	81.4
19.	Nagaland	77.0	70.0	76.5	70.0	63.8	69.4
20.	Odisha	89.8	95.6	90.2	87.7	83.0	87.5
21.	Punjab	85.1	83.3	84.9	82.3	82.6	82.3
22.	Rajasthan	86.4	69.7	85.3	77.1	72.8	76.7
23.	Tamil Nadu	87.4	92.2	88.6	84.0	87.0	84.9
24.	Tripura	84.9	86.1	85.0	77.2	79.6	77.4
25.	Uttar Pradesh	83.3	90.1	83.8	85.1	86.2	85.2
26.	Uttarakhand	78.7	69.5	78.1	76.7	83.7	77.5
27.	West Bengal	88.8	87.1	88.5	93.2	0.0	93.2
	OVERALL	84.8	85.0	84.8	82.9	83.1	83.1

Source: Attendance of Students and Teachers in Primary and Upper Primary Schools 2014.

Selection of IIT directors

2001. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to make the selection of incumbent IIT directors competitive if they want a second term;

(b) whether it is also a fact that under the present policy, Government has asked the incumbent director of an IIT, a few month before his term ends, if he is interested in continuing for another five years;

(c) whether Government is keen to change the current selection process and fill up directors' post only through advertisement which was the norm before September, 2013; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The policy of allowing a second term as Director in any Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) based on the performance evaluation by a Committee has been done away with. Appointment to the post of the Director in any IIT will now be done on the basis of open advertisement and interview/personal interaction, as was done before September, 2013.

Computerised monitoring of MDMS

2002. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any decision to fully computerize the monitoring of Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) for school children of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any arrangement for registering the complaints of Mid-Day Meal program through Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether IVRS has been put in place; and

(f) if so, whether Government has reviewed its utility and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under the

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Management Information System (MIS) and Automated Monitoring System (AMS) are in place for computerized monitoring of the Scheme. The details of these systems are as under:—

- (i) MDM–MIS portal was launched for online collection of data to monitor the scheme uniformly at all levels across the country. The portal captures information on important parameters like enrolment and coverage of students, teacher details, cook-cum-helpers details with social composition, availability of infrastructural facilities like Kitchen-cum-stores and Kitchen devices, mode of cooking, drinking water, toilet facilities etc. on annual basis. The portal also captures monthly data which helps in monitoring the critical components/indicators of the MDMS such as number of meals served, utilization of food grains and cooking cost, honorarium paid to cook-cum-helpers, school inspection details etc.
- (ii) AMS has been put in place for real time monitoring of MDMS. This system is used to report and monitor online the daily number of meals served at school level and the reasons if meals are not served. The data is being collected from school head masters by States and UTs using different communication modes (like SMS, IVRS, Mobile Apps, Online web applications). Based on the data collected, various drill down dashboard reports are made available for real time monitoring of the Scheme at National/State/District/Block level.
- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) and (f) AMS utilizes various communication modes such as SMS, IVRS, Mobile Apps, Online web applications etc.

Encouragement for research in all subjects

2003. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether University Grants Commission (UGC) encourages research in all subjects;
- (b) whether it permits research and doctoral work in inter-disciplinary topics; and
- (c) how many such studies have been conducted during the last three years in JNU?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Dr. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it is implementing following schemes for

encouragement of research and doctoral work in all subjects including inter-disciplinary topics.

- (i) Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE),
- (ii) Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE)
- (iii) Special Assistance Programme (SAP)
- (iv) Basic Scientific Research (BSR)

(b) UGC has introduced Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) as part of numerous measures taken to enhance academic standards and quality in Higher Education through innovation and provides flexibility in designing curriculum and adopt inter-disciplinary approach to learning. Also it provides Dr.D.S. Kothari Post-Doctoral Fellowships in Sciences, Medical Sciences and Engineering funded by UGC provides opportunities to acquire new skills to broaden one's horizon and to offer a platform for transiting into cross-disciplinary areas.

(c) Details of publications alongwith citations in respect of Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) during the last three years are as under:—

Year	Scopus		Web of Science	
	Publication	Citation	Publication	Citation
2014	745	5266	602	4336
2015	817	3231	760	2929
2016	900	2397	885	2312
TOTAL	2462	10894	2247	9577

Vacancies for children from EWS in private schools

2004. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of vacancies in seats reserved for children from Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in private unaided schools, State-wise, during the last three years;

(b) whether Government is taking steps to reduce the vacancies;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the list of States which have implemented online applications for the reserved seats under the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009; and

(e) Government's plan, if any, to increase the number of States providing online RTE application services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood schools in Class I or below to the extent of at least 25 per cent of the strength of that class. Details regarding vacancies for children from economically weaker sections in private unaided schools are not maintained Centrally. State-wise details of children studying in private unaided schools under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 during last three years, available with the Department, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Government of India is in constant dialogue with the State Governments regarding fulfilment of all the provisions of RTE Act, 2009. The enactment of Section 12(1)(c) is reviewed at various forums and at the time of submission of Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) by the States and UTs, where they are urged to fulfil the gaps, if any found.

(d) As per the Annual Work Plan and Budget of SSA for 2017-18 submitted by the states/UTs, Delhi, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have reported implementation of online applications for the reserved seats under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009.

(e) Education is in the Concurrent List and majority of the schools are under the purview of State Governments, and it is primarily for the States to take appropriate action for implementation of RTE Act. Implementation of online applications for the reserved seats under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 is within the domain of State Governments and Union Territory Administrations.

Statement

State-wise details of children studying in private unaided schools under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 during last three years

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	394	540	725
2.	Andhra Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
4.	Assam	4653	3242	15062
5.	Bihar	61887	97717	139418

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
6.	Chandigarh	2145	2825	3487
7.	Chhattisgarh	100927	128639	167044
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA	NA
9.	Daman and Diu	NA	NA	NA
10.	Delhi	33201	49043	51254
11.	Goa	NA	NA	NA
12.	Gujarat	13033	41586	83734
13.	Haryana	NA	NA	NA
14.	Himachal Pradesh	NA	NA	NA
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	RTE Act, 2009 Not Applicable		
16.	Jharkhand	8237	10489	13244
17.	Karnataka	217306	316115	414106
18.	Kerala	NA	NA	NA
19.	Lakshadweep	No Private Unaided School		
20.	Madhya Pradesh	637123	795225	851538
21.	Maharashtra	65719	104945	142112
22.	Manipur	NA	NA	NA
23.	Meghalaya	NA	NA	NA
24.	Mizoram	NA	NA	NA
25.	Nagaland	NA	NA	NA
26.	Odisha	31150	31994	38820
27.	Puducherry	NA	NA	NA
28.	Punjab	NA	NA	NA
29.	Rajasthan	436070	555966	600666
30.	Sikkim	NA	NA	NA
31.	Tamil Nadu	131566	197369	287068
32.	Telangana	NA	NA	NA
33.	Tripura	NA	NA	NA
34.	Uttar Pradesh	108	3278	21598
35.	Uttarakhand	66851	83450	95427
36.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL		1810370	2422423	2925303

Source: AWP&B, SSA.

**Status of Centres for Study on Social Exclusion
and Inclusive Policy**

2005. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 34 'Centres for Study on Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy' attached to some of the State and Central Universities had been set up under Eleventh Plan;
- (b) whether these Centres are yet to be regularized;
- (c) if so, what would be their status after March 2019, if the Universities do not accept the liability; and
- (d) whether there is any plan to extend central assistance to the Universities for continuation of the centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had setup 33 Centres for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy in various Universities under XI Plan.

(b) to (d) UGC has approved continuation of the scheme "Establishment of Centres in Universities for study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy" beyond XII Plan upto 31.03.2019. Continuation of the scheme beyond 31.03.2019 will depend upon the review of the scheme.

Trained cooks-cum-helpers for mid-day meals

2006. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has sent guidelines to all the State Governments to get cooks-cum-helpers trained by master trainers to cook mid-day meals in schools;
- (b) if so, what are the details in this regard;
- (c) what steps are being taken to ensure that capacity of workforce at field level is built on in an ongoing basis; and
- (d) what is the number of cooks who have been trained and appointed as master trainers during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) On the request of Department of School Education and Literacy, MHRD, Govt. of India in December 2012,

the Ministry of Tourism (MoT) Govt of India, agreed to provide training to selected cook-cum-helpers (CCHs) as master trainers through Hotel Management Institutes and Food Craft Institutes (FCIs), under their Programme titled Capacity Building for Service Providers (CBSP). Guidelines in this regard were shared with States/UTs in 2013. Expenditure on training @ 6,037/- per trainee is to be borne by MoT. The trained master trainers in turn train other CCHs in a cascade model of training.

(c) In addition to training for master trainers, MHRD has also issued Guidelines on Food Safety and Hygiene for school level kitchens for Mid Day Meal Scheme, which includes guidelines on training of Cook- cum Helpers. These guidelines are implemented by the respective States and UTs.

(d) 198 master trainers have been trained from 2014-15 to 2016-17 under the scheme of MoT.

Physical activities made mandatory in schools

2007. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal of making an hour of physical activity per day mandatory in schools; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates that every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have the right to free and compulsory education in a neighbourhood school till the completion of his or her elementary education. Section 29 of the RTE Act, 2009 lays down a curriculum which promotes, among others, all round development of the child and development of physical and mental abilities to the fullest extent. The Schedule to the RTE Act lays down the norms and standards for a school building which includes a playground and equipment for sports and games. It also provides for engagement of part-time instructors for Health and Physical Education at upper primary level where enrolment of children is more than hundred.

National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005, adopted as the curriculum under the RTE Act, 2009, recommends health and physical education as a compulsory subject area from Classes I to X and as an optional subject at Senior Secondary Stage (Classes XI and XII). All States have either adopted or adapted their curriculum as per NCF.

Literacy rate of persons with disabilities

†2008. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the literacy rate among persons with disabilities out of total literacy rate of the country, the rural and urban area-wise details thereof;

(b) the literacy rate among disabled men and women respectively in rural and urban areas and the details of special action plan formulated to increase the literacy rate among such persons, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of disabled people getting admission in primary, secondary, higher secondary and higher educational institutions during the last three years and number of those who dropped out of studies midway in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The details indicating State/UT and gender-wise literacy rates of total population and persons with disabilities in rural and urban areas, as per Census 2011 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Section 3 of the Right to Education Act (RTE), 2009 mandates Free and Compulsory Education to all children from 6-14 years of age. It stipulates that, “Every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have a right to free and Compulsory education in a neighborhood school till completion of elementary education”. It further states that “provided that a child suffering from disability shall have the right to pursue free and compulsory elementary education.”

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) promotes inclusion of Children with Special Need (CWSN) in neighborhood schools through their early identification, educational placement, provision of aids and appliances and other resource support services, teacher training, parental training, community mobilisation, curricular adaptations, removal of architectural barriers, as well as residential, non-residential or even home based education, as per their specific requirements.

The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed exemplar material on curricular adaptations, inclusive teaching and adoption of flexibility in evaluating children with disabilities in inclusive classrooms. These handbooks, meant for primary and upper primary level teachers, cover all disabilities, including cognitive and intellectual disabilities, have been disseminated to States/UTs.

NCERT has also developed Barkhaa: A Reading Series for All as an exemplary inclusive learning material in the form of a supplementary reading series consisting

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of 40 story booklets based on children's experiences. The reading series goes beyond providing only audio material to visually challenged learners and has special features like Braille and text on the same page, high resolution colours, window flashcards of difficult words and tactile and textured illustrations rendering it accessible to all children.

Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, the component Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) covers all children passing out of elementary school and studying at the secondary stage in Government, local body and Government-aided schools, with one or more disabilities as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act (1995).

The scheme has provision for Student-oriented components which cover Assessment of medical/ educational needs, Provision of student specific facilities like transport facilities, hostel facilities, books, uniforms, assistive devices, therapeutic service, support services, development of learning material, Purchase of screen reading software. Under the scheme, a financial assistance of ₹ 3000/- per annum per disabled child is provided for student oriented components as per applicable funding pattern between Centre and State.

(c) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) data, the number of CWSN enrolled at primary level of schooling is 17.21 lakh, 15.67 lakh and 15.19 lakh in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively. The number of CWSN enrolled at secondary level is 2.27 lakh, 2.19 lakh and 2.18 lakh in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively and the number of CWSN enrolled at higher secondary level is 60,943, 61,046 and 60,869 in 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, respectively.

As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) data, a total of 51,954; 64,298 and 74,435 persons with disabilities were enrolled in higher education during 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. Information relating to students with disabilities who dropped out is not maintained, separately.

Statement

State/UT and Gender-wise literacy rate of total population and literacy rate of persons with disabilities in rural and urban areas as per census 2011

As per Census, 2011

Sl. No	India/State/UTs	Areas	Literacy Rate for all Groups			Literacy Rate Disabled Population		
			Person	Male	Female	Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	India	Total	72.98	80.88	64.63	54.50	62.40	44.60
		Rural	67.77	77.15	57.93	48.90	57.90	37.40
		Urban	84.11	88.76	79.11	67.30	72.40	60.90
1.	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	Total	67.02	74.88	59.15	48.30	56.20	39.10
		Rural	60.45	69.38	51.54	40.40	49.20	30.20
		Urban	80.09	85.79	74.35	64.30	70.10	57.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Total	65.38	72.55	57.70	38.70	45.90	30.60
		Rural	59.94	67.44	52.04	33.90	40.90	25.90
		Urban	82.93	88.45	76.66	63.40	69.50	55.70
3.	Assam	Total	72.19	77.85	66.27	48.30	56.20	39.00
		Rural	69.34	75.40	63.03	45.10	53.50	35.40
		Urban	88.47	91.81	84.94	68.60	73.80	62.40
4.	Bihar	Total	61.80	71.20	51.50	47.30	54.70	37.30

5. Chhattisgarh	Rural	59.78	69.67	49.00	45.20	53.00	34.70
	Urban	76.86	82.56	70.49	62.10	67.00	55.50
	Total	70.28	80.27	60.24	48.50	61.20	34.00
6. Goa	Rural	65.99	76.98	55.06	44.60	58.00	29.50
	Urban	84.05	90.58	77.24	64.00	73.20	52.40
	Total	88.70	92.65	84.66	70.30	77.00	63.20
7. Gujarat	Rural	86.65	91.71	81.63	67.30	75.40	58.80
	Urban	89.95	93.21	86.56	72.70	78.30	66.80
	Total	78.03	85.75	69.68	62.80	70.00	53.70
8. Haryana	Rural	71.71	81.61	61.36	55.30	64.70	43.10
	Urban	86.31	90.98	81.03	71.10	75.80	65.20
	Total	75.55	84.06	65.94	54.50	62.60	43.40
9. Himachal Pradesh	Rural	71.42	81.55	60.02	49.40	58.80	36.20
	Urban	83.14	88.63	76.90	64.20	70.20	56.50
	Total	82.80	89.53	75.93	56.00	65.90	43.50
10. Jammu and Kashmir	Rural	81.85	89.05	74.62	54.40	64.80	41.50
	Urban	91.10	93.42	88.37	73.50	77.90	67.40
	Total	67.16	76.75	56.43	41.80	50.60	30.20
	Rural	63.18	73.76	51.64	38.10	47.00	26.50
	Urban	77.12	83.92	69.01	53.40	61.80	42.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jharkhand	Total	66.41	76.84	55.42	46.90	56.70	34.80
		Rural	61.11	72.86	48.91	42.30	52.80	29.60
		Urban	82.26	88.44	75.47	62.80	69.60	53.80
12.	Karnataka	Total	75.36	82.47	68.08	59.50	66.30	51.10
		Rural	68.73	77.61	59.71	51.80	60.50	41.00
		Urban	85.78	90.04	81.36	70.90	75.20	65.70
13.	Kerala	Total	94.00	96.11	92.07	70.80	75.80	65.40
		Rural	92.98	95.35	90.81	69.40	74.70	63.70
		Urban	95.11	96.95	93.44	72.50	77.10	67.50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Total	69.32	78.73	59.24	52.50	61.70	40.30
		Rural	63.94	74.74	52.43	47.20	57.50	33.50
		Urban	82.85	88.67	76.52	65.80	71.90	57.40
15.	Maharashtra	Total	82.34	88.38	75.87	67.60	73.80	59.40
		Rural	77.01	85.15	68.54	62.10	70.20	51.30
		Urban	88.69	92.12	84.89	74.80	78.60	69.80
16.	Manipur	Total	76.94	83.58	70.26	58.60	65.30	51.00
		Rural	73.40	80.29	66.34	55.50	62.30	47.60
		Urban	85.38	91.68	79.31	65.80	72.30	58.60
17.	Meghalaya	Total	74.43	75.95	72.89	57.70	50.90	44.20

18.	Mizoram	Rural	69.92	71.46	68.37	44.70	47.60	41.50
		Urban	90.79	92.46	89.14	64.50	68.10	60.10
		Total	91.33	93.35	89.27	61.90	66.40	56.70
19.	Nagaland	Rural	84.10	88.16	79.81	61.30	50.00	69.40
		Urban	97.63	97.98	97.27	72.90	66.00	83.50
		Total	79.55	82.75	76.11	43.50	49.40	36.50
20.	Odisha	Rural	75.35	78.96	71.51	39.10	45.00	32.00
		Urban	89.62	91.62	87.40	61.00	66.10	54.40
		Total	72.87	81.59	64.01	53.20	63.80	40.50
21.	Punjab	Rural	70.22	79.65	60.74	50.80	62.10	36.60
		Urban	85.75	90.72	80.42	67.40	74.10	59.00
		Total	75.84	80.44	70.73	56.60	60.50	51.30
22.	Rajasthan	Rural	71.42	76.62	65.74	51.70	56.10	45.60
		Urban	83.18	86.67	79.21	66.00	69.10	62.00
		Total	66.11	79.19	52.12	40.20	52.90	25.00
23.	Sikkim	Rural	61.44	76.16	45.80	34.90	48.40	90.20
		Urban	79.68	87.91	70.73	58.80	68.10	46.90
		Total	81.42	86.55	75.61	45.50	53.40	36.30
		Rural	78.95	84.62	72.45	43.40	51.30	34.10
		Urban	88.71	92.35	84.70	60.20	68.30	51.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	Total	80.09	86.77	73.44	60.70	66.90	52.90
		Rural	73.54	82.04	65.05	53.50	61.00	44.10
		Urban	87.04	91.80	82.31	68.60	73.40	62.60
25.	Tripura	Total	87.22	91.53	82.73	66.40	73.30	57.90
		Rural	84.90	90.07	79.49	62.30	70.10	52.90
		Urban	93.47	95.51	91.38	75.80	80.50	69.90
26.	Uttar Pradesh	Total	67.68	77.28	57.18	52.10	59.80	42.00
		Rural	65.46	76.33	53.65	49.30	57.90	37.90
		Urban	75.14	80.45	69.22	61.10	65.80	55.00
27.	Uttarakhand	Total	78.82	87.40	70.01	55.60	65.90	42.80
		Rural	76.31	86.62	66.18	51.80	63.80	37.30
		Urban	84.45	89.05	79.25	65.60	71.00	58.10
28.	West Bengal	Total	76.26	81.69	70.54	57.30	64.00	48.90
		Rural	72.13	78.44	65.51	51.80	59.50	41.90
		Urban	84.78	88.37	80.98	69.10	73.60	63.60
Union Territories								
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Total	86.63	90.27	82.43	65.50	70.70	58.20
		Rural	84.50	88.53	79.85	62.40	68.40	54.00
		Urban	90.10	93.11	86.63	73.90	76.90	69.70

30.	Chandigarh	Total	86.05	89.99	81.19	67.70	71.40	62.20
		Rural	80.75	85.77	73.17	61.00	67.00	51.50
		Urban	86.19	90.11	81.38	67.80	71.50	62.50
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Total	76.24	85.17	64.32	50.80	59.20	39.40
		Rural	64.12	76.40	49.58	38.20	48.80	24.80
		Urban	89.79	93.99	83.38	69.10	73.50	62.50
32.	Daman and Diu	Total	87.10	91.54	79.55	62.00	71.10	48.90
		Rural	81.36	89.43	71.93	55.70	66.10	41.40
		Urban	88.96	92.10	82.88	65.50	73.70	53.20
33.	NCT of Delhi	Total	86.21	90.94	80.76	65.30	71.10	57.10
		Rural	81.86	89.37	73.10	58.40	67.60	44.60
		Urban	86.32	90.98	80.95	65.50	71.20	57.40
34	Lakshadweep	Total	91.85	95.56	87.95	66.30	72.90	59.10
		Rural	91.58	94.53	88.50	70.70	77.70	64.40
		Urban	91.92	95.84	87.79	64.80	71.50	57.10
35	Puducherry	Total	85.85	91.26	80.67	63.10	70.80	54.00
		Rural	80.10	87.44	73.02	58.40	67.20	47.20
		Urban	88.49	93.03	84.17	65.60	72.70	57.40

Anti-terrorist content in school curricula

†2009. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to include anti-terrorist contents in school curricula to create awareness about terrorism;

(b) if so, the details of the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government thereon; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the alternate measures taken to create such awareness among students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 seeks to nurture ethical development, inculcating the values, attitude and skills required for living in harmony with oneself and with others, including nature. It encompasses respect for human rights, justice, tolerance, cooperation, social responsibility and respect for cultural diversity, in addition to a firm commitment to democracy and non-violent conflict resolution. These concerns are already reflected in the syllabi and textbooks of different stages of school education, brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). The NCERT Political Science Textbook for the Higher Secondary stage explains the phenomenon of terrorism to create awareness among students. Similarly, the Political Science textbooks for classes XI and XII provide detailed content, including images on various dimensions of terrorism.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has circulated amongst all its affiliated schools the Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs for dealing with any terrorist attack on schools and advised them to comply with the same.

Prohibition on establishment of new engineering colleges

2010. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that AICTE is planning to introduce prohibition on establishment of new engineering colleges;

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

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) by which academic year this decision would come into force and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

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

Protection of languages

2011. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many languages are prevalent in India, spoken in different region by various community, sects and tribes etc. and how many have their own script;

(b) whether it is a fact that many of such languages have already come extinct or on the verge of extinction during the last fifty years, if so, which are those languages and the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps Government is taking to protect these languages along with the culture and traditions interlinked with such languages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Although there are 22 major languages listed in the 8th schedule of the Constitution of India, as per Census of India, there is a list of another 100 languages which are spoken by more than 10,000 speakers. Some academicians have placed the number of Indian languages to be around 1000. Most of these, however, do not have a writing tradition or a script. There is no official record of languages of India that have become extinct in the last 50 years.

The Government of India has initiated a scheme known as “Scheme for the Protection and Preservation of Endangered Languages (SPPEL)” in 2013. Under the Scheme the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysuru works on protection, preservation and documentation of all the mother tongues/languages of India spoken by less than 10000 people. In the first phase of the scheme, 117 endangered languages/mother tongues have been chosen from all over India for study and documentation on a priority basis. In total, 520 languages/dialects/mother tongue are planned to be documented under this project. The University Grants Commission has also initiated two schemes for State and Central Universities for protection of endangered languages. Under the scheme “Funding support to the State Universities for study and research in indigenous and endangered languages in India”, seven State

universities have been approved and an amount of ₹ 4.2 crores was released for the purpose. Under the scheme “Establishment of Centres for Endangered Languages in Central Universities”, nine Central Universities have been approved and an amount of ₹ 16.85 crores released to eight of these Universities.

Development of life skills and attitude in students

2012. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing education system does not provide for development of life skills and attitudes in students and is only concerned with high percentage of marks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which Government proposes to tackle this issue; and

(d) the suggestions of the public, NGOs and experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The education system is guided by the National Policy on Education while providing for development of life skills. The National Policy on Education (NPE) emphasised the need for giving life skills through introduction of systematic, well planned and rigorously implemented programmes of vocational education in the proposed educational reorganisation. These elements are meant to develop a healthy attitude amongst students towards work and life, to enhance individual employability, to reduce the mismatch between the demand and supply of skilled manpower, and to provide an alternative for those intending to pursue higher education without particular interest or purpose. The NPE1986 stated that efforts will be made to devise vocational courses based on Agriculture, Marketing, Social Services, etc. Further, an emphasis in vocational education will also be on development of attitudes, knowledge, and skills for entrepreneurship and self-employment. Efforts were made for implementing the same in the educational system with varying degrees of success.

(c) and (d) Currently, the Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to Quality Education, Innovation and Research, aiming to make India a Knowledge Superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in Science, Technology,

Academics and Industry. Initially, a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy was constituted which submitted its report in May, 2016 and thereafter, the Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016'. Both these reports have been treated as inputs for policy formulation. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as the Government has recently constituted a Committee for preparation of the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan. The Committee is interacting with various stakeholders and examining the suggestions and inputs received from various stakeholders including the government, public, NGOs and autonomous bodies. The Committee is expected to submit its report soon.

National Policy on Education

2013. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Policy on Education accords priority for improvement of standards of education at all levels for children living in rural and urban areas;
- (b) if so, whether any study has been conducted in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Government is committed to provide equitable access to quality education to all sections of the society. The extant National Policy on Education (NPE) provides for a National System of Education which implies that, up to a given level, all students, irrespective of caste, creed, location or sex, have access to education of a comparable quality. It includes a common educational structure, a national curriculum framework and minimum levels of learning for each stage of education.

The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy for which *wide* ranging consultations were undertaken at multiple levels of online, expert/thematic and grassroots from village to State, Zonal levels as well as at the National level. Initially, a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy was constituted which submitted its report in May, 2016 and thereafter, the Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016'. Both these documents are treated as inputs for policy formulation. Suggestions and inputs have been received from various stakeholders such as, individuals, organisations, autonomous bodies, Hon'ble MPs, GoI Ministries and State Governments on various aspects of

education. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as a Committee for Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has been constituted which will consider and examine all inputs and suggestions and is expected to submit its report shortly.

Disabled friendly infrastructure in schools and colleges

2014. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any guidelines to ensure availability of disabled friendly infrastructure in the schools and colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure construction of disabled friendly school/college buildings across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had issued various instructions from time to time to all the Centrally Funded Educational Institution to ensure barrier free environment in the buildings, which would include provision of ramps, rails, lifts, adaption of toilets for wheel chair users, braille signages and auditory signals, tactile flooring etc. to PwDs, as envisaged in the PwDs Act.

University Grants Commission (UGC) has also issued various instructions from time to time to the Universities regarding Accessible India Campaign (Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan), as a nationwide flagship campaign for achieving universal accessibility for PwDs. It is also mandatory for All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved institutions to have barrier free structure to encourage persons with disabilities for technical education.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that every school should have barrier-free access. 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 by March, 2020.

The Centrally sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for barrier free access in the elementary schools for the benefit of children with special needs (CWSN). As per Unified District Information System for Education, 2015-16, 61.83% of elementary schools are having ramps and 23.08% schools have been provided CWSN friendly toilets where CWSN enrolment >0.

At present out of 1180 Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, 1080 Kendriya Vidyalayas are provided with ramp up to ground level and 979 Kendriya Vidyalayas with Special toilets facilities.

MHRD is also implementing the scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) as part of RMSA, under IEDSS component, central assistance is provided for student oriented assistance @ ₹ 3000/- per child per annum, besides support for engagement of special teachers, equipping resource room, making school barrier free, orientation of parents, administrators, educationists etc.

UGC provides building grant to colleges. The guidelines for construction of building insists on colleges to ensure creation of special facilities such as ramps, rails, and special toilets and make other necessary changes to suit the special needs of differently abled persons. These facilities are mandatory.

Under the Scheme for implementation of Persons with Disabilities Act (SIDPA), 1995, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment also provides grants-in-aid for making barrier free environment in Government building.

Children carrying heavy school bags

†2015. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that children, specially primary school students have to carry heavy school bags which casts ill-effects on their development, health and spine;

(b) whether CBSE has made some suggestions to lessen the burden of bags on the students from first to eight standard;

(c) if so, the steps taken, so far, by the schools for implementation of the suggestions of CBSE;

(d) whether Government has issued any advisory to States for taking steps in this direction; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Central Government has taken various steps to reduce curriculum load and the weight of school bags. The National Council of Educational Research and Training

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(NCERT) has not recommended any text book for early childhood education. It has recommended only two books (Language and Mathematics) for classes I and II and three books for Classes III to V (Language, Environmental Studies and Mathematics). NCERT has also made available all their textbooks for free access through the web (epathshala.nic.in) and mobile devices. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has directed all its affiliated schools to ensure that students do not carry school bags till Class II and has also restricted the number of books to be prescribed in class I to VIII. In its latest circular dated 12th September, 2016, it has advised all its affiliated schools to take all possible measures to keep the weight of school bag under control.

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

(d) and (e) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Government to take appropriate measures to reduce the weight of schools bags of the children studying in their schools.

Girls enrolled in primary schools

2016. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the data of girls enrolled in primary schools across socio-economic groups of SC/ST, minorities and in rural-urban areas during the previous three years, State-wise;

(b) the schemes, measures and incentives implemented by the Ministry aimed at enhancing girls' participation and ensuring their retention in education; and

(c) whether the Ministry is taking any other steps to reduce the gender disparity so as to achieve better gender parity index and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State wise data of girls enrolled in primary schools across socio-economic groups of SC/ST, minorities and in rural-urban areas during the previous three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The centrally sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) supports States/UTs in universalizing elementary education, including girls' education. Under, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan targeted interventions for girl children include the following:-

- Opening of schools in the neighbourhood as defined by the State.
- Residential hostel buildings (KGBVs) for children in habitations un-served by regular schools and also for children without adult protection.
- Recruitment of additional teachers, with emphasis on recruitment of female teachers.
- Provision of free text-books to children
- Uniforms to all girls, SC, ST and BPL children
- Provision of girls toilets in schools
- Teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) have been opened in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) where the female rural literacy is below the national average to provide for residential upper primary schools for (a) girls who are unable to go to regular schools, (b) out of school girls in the 10+ age group who are unable to complete primary school, (c) younger girls of migratory populations in difficult areas of scattered habitations that do not qualify for primary/upper primary schools. Among these girls, 75% reservation for girls belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), other Backward Classe (OBC) and minority communities is provided. In respect of the remaining 25% priority is given to girls from Below Poverty Lines (BPL) families. 3603 KGBVs have been made operational with an enrolment of 3.66 lakh girls.

At primary level (Classes I-V) the share of girl's enrolment was 47.79% in 2005-2006, which has risen to 48.21% in 2015-16 (*Source U-DISE 2015-16*). Further, the gender parity index has reached 0.93 at the primary level and 0.95 upper primary levels as per U-DISE 2015-16.

Statement

(A) *State-wise data of girls enrolled in primary schools across socio-economic groups of SC/ST, minorities and in rural-urban areas during the previous three years*

Percentage of Girls Enrolment at Primary Level : All Management

Sl. No	State/UT	Total Girls			SC			ST		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	48.94	49.2	49.08	0.00	0.00	62.50	48.26	48.41	49.42
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48.5	48.35	48.17	48.87	48.81	48.86	48.22	48.50	48.57
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	48.96	48.94	48.84	46.00	44.94	46.86	49.43	49.41	49.26
4.	Assam	49.66	49.6	49.57	49.34	49.51	49.61	49.75	49.78	49.55
5.	Bihar	49.47	49.42	49.44	48.79	48.78	48.77	48.97	48.77	48.67
6.	Chandigarh	46.81	46.64	46.74	44.50	44.79	45.30	46.94	48.63	45.45
7.	Chhattisgarh	48.97	48.86	48.86	49.31	49.13	49.23	48.92	48.82	48.82
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46.63	46.69	46.94	43.17	47.71	48.80	48.68	48.84	48.94
9.	Daman and Diu	45.66	45.74	46.23	43.97	44.12	45.32	46.96	46.93	47.59
10.	Delhi	46.45	46.57	46.62	46.90	47.74	47.60	44.93	46.32	45.18
11.	Goa	47.98	48.04	47.99	49.80	48.15	47.63	49.55	49.73	49.30

12.	Gujarat	46.65	46.78	46.97	47.34	47.40	47.53	47.76	47.85	47.89
13.	Haryana	45.71	45.57	45.44	47.39	47.39	47.61	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47.59	47.72	47.7	48.87	48.92	48.93	48.50	48.68	48.52
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	47.66	47.67	47.8	47.01	47.09	46.94	47.79	47.75	47.73
16.	Jharkhand	48.99	48.95	48.93	48.93	48.89	49.05	49.00	48.95	48.98
17.	Karnataka	48.38	48.44	48.44	48.55	48.79	48.84	48.53	48.63	48.73
18.	Kerala	48.77	48.83	48.87	48.59	48.77	48.72	48.16	48.00	48.39
19.	Lakshadweep	48.31	49.19	48.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.41	49.06	48.49
20.	Madhya Pradesh	47.74	47.41	47.3	47.62	47.23	47.32	47.83	47.52	47.46
21.	Maharashtra	47.05	47.03	46.94	48.15	48.12	48.07	47.98	48.17	48.30
22.	Manipur	49.87	49.38	49.39	51.12	50.74	50.10	49.07	49.19	49.08
23.	Meghalaya	50.08	49.94	49.88	46.44	49.66	47.90	50.12	49.93	49.92
24.	Mizoram	48.3	48.17	48.24	49.52	47.64	45.96	48.31	48.19	48.28
25.	Nagaland	49.09	48.79	48.83	67.01	41.64	48.08	49.28	49.17	49.20
26.	Odisha	48.29	48.26	48.33	48.74	48.67	48.73	48.66	48.75	48.90
27.	Puducherry	48.7	48.69	48.67	48.68	48.66	48.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	45.15	45.33	45.38	47.00	47.21	47.23	51.49	43.31	45.41
29.	Rajasthan	46.59	46.33	46.47	46.69	46.46	46.59	46.42	46.30	46.43
30.	Sikkim	47.74	47.27	47.05	48.52	47.99	49.12	45.98	45.61	45.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
31.	Tamil Nadu	48.65	48.71	48.78	48.89	48.91	48.90	47.85	47.73	47.55
32.	Telangana	--	48.42	48.29	-	48.81	48.78	-	47.77	47.65
33.	Tripura	49.02	48.95	48.88	48.78	48.62	48.63	48.95	48.91	49.01
34.	Uttar Pradesh	48.59	48.78	48.81	48.45	48.75	48.81	48.58	48.76	48.82
35.	Uttarakhand	47.3	47.19	47.18	48.31	48.34	48.17	48.63	48.14	48.26
36.	West Bengal	49.18	49.01	48.98	48.67	48.60	48.63	49.21	49.04	49.07
	ALL STATES	48.2	48.19	48.21	48.31	48.38	48.43	48.34	48.28	48.30

(B) State-wise data of girls enrolled in primary schools across socio-economic groups of SC/ST, minorities and in rural-urban areas during the previous three years.

Percentage of Girls Enrolment at Primary Level : All Management

Sl. No	State/UT	Muslim			Rural			Urban		
		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	51.05	49.93	48.89	49.03	49.46	49.53	48.74	48.65	48.41
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49.83	49.06	48.25	48.81	48.81	48.75	47.88	47.27	46.82
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.13	47.42	48.58	48.91	48.92	48.67	49.16	49.03	49.38
4.	Assam	49.84	49.82	49.88	49.68	49.62	49.63	49.38	49.28	48.99

5. Bihar	50.61	50.98	50.78	49.50	49.52	49.59	48.97	48.08	47.58
6. Chandigarh	46.40	45.65	45.91	50.71	49.83	50.60	46.36	46.16	46.21
7. Chhattisgarh	46.00	45.53	46.33	49.22	49.15	49.16	47.89	47.70	47.67
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	46.77	46.05	47.73	47.32	47.61	47.72	45.23	44.87	45.34
9. Daman and Diu	45.28	45.90	44.99	45.78	45.41	45.79	45.45	46.26	46.91
10. Delhi	47.73	48.59	48.29	45.07	44.74	47.07	46.48	46.60	46.61
11. Goa	47.77	48.37	48.22	47.84	47.98	47.86	48.18	48.13	48.18
12. Gujarat	48.08	48.37	47.94	47.24	47.46	47.63	45.45	45.46	45.72
13. Haryana	47.18	47.68	46.92	46.45	46.32	46.16	44.11	44.09	44.16
14. Himachal Pradesh	43.72	47.04	47.92	47.95	48.11	48.09	44.94	44.97	45.03
15. Jammu and Kashmir	48.50	48.60	48.63	47.86	47.91	48.04	46.86	46.75	46.85
16. Jharkhand	49.84	49.80	49.92	49.23	49.24	49.18	47.46	47.22	47.40
17. Karnataka	49.46	49.27	49.25	48.52	48.77	48.85	48.16	47.92	47.81
18. Kerala	48.73	48.86	48.95	48.53	48.56	48.61	49.68	49.82	49.68
19. Lakshadweep	48.60	49.15	48.29	48.52	49.31	48.55	47.68	48.75	48.64
20. Madhya Pradesh	48.69	48.01	48.14	48.21	47.99	48.04	46.43	45.90	45.45
21. Maharashtra	49.03	48.81	48.61	47.49	47.47	47.35	46.49	46.48	46.44
22. Manipur	49.96	49.61	49.79	49.95	49.58	49.59	49.53	48.62	48.67
23. Meghalaya	51.11	50.96	50.36	49.94	49.75	49.65	51.13	51.38	51.66

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
24.	Mizoram	45.54	44.85	44.55	47.92	47.48	47.63	48.78	49.16	49.13
25.	Nagaland	43.76	45.80	44.70	49.22	48.90	48.93	48.83	48.58	48.63
26.	Odisha	48.42	48.83	48.38	48.42	48.41	48.51	47.34	47.26	47.18
27.	Puducherry	48.02	48.23	48.39	45.64	47.98	48.24	51.45	49.25	49.00
28.	Punjab	46.35	46.30	46.39	45.41	45.58	45.74	44.68	44.92	44.83
29.	Rajasthan	46.51	45.44	46.33	47.15	46.94	47.02	44.54	44.26	44.62
30.	Sikkim	47.87	48.06	47.07	47.68	47.16	46.93	48.10	47.76	47.54
31.	Tamil Nadu	48.81	49.03	49.07	48.64	48.66	48.68	48.67	48.79	48.93
32.	Telangana	-	49.85	49.91	-	48.61	48.50	-	48.14	48.04
33.	Tripura	49.04	49.75	48.54	49.08	48.95	48.93	48.70	48.95	48.63
34.	Uttar Pradesh	48.63	48.24	48.44	48.72	48.89	48.94	47.88	48.17	48.13
35.	Uttarakhand	47.81	46.89	47.26	47.64	47.48	47.45	46.04	46.19	46.28
36.	West Bengal	49.62	49.38	49.33	49.08	48.92	48.85	49.71	49.53	49.70
ALL STATES		49.12	49.02	49.05	48.53	48.55	48.59	47.15	47.07	47.05

Source: UDISE

Discrepancies in format of questions for entrance exams

2017. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there have been discrepancies in formats and questions of various entrance exams like NEET, CLAT, etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any measures to check procedural flaws in conducting of entrance tests throughout the country and to bring greater transparency; and
- (d) 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) The Ministry of Human Resource Development gets various entrance examinations conducted through the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), such as, National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test-NEET (UG), Joint Entrance Examination (Main), Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET), University Grants Commission-National Eligibility Test (UGC-NET). There have been no reports of any discrepancy in the formats and questions of these examinations.

(c) and (d) CBSE is holding these examinations for long. It has developed a well settled and robust system imbued with transparency.

Deputing of teachers from urban to rural areas

†2018. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering about deputing teachers of urban areas into rural areas in view of shortage of teachers in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the steps taken by Government 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 HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However, the Central Government through the flagship programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan at secondary level, provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

The 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 norm for PTR is 30:1 and at the upper primary level it is 35:1. As per the UDISE 2015-16, the PTR at national level for elementary schools for rural and urban areas is 25:1 and 26:1 respectively, which is better than the norm laid down in the RTE Act, 2009. As per RMSA framework, PTR norm at secondary level is 30:1. As per UDISE 2015-16, the PTR at Secondary Level for rural areas and urban areas is 28:1 and 26:1 respectively, which is better than the norms.

Further, the Central Government has issued advisories to the States and UTs for redeployment of teachers in order to ensure that all school teachers spend adequate time serving in rural areas through a transparent policy.

Committee on deemed university

†2019. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to form a Committee on deemed universities;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard till date; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the Judgment Order dated 03.11.2017 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal Nos. 17869-17870/2017, this Ministry has constituted a Committee to examine the issues in the distance education offered by Higher Educational Institutions especially pertaining to technical education and its allied fields, and also to suggest a road map for strengthening and setting up of oversight and regulatory mechanism on the institutions offering distance education. The Committee has also been asked to suggest oversight mechanism to regulate the Deemed to be Universities.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Interest on education loan

†2020. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had decided that no interest on education loan would be charged from the students of weaker section of the society after the year 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that this work was entrusted to Canara Bank but the bank is indulging in large scale irregularities while implementing this order;

(d) whether the bank has issued orders to waive off such loans arbitrarily on choice basis; and

(e) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no such scheme which provides interest free education loans. However, there are several interest subsidy schemes on education loans for higher education, launched after the year 2009 such as:—

- (i) Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme provides full Interest Subsidy for a period of moratorium *i.e.* course period plus one year on educational loans taken by students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) with an annual parental income up to ₹ 4.5 lakh, from Scheduled Banks under the Model Educational Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA) for pursuing any of the approved courses of studies in technical and professional streams, from recognized institutes in India. After the moratorium period is over, the interest on the outstanding loan amount shall be paid by the student (operated by Ministry of Human Resource Development).
- (ii) Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies to meritorious OBC and EBC students (operated by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment).
- (iii) Padho Pardesh Scheme of interest subsidy on educational loan for overseas studies for students belonging to minority communities (operated by Ministry of Minority Affairs).

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Canara Bank is the Nodal Bank for the Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme of MHRD and the bank has not indulged in any irregularities while administering the scheme.

(d) and (e) Canara Bank has not issued any orders to waive off education loans.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu

2021. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any requests from Members of Parliament and others to open more Kendriya Vidyalayas in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the details of the steps, if any, taken by Government on those requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

(b) KVS has informed that it has received 6 proposals under the sponsorship of the State Government and 3 proposals under the sponsor ship of para-military forces/Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) for opening of new KVs in Tamil Nadu. The details are as under:—

Proposals received from State Government (6)	Tirunelveli, Vellore, Krishnagiri, Theni, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai,
Proposals received from para-military forces/MHA (3)	ITBP-Idayapatti and Shivgangai; BSF-Kittampalayam

KVS has further informed that some Members of Parliament have also raised requests for opening of new KVs at different locations in the State of Tamil Nadu, the details of which are as under:—

Names of Hon'ble Members of Parliament	Location
Shri NR Govindarajar,	Bhavani.
Shri V. Sathyabama.	
Shri S.R. Jeyadurai.	Thoothukudi.

Names of Hon'ble Members of Parliament	Location
Shrimati K. Maragatham Kumaravel, Dr. Udit Raj, Shri Dushyant Chautala.	Kancheepuram
Shri Thol. Thirumaavalavan, Shri M. Chandrakshi.	Chidambaram and Ariyalur
Shri K. Sugumar.	Pollachi
Shri C. Rajendran.	Sholinganallur and Velachery
Dr. K. Kamraj.	Salem
Shri A.K.S Vijayan.	Nagapattinam
Shri Ravneet Singh, Smt. M. Vasanthi.	Tenkasi and Rajapalayam
Shri S. Rajendran, Dr. (Prof.) Kirit P. Solanki, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma, Shri Ramesh Bidhuri.	Villupuram
Shri T.G. Venkatesh Babu.	North Chennai
Shri R.K. Bharathimohan.	Kumbakonam and Mayiladuthurai

(c) Consequent upon issuance of guidelines by the Government of India, regarding selection of sites/locations for projects/institutions/schemes under the “Challenge Method”, all proposals for opening of new KVs will henceforth be considered in accordance with these guidelines.

Faculty posts lying vacant

2022. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the New Central Universities have more than fifty per cent of the faculty posts vacant;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that in IITs also more than 35 per cent of post are lying vacant;

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

(e) what remedial measures are adopted to fill up the faculties?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The details of faculty posts lying vacant in new Central Universities and IITs as on 01.04.2017 and 01.09.2017 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The main reasons for the shortage of faculty in Central Universities and IITs, includes:

- (i) The establishment of new CEFIs and their operation from temporary campuses.
- (ii) The slow pace of development of permanent campus of the newly established CEFIs.
- (iii) The lack of space in temporary campuses to expand academic activities.
- (iv) The remoteness of the new locations of some of the CFEIs.
- (v) Non-availability of suitable candidates.
- (vi) Arising of vacancies and filling them up with suitable, qualified candidates is a continuous process.

Vacancies at various levels occur in due to retirements, resignations, deaths, deputations, expansion and opening of new institutions. Therefore, occurrence and filling up the vacancies is an ongoing and continuous process. So far as Central Universities are concerned, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and UGC have taken various steps in this regard:

- (i) In order to meet the situation arising out of shortage of teachers in universities and other teaching Institutions and the consequent vacant positions therein, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Educational Institutions has already been enhanced to 65 years w.e.f. 23.3.2007.
- (ii) Besides, subject to availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers can also be re-employed on contract appointment beyond the age of 65 years and upto the age of 70 years.
- (iii) 5 Visitor's nominees have been provided to all CUs for Selection Committees of teachers in order to expedite the recruitment process.
- (iv) The UGC is funding 66 Human Resource Development Centre (HRDCs) functioning from the campuses of various Universities in the country for imparting Orientation and Refresher training to teachers in Higher Educational Institutions.
- (v) UGC also framed the guidelines for empanelment of Adjunct-Faculty in Universities and Colleges. These guidelines enable Higher Educational

Institutions to access the eminent teachers and researchers who have completed their formal association with University/College, to participate in teaching, to collaborate and to stimulate research activities for quality research at M.Phil and Ph. D. levels, and to play mentoring and inspirational role.

- (vi) Further, UGC initiated a scheme called Operation Faculty Recharge for augmenting the research and teaching resources of Universities to tackle the shortage of Faculty in University System.
- (vii) In UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010, it is clearly mentioned that all the sanctioned/approved posts in the university system shall be filled up on an urgent basis.

However, the onus to fill up the vacant teaching post lies with the Universities which are statutory Autonomous Bodies. In order to ensure that studies of students are not affected, Central universities are adopting different methods/process to address faculty shortages which *inter-alia*, include hiring *ad-hoc* Faculty, Guest Faculty, Contract Faculty and Re-employed.

For filling up of vacant teaching posts, the IITs have been taking measures to attract quality faculty, which include year-round open advertisements, invitation through search-cum-selection procedures to alumni/scientists/faculty, advertisements in international journals, and appointment of NRIs and PIOs to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty. In addition, Institutes are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty. The Government has also launched the Global Initiative for Academic Networks (GIAN) to enable foreign faculty to teach some courses in the higher educational institutions. Steps such as outstanding young faculty awards, mobility of faculty from one Central Educational Institute to another, and pay parity to faculty have also been taken to attract best faculty in these shortage of faculty, as the same is adequately compensated by the research scholars, contract, adjunct and visiting faculty.

Statement*Details of faculty posts lying vacant in new Central Universities and IIT's***I. The details of faculty posts in new Central Universities as on 01.04.2017.**

Sl. No.	Name of the New Central University	No. of sanctioned post	No. of vacant post.
1.	Central University of South Bihar	153	51
2.	Mahatma Gandhi Central University	140	73
3.	Central University of Gujarat	147	62
4.	Central University of Haryana	225	169
5.	Central University of H.P.	188	117
6.	Central University of Jammu	158	76
7.	Central University of Kashmir	152	87
8.	Central University of Jharkhand	171	87
9.	Central University of Karnataka	153	103
10.	Central University of Kerala	150	32
11.	Central University of Orissa	154	137
12.	Central University of Punjab	147	56
13.	Central University of Rajasthan	184	66
14.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	166	103

II. The details of faculty posts in IITs as on 01.09.2017.

Sl. No.	Name of IITs	No. of sanctioned post	No. of vacant post
1.	IIT Bombay	1017	279
2.	IIT Delhi	776	227
3.	IIT Guwahati	570	140
4.	IIT Kanpur	652	242
5.	IIT BHU	1199	283
6.	IIT Kharagpur	800	552
7.	IIT Madras	756	227
8.	IIT Roorkee	548	319
9.	IIT Bhubaneswar	147	30
10.	IIT Gandhinagar	140	32

Sl. No.	Name of IITs	No. of sanctioned post	No. of vacant post
11.	IIT Hyderabad	237	48
12.	IIT Indore	115	7
13.	IIT Jodhpur Rajasthan	90	28
14.	IIT Mandi	90	-16
15.	IIT Patna	140	33
16.	IIT Ropar	120	5
17.	IIT Tirupati	35	-9
18.	IIT Palakkad	36	-3
19.	IIT Jammu	19	17
20.	IIT Bhilai	24	10
21.	IIT Goa	17	13
22.	IIT Dharwad	23	15
23.	IIT(ISM) Dhanbad	455	162

National Achievement Survey, 2017

2023. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has conducted National Achievement Survey, 2017;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and aims and objective behind the move;
- (c) the number of students who had been covered under the survey;
- (d) whether NCERT had conducted similar survey earlier also;
- (e) if so, the outcome of the said survey; and
- (f) the other steps taken by Government to check the gaps in learning in Government and Government aided schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017 was conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) on 13th November, 2017. The learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from nearly 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. Students of Classes III and V were assessed on Reading Comprehension, Mathematics and Environmental

Studies and Class VIII students were assessed on Language, Maths, Science and Social Science. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by NCERT. Along with the test items, questionnaires pertaining to students, teachers and schools were also used. Based on the NAS results, the teachers can understand exactly the learning needs of students at different levels, required pedagogies for teachings, and how to measure and ensure that children have reached the required level.

(d) to (e) NCERT has conducted periodic national surveys of learning achievement of children in classes III, V and VIII. Four rounds of National Achievement Survey (NAS) for class V and three rounds for classes III and VIII have been conducted earlier. These surveys reveal improvement in learning achievement levels of pupils, in identified subjects from first round to fourth round. Similarly, NCERT has also conducted the NAS at class X. However, only first round of NAS has been conducted at class X level.

A web based application has been developed for generating the district-wise learning report cards for NAS to reflect the disaggregated and detailed learning levels and to identify the gaps in learning outcomes at district level.

(f) In order to focus on quality education, the Central Rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. Learning outcomes are assessment standards indicating the expected levels of learning that children should achieve for that class. These indicators can be used as check points to assess learning at different points of time. The Learning Outcomes for each class at elementary stage in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science have been finalized and shared with all States and UTs.

The Central Government through the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supports States/UTs to improve quality of education at elementary and secondary level, respectively. Under these schemes, the State Governments and UT Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve quality of education, teaching standards, including regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, recruitment of additional teachers for improving pupil teacher ratio, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, Maths and Science kits, Lab equipment, special teaching for learning enhancement, ICT facilities in schools, introduction of vocational education component at the secondary level, infrastructural strengthening of schools, etc.

Corruption cases of IFFCO and KRIBHCO under CBI

2024. SARDAR BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is investigating cases of corruption against top management of IFFCO and KRIBHCO for quite some time;

(b) if so, the details of such cases against top officers of IFFCO and KRIBHCO, case-wise;

(c) whether the Central Vigilance Commission is also investigating cases of corruption against Managing Director and other Directors of IFFCO and KRIBHCO; and

(d) if so, the details and the status thereof, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) CBI has registered 4 cases including 3 Regular Cases (RCs) and 1 Preliminary Enquiry (PE) against 3 officers and unknown officials of IFFCO and KRIBHCO during the last 3 years viz. 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017 as on 30.11.2017. Out of these 4 cases the PE No. AC1 2014A 0002 dated 13.02.2014 registered in 2014 was converted into RC AC1 2015A 0002 dated 06.05.2015 in 2015 which the CBI is investigating. In addition, charge-sheets have been filed in the court in following 2 RCs.

Sl. No.	Case No. (RCs), Date of Registration and Section of law
1.	RC0062014A0017-ACB Lucknow Dt. 15.05.2014 U/s 7 of PC Act, 1988
2.	RC 3(A)/2016-CBI/Cochin Dt. 21.03.2016 U/s 120 B r/w 420 IPC and Sec. 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of PC Act, 1988

The Central Vigilance Commission generally does not investigate cases on its own. It monitors investigation of cases registered by CBI under PC Act.

Status of employees of NCM

2025. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM) are covered by all the rules and regulations including pensions, gratuity and leave

encashment, at par with the other Central Government employees; and

(b) 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 conditions of service of the employees of the National Commission for Minorities are regulated by the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 and the Rules framed thereunder. The Ministry of Minorities Affairs has informed that the employees of National Commission for Minorities are being granted all the benefits including pension, gratuity and leave encashment at par with the Central Government employees. However, co-terminus employees are not given pension and gratuity.

Introduction of Indian Medical Civil Service

†2026. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing number of All India Civil Services;

(b) whether Government is proposing to introduce Indian Medical Civil Service or whether any such proposal has been received; and

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Three (Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service).

(b) and (c) Based on the recommendations of the Cadre Review Committee, the Central Government has sought views of all States/UT Governments on the proposal for creation of All India Medical Services.

Disciplinary proceedings against IAS officers

2027. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many IAS officers are currently facing disciplinary proceedings and investigations by Central and State investigating agencies;

(b) in how many such cases, FIR have been registered and after investigation chargesheets have been filed;

(c) how many IAS officers have been retired by Government by invoking Rule 16(3) of the AIS (DCRB) Rules, 1958 since 2014; and

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) with respect of the above, the position of IAS officers belonging to Jharkhand cadre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Central Government is the competent authority to initiate disciplinary proceedings against IAS officers for misconducts while working in the affairs of Government of India. The Central Government is also the competent authority in respect of disciplinary proceedings initiated by the State Government where subsequent to inquiry, a major penalty has been proposed. There are 36 disciplinary proceeding against IAS officers (State and Central cases) currently in progress at various stages.

The Central Government also considers proposals for sanction for prosecution against IAS Officers for offences under P.C. Act, 1988, subsequent to completion of investigation and filing of chargesheet. In the past one year 8 cases for prosecution sanction have been granted by the Central Government.

(b) The information is not maintained centrally.

(c) and (d) DoPT in exercise of powers conferred under sub-rule 3 of the Rule 16 of the All India Services (Death-cum-retirement Benefits) Rules 1958 has prematurely retired, in public interest, 4(four) IAS officers since 2014. None of the officers belong to the Jharkhand Cadre.

As per report of the State Government, 3 IAS officers belonging to Jharkhand cadre are currently facing disciplinary proceedings for misconducts while working in the affairs of the State Government.

Anomalies in implementation of 6th CPC

2028. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the issues of anomalies in implementation of 6th Central Pay Commission (CPC) have been sorted out;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the number of such cases/complaints yet to be resolved;

(c) whether anomalies in implementation of 7th CPC is also under consideration of Government;

(d) whether the Ministry has taken up with the Ministry of Finance to sort out these anomalies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these anomalies would be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A National Anomaly Committee, comprising 8 members from the Official-Side and 12 members from the Staff-Side was set up to settle the anomalies arising out of the implementation of the recommendations of the 6th Central Pay Commission.

There were five (5) meetings of the National Anomaly Committee where 55 anomalies were settled out of total 59 anomalies which were raised. The remaining 4 anomalies are pending for finalisation.

(c) to (e) A National Anomaly Committee comprising 9 members from the Official-Side and 13 members from the Staff-Side has been constituted to discuss the anomalies arising out of the implementation of the recommendations of the 7th Central Pay Commission. An agenda consisting of 18 items has been received from the Staff-Side for discussion which is under examination for convening the first meeting of the Committee.

Task force on increasing exports

2029. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating on constituting a Task Force to look into increasing the exports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) An Expert Task Force has been constituted with the NITI Aayog Vice Chairman, Dr. Rajiv Kumar, as its Chairperson to provide a major thrust to job creation by enhancing India's exports.

(b) Composition of the Task Force is given as under:

1. Vice Chairman NITI Aayog – Chairperson
2. CEO, NITI Aayog – Member
3. Secretary, Department of Commerce – Member
4. Secretary, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion – Member
5. Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs – Member
6. Secretary, Ministry of Textiles – Member

7. Shri Rajeev Kher, former Secretary, Department of Commerce – Member
8. Shri Ajit Ranade, Chief Economist, Aditya Birla Group
9. Shri Praveen Chakravarty, Senior Fellow, IDFC Institute
10. Dr. Jayanta Roy, formerly of The World Bank – Member
11. Shri Harish Ahuja, MD, Shahi Exports – Member
12. Shri D. Shivakumar, Chairman and CEO, PepsiCo, India – Member
13. Shri Sunil Vachani, Executive Chairman, Dixon Electronics – Member
14. Shri Dipak Deva, CEO, Kuoni Travels, former President WTTDC
15. Shri Dhiraj Nayyar, OSD, NITI Aayog – Convener

The Terms of Reference of the Task Force is as under:–

1. To propose a comprehensive action plan to alleviate under-employment and low wages by boosting India's exports in key labour-intensive sectors.
2. To recommend sector-specific policy interventions in key employment-intensive sectors like apparel, leather and footwear and electronics.
3. To recommend measures to enhance trade in services which have high employment potential like tourism, education and health.
4. To identify key macroeconomic factors constraining exports and suggest ways in which to address these constraints.
5. To assess the effectiveness of existing schemes to promote exports.
6. To address issues related to logistics, export credits and trade facilitation.
7. To suggest ways to enhance the availability of data on trade such that it is reliable, globally comparable and timely, particularly with respect to trade in services.
8. To make recommendations on any other matters referred to the Task Force by the Government of India.

Working group on nutrition

2030. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the NITI Aayog has recently constituted a working group on nutrition;

(b) if so, who are the members of this group along with their institutional affiliations and qualifications;

(c) what was the process of selecting members of this group;

(d) whether the members were required to sign a “No conflict of interest” statement before they make any recommendations;

(e) what are the terms of reference for this group; and

(f) whether this working group had any meeting and if so, the details thereof and what have been the proceedings of the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. NITI Aayog has constituted a Working Group on Nutrition. The Notification Order of this Group, along with institutional affiliations is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Subsequently, a few other members were co-opted in the Group and their details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The Members of the Group were selected based on their expertise on the subject and in a manner that they represented academics, experts, national and international civil society organizations, practitioners and private sector representatives. The Group was thereafter notified, with the approval of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog.

(d) No, Sir. The Members were not required to sign a “No conflict of interest” statement before they made any recommendations. However, at the outset of the first meeting of the group, held on 16th October, 2017, the Chairperson asked all the members to declare conflict of interest and all members declared a statement on the same. NITI Aayog firmly believes in the principle of “No conflict of interest”, as clearly highlighted in the National Nutrition Strategy, released by NITI Aayog in September, 2017 and available on the NITI Aayog website at: http://niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document_publication/Nutrition_Strategy_Booklet.pdf

(e) The Terms of Reference for the Group as provided in the Notification are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(f) Yes, Sir. A meeting of the Working Group was held on 16th October, 2017. The group in its first meeting brainstormed on new and innovative ideas on Nutrition and heard voices of all stakeholders on all issues in order to develop policy approaches in the best public interests.

Statement-I

Notification regarding constitution of working group on nutrition alongwith institutional affiliations and the terms of reference for the group

No.NA/SW/1-7(1)/2017-WCD

Government of India

NITI Aayog

Sansad Marg, New Delhi.

The 26th September, 2017.

Office Memorandum

Subject: Constitution of Working Group on Nutrition.

NITI Aayog proposes to reach out for fresh ideas for a New India by 2022 on improving the Nutrition sector. It also seeks inputs on monitoring, effectively implementing and scaling up existing Government schemes, etc. in the Nutrition sector. In view of this, the undersigned is directed to state that NITI Aayog has constituted a Working Group on Nutrition with the following composition:

1. Dr Vinod Kumar Paul (Chair), Member, NITI Aayog
2. Shri Alok Kumar Adviser, Nutrition
3. Dr. Rajesh Kumar, JS (ICDS), MoWCD
4. Dr. Soumya Swaminathan, DG, ICMR
5. Dr. B Sesikera, National Institute of Nutrition (NIN)
6. Dr. T Longvah, National Institute of Nutrition (NIN)
7. Shri Pawan Agarwal, CEO, FSSAI
8. Dr. M.K. Bhan, Former Secretary, Department of Biotechnology
9. Dr. Prema Ramachandran, Nutrition Foundation of India
10. Shri Basanta Kumar Kar, CEO, Coalition for Food and Nutrition Security
11. Dr. Purnima Menon, IFPRI
12. Dr. Rajan Sankar, Tata Trust
13. Dr. Manjula Singh, Children's Investment Fund Foundation
14. Dr. Yasmin Ali Haque, Representative- India, UNICEF
15. Ms. Rekha Sinha, Director, International Institute of Life Sciences
16. Dr. Luke Coutinho, Expert- Nutritionist
17. Mr. Sameer Maheshwari, Founder, Healthkart

18. Mr. Nilesh Jain, Founder and Director, Picostone Technologies
19. Shri Amod Kanth, General Secretary, Prayas
20. Mr. Alok Ranjan, Country Lead, Nutrition, BMGF
21. Representative, World Bank
22. Prof. Anura Kurpad, St John's Medical College, Bangalore

Terms of Reference for Expert Group on Nutrition:—

1. To **provide** intellectual inputs and guidance to the Division, as per requirements.
2. To **review** the existing approach, strategies and priorities, on-going policies and programmes for Nutrition.
3. To **highlight** emerging issues and challenges with a special focus on the most vulnerable and deprived sections of the society.
4. To **recommend**, where necessary, corrective measures, conceptual frameworks, alternative strategies, priorities, policies and programmes to accelerate the achievement of nutrition goals.

Functioning

1. The Chair may co-opt other Experts and constitute Sub-Groups for specific tasks.
2. The Committee may take up any other issues, which it considers relevant.
3. The expenditure on TA/DA of officials of the Committee will be borne by their respective Ministry/Department of Central/State Government as per rules of entitlement applicable to them.
4. TA/DA for non-officials will be borne by NITI Aayog.

This issues with the approval of Competent Authority.

Sd-

(Anamika Singh)

Deputy Secretary

Tele: 23351139.

To

1. Dr. Vinod Kumar Paul (Chair), Member, NITI Aayog
2. Shri Alok Kumar Adviser, Nutrition
3. Dr. Rajesh Kumar, JS (ICDS), MoWCD

4. Dr. Soumya Swaminathan, DG, ICMR
5. Dr. B Sesikeran, National Institute of Nutrition (NIN)
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20. Mr. Alok Ranjan, Country Lead, Nutrition, BMGF
21. Representative, World Bank
22. Prof. Anura Kurpad, St John's Medical College, Bangalore

Statement-II

List of Co-opted members in the working group on nutrition

1. Prof. C. S. Pandav, Former Head, Centre for Community Medicine, AIIMS
2. Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
3. Shri Raj Kumar Bhandari
4. Ms. Naiyya Saggi
5. Mr. S. B. Agnihotri, IIT Mumbai
6. Ms. V. Ramani

Poverty eliminations working group

†2031. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a poverty elimination working group was set-up by NITI Aayog with an objective of making India poverty free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether terms of reference for poverty elimination included the outlining of a pragmatic definition of poverty and making suggestions for improvements in strategies and programmes of poverty elimination including the existing programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Pursuant to the decision taken in the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister on 8th February, 2015, a Task Force on Elimination of Poverty in India was constituted by NITI Aayog on 16th March, 2015 under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog with the following terms of reference:

(i) To coordinate and develop synergy with the Central Ministries and State Governments Task Forces.

(ii) To develop working definition of poverty.

(iii) To prepare a roadmap for elimination of poverty.

(iv) To suggest strategies and anti-poverty programmes including reform of the existing ones.

(v) To identify successful anti-poverty programmes from which all states and UTs can learn,

(vi) Any other relevant measures.

(d) The report of the Task Force was submitted to Prime Minister's Office on 11th July, 2016.

Women entrepreneurship centres

2032. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog is proposing to open Women Entrepreneurship Centres to assist women in their projects;

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether it has earmarked ₹ 10,000 crore for the sole purpose of offering support to women entrepreneurs;

(c) whether it has selected Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh for setting up of a regional centre;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what steps would be taken to assist women entrepreneurs in Visakhapatnam, Srikakulam and Vizianagaram in Andhra Pradesh through financial support and mentorship?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) It has been decided to set up a Women's Entrepreneurship Cell in NITI Aayog.

(b) No, Sir (c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) Question does not arise.

Resources for achievement of SDGs

2033. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 745 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st December, 2017 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry has undertaken an assessment of resources needed to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of manner in which the Ministry proposes to raise the resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) India's National Development Agenda is mirrored in the SDGs. The National Development Agenda is implemented through a comprehensive array of programmes and schemes, e.g. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural/Urban Livelihoods Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Health Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission, etc. NITI Aayog has mapped out Centrally Sponsored programmes/schemes according to the SDGs and associated targets. Similarly, at the State level, State governments are aligning their schemes and programmes according to SDGs. All these programmes and schemes have dedicated budget allocations, which are optimized in keeping with the requirements and availability of resources.

NITI Aayog has conducted 18 National and Regional Consultations on SDGs and their implementation strategies involving Central Ministries, State Governments, civil society organisations, academia, international organisations and other stakeholders to improve knowledge and awareness. A Task Force has also been constituted to periodically review the progress in the achievement of SDGs. NITI Aayog is regularly reviewing progress on SDGs with the senior officials of State/UT Governments.

Funds under APID for Chhattisgarh

†2034. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been constant reduction in allocation of funds under Purchase/Fitting of Assisting Machines/Devices (APID) Scheme for disabled persons in Chhattisgarh from 2014-15 to 2017-18;

(b) the details of funds released under the scheme during the said period; and

(c) whether less amount of funds released for the State during these years has adversely impacted the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Under the Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances (ADIP), *grants-in-aid* are released to various Implementing Agencies *viz.* Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)/National Institutes/Composite Regional Centres (CRCs)/District Disability Rehabilitation Centres/Indian Red Cross Societies/Non Government Organisations etc. for distribution of aids and assistive devices to needy Divyangjan throughout the country as per availability of funds under the Scheme. *Grants-in-aid* is released to District Disability Rehabilitation Centres/Indian Red Cross Societies/Non Government Organisations etc., on the proposals recommended by the State Governments/UTs concerned. The release of funds in a particular State depends upon the proposals received and availability of funds under the Scheme. Reduction in release of funds is due to non-receipt of proposals from the State Government of Chhattisgarh during these years.

Details of funds utilised by ALIMCO and other implementing agencies and beneficiaries covered in the State of Chhattisgarh under the scheme during the last three years and current year 2017-18 are as under:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Year	Funds utilised	Beneficiaries covered
2014-15	449.16 lakh	4961
2015-16	425.03 lakh	4092
2016-17	297.76 lakh	4034
2017-18	76.54 lakh	1462
(As on 30.11.2017)		

(c) There is no adverse impact on the number of beneficiaries covered as in each completed year the number of beneficiaries covered remained above 4000.

Funds under discretion of minister

2035. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any funds for financial assistance under the discretion of the Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria being adopted for providing assistance under this scheme; and

(d) total funds earmarked, the number of beneficiaries assisted and the amount released under this scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) Details and criteria adopted for providing assistance is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) Details of total funds earmarked, the number of beneficiaries assisted and amount released under this scheme during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Details and Criteria adopted for grant of financial assistance under Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment (HMSJE)'s Discretionary Fund

1. Grants may be sanctioned out of Hon'ble Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment Minister (HMSJE)'s Discretionary fund for providing financial assistance to the following:—

(i) Individuals/Institutions engaged in promotion of welfare of SCs, OBCs, Rehabilitation of the Physically Handicapped Persons, victims

of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, Old-age persons, De-notified and Nomadic Tribes, Transgender and beggars and any other welfare activity falling within the purview of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

- (ii) Children belonging to SCs/ OBCs, DNT, Transgender, physically handicapped persons and having scored first division (*i.e.* $\geq 60\%$) in the preceding examination in respect of education (technical or non-technical) and whose parents are no more or whose parent's income does not exceed ₹ 1,00,000/- per year, further applicant has to give sufficient and satisfactory proof about how he/she proposes to arrange for additional/total funds required to complete the course (for the purpose of this assistance, the child should not be in the receipt of any scholarship from any Department of the Central or State Governments—(an undertaking for the same has to be furnished as mentioned in the application form).
- (iii) Individuals/families belonging to SCs, OBCs, De-notified and Nomadic Tribes, Transgender, Handicapped Persons, Victims of Drug Abuse and Alcoholism, Old age persons and Physically Handicapped Persons for their medical treatment or for the purpose of their rehabilitation by providing assistance in starting their business venture so as to enable them to earn livelihood on their own where income of such of the individuals/families does not exceed ₹ 1,00,000/- per year.

Note: The assistance from this fund **will not** be provided for

- (i) Marriage/Re-marriage of self/relative;
 - (ii) Construction of house;
 - (iii) Meeting daily needs;
 - (iv) Payment of Bank Loans;
 - (v) Court Cases;
 - (vi) Acquiring assets wholly or substantially;
 - (vii) Disbursement of funds to private individuals as charity.
2. All grants shall be made at the discretion of the Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment under orders given personally in writing. Further, Hon'ble Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment may relax one or more conditions and purpose, stipulated under the guidelines for sanction of grants and may sanction fund to the applicant in deserving case.

3. The amount of grant given to an individual shall not ordinarily exceed ₹ 20,000/- during any one financial year. In special circumstances, larger amounts may be given for reasons considered adequate by the HMSJE, but limited to the multiples of ₹ 5,000/-, subject however, to a maximum of ₹ 40,000/- during one financial year.
4. General Conditions:—
 - (i) All grants made shall be of non-recurring nature and no recurring liability shall be undertaken.
 - (ii) Grant will be available only once in a financial year and the subsequent requests in a financial year will not be entertained.
 - (iii) Grant will be available only for one member of the family for a maximum of two times.
 - (iv) It is the sole discretion of the HMSJE to grant or reject any application received for financial assistance out of the Discretionary Fund of the HMSJE.
5. Grants will not ordinarily be given to individuals/institutions where grants or aids for the same purpose or object have been made or refused by any of the following authorities:—
 - (i) Vice President of India;
 - (ii) Member of Council of Ministers of the Government of India, State Government and Governments of Union Territories;
 - (iii) Cabinet Secretary to the Government of India;
 - (iv) Ministries/Departments of the Central Government/State Government/ Union Territories; and
 - (v) Any other authority under the Central Government/State Government/ Union Territories.

The applicant is required to furnish an undertaking to this effect as prescribed in application form (Annexure).

6. Procedure for disbursement of fund:
 - (i) The payment shall be made by NEFT to the beneficiary's bank account given by applicant along with their application.
 - (ii) The Head of Department shall be Controlling Officer of the Discretionary Fund of HMSJE.
 - (iii) The Section responsible for issue of the sanction, shall maintain a statement of sanctions in Form-I, annexed to these Rules, in which all

the disbursements sanctioned by the HMSJE out of his Discretionary Fund shall be serially entered into and the balance shown from time to time.

- (iv) The DDO shall maintain a register of all transactions as soon as the Payment is made.
 - (v) The Controlling Officer shall periodically inspect the register of sanctions.
7. All applicants are required to furnish the following requisite documents essentially:—
- (i) self-attested copies of BPL Card or income proof;
 - (ii) proof of residence address;
 - (iii) proof of identity;
 - (iv) SCs/OBCs/DNTs/disability certificate or certificate from rehabilitation centre for victims of drug abuse or alcoholism;
 - (v) Proof of age (in case applying for financial assistance for old age persons)
 - (vi) Estimate for medical treatment from a recognized hospital/health institute (in case financial assistance is required for medical treatment),
 - (vii) copies of the documents in support of the purpose for which the request for financial assistance may be sought etc.

List of documents has been mentioned in the application form itself and applicants may be requested to tick the documents enclosed with the application. In addition to the above, furnishing of ECS mandate form (enclosed with the application form) after getting it duly verified by the authorities of the bank in which the applicant holds his bank account, is mandatory.

If applicant submits the application without necessary documents, his/her application may be put on hold and may be requested to furnish the requisite documents with the approval of the controlling officer of Discretionary Fund of HMSJE.

Note: All documents required to be attached with the application form should be either in English or Hindi. If any document issued in any regional language, the same may be translated into Hindi or English. The translated version is to be attested by the BDO/SDM/any Gazetted officer/School Principal of the concerned area or any other competent authority to do so. In such cases, both the self-certified copies of the original documents and of translated version need to be attached.

Statement-II

Details of total funds earmarked, the number of beneficiaries assisted and amount released under this scheme during last three years

Year	Budget Allocation	Amount Released	No. of Beneficiaries
2014-15	Nil	Nil	Nil
2015-16	4,00,000/-	3,92,400/-	33
2016-17	4,00,000/-	4,00,000/-	24
2017-18	4,00,000/-	3,10,000/-	28

(As on 31st Dec, 2017)

Advertisement for Post-Matric scholarship in news papers

†2036. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the News Papers in which the information of post-matric scholarship was published before academic session during the last three years by the Central Government, State-wise and year- wise and the languages in which it was published; and

(b) the details of amount of post-matric scholarship at all the higher levels of education and since when the said amount is being provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC and SC students studying in India the scholarships are awarded through the State Government/UT Administration to which the applicant belongs for study in recognized institutions. The State Government/ Union Territory Administration give coverage of the details of the scheme through different mode of media and invites applications from eligible students. The features of the scheme are also broadcast by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment through radio channels of All India Radio on the programme 'Sawarati Jaye Jeewan ki Rahen'.

(b) The following rates of maintenance under the scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students are effective from 2010 and for OBC students from 2011:

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(in ₹)

Category	Hosteller				Day Scholar			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
SC	1200	820	570	380	550	530	300	230
OBC	750	510	400	260	350	335	210	160

Besides above, compulsory non-refundable fee, study tour charges and book bank allowances etc, are also provided to the students.

External members in complaints committees

2037. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any measures to build a framework to ensure that unbiased and minimum number of external members are made part of complaints committees in every school, college and workplace and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government has taken any measures to incentivize the students and workplace victims to lodge a complaint before the internal/external complaint committee members and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The mandate of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is to implement the schemes of educational, economic and social empowerment of Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Classes, Senior citizens, victims of substance abuse and Transgender persons and Persons with various forms of disabilities. However, as per Section 4 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prosecution, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 provides for constitution of a Committee to be known as the Internal Complaint Committee by the employer. The Act has a provision for one external member in the Committee under clause (c) of Sub-Section (2) of Section 4. The provisions of this Act are applicable to all the Workplaces or administrative units including School, Colleges. Section 26 of the Act contains a provision of penalty upon the employer for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act.

(b) It is also stated that the Government has notified University Grants Commission (Prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women employees and students in higher educational institutions) Regulations, 2015. The clause 5 of the Regulations provides for responsibility of Internal Complaint

Committee to display prominently the contact details of the authorities of concerned committees and also to protect the safety of the Complainant by not divulging the person's identity and provide the mandatory relief by way of sanctioned leave or relaxation of attendance requirement or transfer to another department or supervisor as required during the pendency of the complaint or also provide for the transfer of the offender.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has taken the following measures to incentivize the students and workplace victims to lodge a complaint:

- (a) A complaint box is maintained at every work place.
- (b) On-line complaint mechanism has also been introduced through KVS website.
- (c) The complaints, if any, received even from family members/relatives are also given due cognizance.
- (d) In all training programmes a component of gender sensitization is kept in modules to bring awareness among the trainees.

Plans to make country beggar free

†2038. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beggars are also included under the targeted groups identified by the Ministry and various programmes are being implemented by the Central Government for the social, educational and economic development and welfare of this group;

(b) whether Government possesses authentic information regarding number of these beggars and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether the number of beggars has significantly come down in the country during the last three years; and

(d) whether Government is working on any specific plan to make the country beggar free?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) As per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India and under serial no. 9 of State List, the subject matter of "Relief of the disabled and unemployable" comes under the purview of State List.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As per available information, 20 States and 2 Union Territories have either enacted their own Anti-Beggary Legislation or adopted legislations enacted by other States/UTs. Presently, there is no scheme of the Central Government on Beggary. National Consultation Meetings were held with the representatives of Central/State Governments, NGOs, Institutes and Individuals Experts in the field of Beggary. In these meetings, it was *inter alia* recommended to explore the feasibility of framing a Central Scheme for rehabilitation of beggars. Accordingly, a Scheme for Protection, Care and Rehabilitation of beggars is under formulation which has, *inter alia*, provision for providing skill development training to the able bodies beggars.

(b) As per information available with Registrar General of India (RGI), there are 4,13,670 beggars, vagrants etc. in the country as per Census 2011. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) There is no authentic data available in this regard.

(d) Ministry of Women and Child Development has informed that the Ministry is implementing a centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (now “Child Protection Services”) for children in need of care and protection (CNCP). CNCP are defined under section 2(14) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) respectively. As per Section 2(14)(ii) of JJ Act, a child who is found working in contravention of labour laws for the time being in force or is found begging, or living on the street is included as a “child in need of care and protection”. The primary responsibility in execution of the JJ Act lies with the State Governments/UTs. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for, *inter alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). The scheme provides institutional care through CCIs. As a rehabilitative measures in these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or Civil Society. The Scheme also provides for family based non- institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is in process of formulation of a Scheme for Protection, Care and Rehabilitation of Beggars.

Statement*State-wise details of Beggars, Vagrants etc. in India as per Census 2011*

ST Code	India/State/UT	Beggars, Vagrants etc.		
		Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	India	413670	221673	191997
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	4134	2550	1584
2.	Himachal Pradesh	809	504	305
3.	Punjab	7939	5197	2742
4.	Chandigarh	121	87	34
5.	Uttarakhand	3320	2374	946
6.	Haryana	8682	6504	2178
7.	NCT of Delhi	2187	1343	844
8.	Rajasthan	25853	15271	10582
9.	Uttar Pradesh	65835	41859	23976
10.	Bihar	29723	14842	14881
11.	Sikkim	68	46	22
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	114	59	55
13.	Nagaland	124	65	59
14.	Manipur	263	117	146
15.	Mizoram	53	33	20
16.	Tripura	1490	607	883
17.	Meghalaya	396	172	224
18.	Assam	22116	7269	14847
19.	West Bengal	81244	33086	48158
20.	Jharkhand	10819	5522	5297
21.	Odisha	17965	9981	7984
22.	Chhattisgarh	10198	4995	5203
23.	Madhya Pradesh	28695	17506	11189
24.	Gujarat	13445	8549	4896
25.	Daman and Diu	22	15	7

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19	7	12
27.	Maharashtra	24307	14020	10287
28.	Andhra Pradesh	30218	16264	13954
29.	Karnataka	12270	6436	5834
30.	Goa	247	131	116
31.	Lakshadweep	2	0	2
32.	Kerala	4023	2397	1626
33.	Tamil Nadu	6814	3789	3025
34.	Puducherry	99	54	45
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56	22	34

Skill development through NSCFDC

2039. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken through the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) for developing the skills of Scheduled Caste youth particularly in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the details of youth who are profitably employed after skill development training organised by NSCFDC during the last three years in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSCFDC) is a Central Public Sector Enterprise under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India. NSCFDC sponsors Skill Development Training Programmes for implementation in various States including Tamil Nadu, for developing the skills and providing employment opportunities to unemployed youths belonging to the Scheduled Castes living below Double the Poverty Line (DPL) (presently, annual family income upto ₹ 98,000 in rural areas and ₹ 1,20,000 in urban areas).

Under NSCFDC's scheme of skill development, 100% course fee and stipend @ ₹ 1500/- per month for non-residential training is provided to the trainees. All NSCFDC sponsored skill training programmes are National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant and conform to the Common Norms for Skill Development Schemes.

(b) The number of persons provided skill development training in the State of Tamil Nadu and details of employment (Wage/Self) during the last three years is as given below:—

Financial Year	No. of Persons trained	Employment		
		Wage Employed	Self Employed	Total
2014-15	708	295	236	531
2015-16	1,213	542	136	678
2016-17	1,213	950	83	1,033
TOTAL	3,134	1,787	455	2,242

Implementation of Jadhav guidelines for allocation of funds

2040. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance directives issued on 23rd August, 2016, to follow Jadhav guidelines for allocation of proportionate funds for SC or ST welfare schemes, 4.63 per cent for SCs and 2.39 per cent for STs, are implemented;

(b) in what manner it has been done; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) to (c) As per the Expenditure Budget Statement 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 52392.55 crore and ₹ 31919.5 crore has been allocated under the Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes which is 20.20% and 10.74% respectively of the total allocation for Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Centrally Sector Schemes of the identified schemes of the identified Ministries/Departments.

The allocation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been worked out keeping the percentage of allocation by the Ministries/Departments prescribed as per the guidelines of Dr. Narendra Jadhav Committee constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission.

Empowering Disabled Persons

2041. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) whether Government has adopted Incheon Strategy to empower persons with disability, as per UN Objective;

(b) if so, the present status thereof and the details of action taken since 2012 towards fulfilment of UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disability; and

(c) the plan proposal of Government for achieving the '2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL): (a) and (b) The Governments of Asia Pacific region at the High Level Inter-Governmental meeting held in Incheon, Korea from 29th October-2nd November, 2012 adopted the Ministerial Declaration on the Asian and Pacific Decade of Persons with Disabilities, 2013-2022 and the Incheon Strategy “to Make the Right Real” for persons with disabilities in Asia and the Pacific. India was a party to this Declaration and Incheon Strategy. The Incheon Strategy mainly builds on the United Nations Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). It sets out ten goals to make the rights real for persons with disabilities which relate to reduction in poverty and enhancing work and employment prospects, promoting participation in political process and decision making, creation of barrier free environment, strengthening social protection, promoting early intervention and education of children with disabilities, ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment, promoting disability-inclusive disaster risk reduction and management, improving the reliability and comparability of disability data, accelerating ratification and implementation of UNCRPD and harmonise National Laws and promoting sub-regional, regional and interregional cooperation.

The Government has taken many steps for implementation of the Incheon Strategy. With a view to streamline the law in line with the UNCRPD, the Government has enacted the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPwD) Act, 2016. The Act provides various rights and entitlements in line with the provisions of UNCRPD. The Act also focuses on promoting inclusive education, social security, employment opportunities for persons with disabilities besides laying thrust on creation of barrier free environment. It mandates State Governments to take necessary steps in this direction. Moreover the Government has also launched the Accessible India Campaign on 3rd December, 2015 to create barrier free environment in built environment, transportation system and information and communication technology ecosystem. The Ministry has also launched the National Action Plan for Skill Development with a view to impart skill training for persons with disabilities to enhance their scope of employability both in public and private sector. The Government also implements various poverty alleviation programmes in collaboration with Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Urban Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. The RPwD Act, 2016

mandates allocation of 5% of the fund for persons with disabilities in all poverty alleviation programmes. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare also implements various programmes for early detection and prevention of disability. The Government has drawn a dedicated Standard Operating Procedure On Disaster Management for Persons with Disabilities.

(c) According to NITI Aayog, India's National Development Agenda is mirrored in the Sustainable Development Goals. The National Development Agenda is implemented through a comprehensive array of programmes and schemes, *e.g.* Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, DeendayaJ Antyodaya Yojana-National Rural/Urban Livelihoods Mission, Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, National Health Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission, etc.

As mentioned above, NITI Aayog has mapped out Centrally Sponsored programmes/schemes according to the SDGs and associated targets. Similarly, at the State level, State Governments align their schemes and programmes according to the SDGs and associated targets. All these programmes and schemes have dedicated budget allocations, which are optimised in keeping with the requirements and availability of resources.

Waiving of loans by NHFDC for handicapped beneficiaries

2042. SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a vast majority of handicapped beneficiaries who have availed self employment and education loans at low interest rates from the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC) directly or indirectly find it very difficult to repay their loans owing to severe financial constraints;

(b) if so, whether Government would consider full waiver of existing balance amount in their loan accounts in the case of those beneficiaries who are dead; and

(c) whether Government would also consider waiving the balance amount in the accounts of all BPL loanees, subject to norms prescribed by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) NHFDC provides concessional credit to Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) for self employment and for pursuing higher education through the State Government nominated channelizing agencies (SCA) and Partner Banks which have signed agreements with it.

Till date, 74% of total loan given by NHFDC has been repaid along with interest.

(b) and (c) There is no proposal under consideration of the Government for full waiver of existing balance amount in the loan accounts of beneficiaries who are dead and/or all BPL loanees.

NGO funding and its auditing

2043. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of NGOs registered and in operation under the Ministry currently;

(b) the details of funds provided for running such NGOs during the last two years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the accounts of such NGOs are audited annually by the authorized CAs empanelled with the Ministry or privately;

(d) if not, what is the procedure for such auditing; and

(e) the actions proposed against NGOs who do not follow the norms and do not maintain their accounts and get audits done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry launched an NGO portal *viz.* [www.ngograntssje@gov\(.\)in](http://www.ngograntssje@gov.in) for mandatory online submission and processing of GIA applications *w.e.f.* 01.04.2014. Total number of NGOs registered as on 01.01.2018 are 15162 and out of which 6334 are in operation.

(b) The details of funds provided to NGOs during last two years and current year, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) to (e) The accounts of NGOs are audited by chartered accountants as per the guidelines of the schemes. However, Ministry has not authorized/empanelled any specific chartered accountant for the purpose. After release of grants-in-aid to NGOs, the final accounts for a financial year are required to be rendered by them with utilization certificate and audited accounts signed by a chartered accountant within six months of the close of the financial year. In case the NGOs (i) do not get their accounts audited (ii) do not follow the norms, and (iii) do not maintain their accounts properly then no further grants-in-aid is released to the organization. Also, the Ministry can initiate action to blacklist such organization and take legal action for recovery of funds released to them.

Statement

*Details of funds released to the NGOs Scheme-wise/State-wise during
2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18.*

**(A) Name of Scheme: Grants in Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for
welfare of Scheduled Castes** (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42.20	647.71	\$
2.	Assam	7.29	24.94	\$
3.	Delhi	3346.52	280.62	\$
4.	Gujarat	1.06	0.00	\$
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6.88	180.50	\$
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	13.54	16.07	\$
7.	Karnataka	407.30	0.00	\$
8.	Madhya Pradesh	5.86	0.00	\$
9.	Maharashtra	460.67	90.62	\$
10.	Manipur	4.05	0.00	\$
11.	Odisha	76.20	0.00	\$
12.	Rajasthan	359.42	10.51	\$
13.	Tamil Nadu	50.18	55.28	\$
14.	Telangana	46.95	12.43	\$
15.	Uttar Pradesh	149.66	29.18	\$
16.	West Bengal	11.99	0.00	\$

\$: Funds have not been released to NGOs so far.

**(B) Name of Scheme: Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)
[For Both Girls and Boys Hostels]** (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Assam	84.80	0.00	75.81
2.	Haryana	232.28	244.17	269.89
3.	Himachal Pradesh	378.54	60.00	0.00
4.	Maharashtra	242.99	155.79	170.55
5.	Manipur	188.60	271.54	272.00
6.	Odisha	80.00	53.73	133.73

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
7.	Punjab	95.24	171.58	0.00
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	126.46
9.	Tripura	100.00	57.50	157.50

(C) Name of Scheme: Grants-in-Aid to NGOs/PSUs under the Scheme of Assistance for Skill Development for Other Backward Classes, Denotified Tribes and Economically Backward Classes [Assistance to Voluntary Organisations working for Welfare of OBCs] (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	201-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Assam	0.56	0.00	0.00
2.	Delhi	454.49	879.06	1000.00
3.	Gujarat	3.10	0.00	0.00
4.	Maharashtra	29.21	6.47	0.00
5.	Manipur	1.70	4.53	0.00
6.	Odisha	0.00	1.83	0.00
7.	Rajasthan	15.55	6.93	0.00
8.	Uttarakhand	1.54	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		502.15	898.82	1000.00

(D) Name of Scheme: Integrated Programme for Older Persons (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	389.02	647.71	269.95
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.13	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	186.41	180.50	58.70
4.	Bihar	4.43	16.07	13.37
5.	Chhattisgarh	13.85	0.00	4.49
6.	Delhi	60.91	90.62	96.69
7.	Gujarat	0.00	10.51	11.76
8.	Haryana	45.86	55.28	39.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11.99	29.18	8.40

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
10.	Karnataka	386.18	280.62	211.66
11.	Kerala	16.62	24.94	8.10
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29.20	12.43	11.29
13.	Maharashtra	291.38	239.32	195.27
14.	Manipur	252.02	186.94	83.67
15.	Mizoram	3.77	0.54	5.89
16.	Nagaland	8.10	0.00	9.34
17.	Odisha	324.40	774.04	251.19
18.	Punjab	18.26	12.51	5.08
19.	Rajasthan	16.44	2.24	8.45
20.	Tamil Nadu	469.98	639.69	190.31
21.	Telangana	47.24	112.93	77.66
22.	Tripura	8.67	14.07	9.62
23.	Uttar Pradesh	40.08	107.29	56.65
24.	Uttarakhand	12.12	54.69	20.59
25.	West Bengal	120.00	206.55	120.80

(E) Name of Scheme: Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	68.13	152.89	109.32
2.	Assam	98.79	145.26	188.87
3.	Bihar	77.16	140.80	121.12
4.	Chhattisgarh	16.67	13.64	7.90
5.	Delhi	206.78	190.97	60.59
6.	Gujarat	26.13	113.21	37.53
7.	Haryana	85.31	85.31	53.51
8.	Himachal Pradesh	24.96	32.75	0.14

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.97	20.04	0
10.	Jharkhand	0.00	3.90	0
11.	Karnataka	265.87	393.76	110.49
12.	Kerala	162.84	377.71	176.09
13.	Madhya Pradesh	146.12	143.19	73.97
14.	Maharashtra	707.78	625.67	619.99
15.	Manipur	313.71	276.04	321.20
16.	Meghalaya	6.87	0	5.17
17.	Mizoram	116.54	139.07	42.67
18.	Nagaland	40.46	46.39	30.80
19.	Odisha	386.18	569.25	231.36
20.	Puducherry	1.35	2.02	8.11
21.	Punjab	169.89	76.12	45.20
22.	Rajasthan	176.38	127.49	180.85
23.	Sikkim	9.31	7.77	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	234.64	411.95	175.65
25.	Telangana	29.80	101.44	54.69
26.	Uttar Pradesh	130.05	296.45	187.29
27.	Uttarakhand	21.08	30.53	29.94
28.	West Bengal	87.23	146.45	57.84

(F) Name of Scheme: Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fittings of Aids/Appliances (ADIP Scheme) (₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15.00	-	\$
2.	Assam	-	48.74	
3.	Delhi	-	19.50	
4.	Gujarat	45.75	55.75	
5.	Karnataka	11.30	-	
6.	Madhya Pradesh	13.85	30.00	

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
7.	Maharashtra	-	68.75	
8.	Odisha	-	50.00	
9.	Punjab	29.93	39.86	
10.	Rajasthan	100.00	504.00	
11.	Uttar Pradesh	8.00	-	

\$ No funds have been released to NGOs so far during the year 2017-18.

(G) Name of Scheme: Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	937.24	763.14	680.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	9.64	0
3.	Assam	156.81	94.01	45.82
4.	Bihar	55.2	25.16	64.74
5.	Chhattisgarh	32.88	17.51	12.06
6.	Delhi	77.62	82.16	142.33
7.	Goa	10.09	4.89	0
8.	Gujarat	63.45	32.2	37.15
9.	Haryana	121.77	116.24	86.05
10.	Himachal Pradesh	8.79	24.16	20.86
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	19.46	3.25	0
12.	Jharkhand	7.3	0.94	0
13.	Karnataka	102.82	96.73	72.32
14.	Kerala	567.05	446.16	375.31
15.	Madhya Pradesh	135.14	99.75	112.79
16.	Maharashtra	250.45	221.47	191.46
17.	Manipur	225.11	270.91	210.27
18.	Meghalaya	36.61	65.16	22.14
19.	Mizoram	23.93	7.38	10.54
20.	Odisha	363.29	329.31	280.5
21.	Puducherry	7.18	7.16	14.77

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
22.	Punjab	119	68.95	53.81
23.	Rajasthan	101.66	136.12	130.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	68.89	98.77	157.84
25.	Telangana	850.13	700.88	445.55
26.	Tripura	8.44	12.09	1.41
27.	Uttar Pradesh	463.42	376.19	356.01
28.	Uttarakhand	50.88	28.01	26.52
29.	West Bengal	143.43	361.66	236.19

Plan for eradication of begging on streets

2044. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any concrete plan for eradication of street begging by women and children in towns and cities which projects an adverse image of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these street beggars could be rehabilitated to earn livelihood in a dignified manner under any of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Women and Child Development has informed that the Ministry is implementing a centrally sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (now “Child Protection Services”) for children in need of care and protection (CNCP). CNCP are defined under section 2(14) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) respectively. As per Section 2(14)(ii) of JJ Act, a child who is found working in contravention of labour laws for the time being in force or is found begging, or living on the street is included as a “child in need of care and protection”. The primary responsibility in execution of the JJ Act lies with the State Governments/UTs. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations for, *inter alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child

Care Institutions (CCIs). The scheme, provides institutional care through CCIs. As a rehabilitative measures in these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or Civil Society. The Scheme also provides for family based non-institutional care through adoption, sponsorship and foster-care.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is in process of formulation of a Scheme for Protection, Care and Rehabilitation of Beggars.

Accessibility of public places to differently abled persons

2045. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to make more public places accessible to differently abled persons under the Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan;

(b) whether during the last three years any Government buildings have been identified for not being disabled friendly in Rajasthan;

(c) whether Government received any proposal from that State Government for making Governing buildings more disabled friendly; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon, including the financial allocations made for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Under the Sugmaya Bharat Abhiyan, to make more public places accessible to differently abled persons, Government is enhancing the proportion of accessible Government Buildings, Airports, public Transport system and railway stations.

(b) to (d) During the last three years, under Sugamya Bharat Abhiyan, 90 State Government buildings at Jaipur were identified which were not disabled friendly. Access Audit of these 90 Buildings was conducted through Access Auditors M/s Svayam and the report sent to the State Government. Financial Proposals for 90 buildings have been received from the State Government of Rajasthan and an amount of Rupees Fifty Crore Eighty Four Lakh Forty Thousand has been sanctioned out of which an amount of Rupees Thirty Eight Crore Thirteen Lakh has been released, for creation of barrier free environment during 2017-18. The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of buildings to be made barrier free and financial allocations
made for the purpose*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Building/Place at Jaipur	Amount
1.	Collector Office, Jaipur	32.57
2.	Mini Secretariat, Jaipur	70.07
3.	Session Court, Jaipur	
	(a) Metro Court	128.65
	(b) District Curt	50.34
4.	Rajya Bhima avm Pravdhayi Nidhi Vibhag Bhawan, Jaipur	50.05
5.	Bhrashtachar Nirodhak Burean, (ACB) Jalana, Jaipur	29.54
6.	Police Mukhyalaya Bhawan (PHQ), Jaipur	130.3
7.	Rajasthan Parivahan Vibhalag), Jaipur	26.99
8.	HCM-RIPA (OTS), Jaipur	75.45
9.	Commissioner, RTI, OTS, Jaipur	9.56
10.	Settlement Office (Viman Bhawan) Jaipur	5.19
11.	Circuit House, Jaipur	18.19
12.	Znana Hospital Jaipur	140
13.	Kanwantiya Hospital, Jaipur	51.55
14.	Udyog Bhawan, Jaipur	65
15.	Vitta Bhawan, Jaipur	71.27
16.	Kar Bhawan, Head Quarter, Jaipur	27.32
17.	SMS Medical College, Jaipur	126.25
18.	SMS Hospital, Jaipur	1032
19.	J.K. Lon Hospital, Jaipur	218.91
20.	Government Dispensary Sardar Patel Marg, Jaipur	10.54
21.	Satellite Hospital Sethi Colony, Jaipur	16.88
22.	Mahila Chikitsalaya, Jaipur	147.84
23.	Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj Sansthan JLN Marg, Jaipur	68.42
24.	State Library Building, JLN Marg, Jaipur	20.38
25.	Rajasthan Pathya Pustak Mandal Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur	37.71

Sl. No.	Name of the Building/Place at Jaipur	Amount
26.	Police Thana Shyam Nagar, Jaipur	4.52
27.	Police Thana Sodala, Jaipur	7.26
28.	Police Thana Mansarover, Jaipur	6.29
29.	Police Thana Vidhyakpuri, Jaipur	1.84
30.	Police Thana Vidhyadhar, Jaipur	20.75
31.	Police Thana Manak Chowk, Jaipur	2.27
32.	Police Thana Ashok, Jaipur	11.79
33.	Police Thana Mahesh Nagar, Jaipur	4.96
34.	Police Thana Vaishali Nagar, Jaipur	4.07
35.	Karalaya Mahila Nagar Nigam (Mahila Ayog) Lal Kothi, Jaipur	14.08
36.	Mahila Adhikarita Vibhag, Jaipur	17.31
37.	Mansik Vimandit Shikshan Prashishan Kendra, Jaipur	21.66
38.	Nehru Sakar Bhawan, Jaipur	74.54
39.	Police Thana Malviya Nagar, Jaipur	13.43
40.	University Maharaja College, Jaipur	98.45
41.	University Maharani College, Jaipur	78.18
42.	Krishi Pant Bhawan, Jaipur	132.67
43.	Main Building of Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur	141.24
44.	Grah Vibhag (Outer Parking, Canteen, Reception etc.) of Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur	53.07
45.	Mantralaya Bhawan of Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur	33.64
46.	Suchna Avam Jan Sampark Vibhag, of Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur	15.83
47.	Panchayat Raj/Lokayukt Bhawan of Rajasthan Secretariat, Jaipur	28.92
48.	Yojana Bhawan, Jaipur	69.82
49.	University's Commerce College, JLN Marg, Jaipur	67.07
50.	Jan Swasthya Abhiyantriki Vibhag (PHED), Hasanpura, Jaipur	3.24
51.	Central Bus Stand, Jaipur	13.79

Sl. No.	Name of the Building/Place at Jaipur	Amount
52.	Delux Depot Bus Stand, Jaipur	5.81
53.	Vaishali Nagar Bus Stand, Jaipur	7.03
54.	Vidhadhar Nagar Bus Stand, Jaipur	3.41
55.	Mukhyalaya Bus Stand, Jaipur	20.33
56.	Sanganer Bus Stand at Tonk Road, Near Kumbha Marg, Jaipur	3.27
57.	Housing Bound, Jaipur	31.7
58.	Jaipur Development Authority, Jaipur	125.27
59.	Water Resources Deptt. (Irrigation), JLN Marg, Jaipur	44.23
60.	Commercial Taxation Deptt. Jhalana Doongri, Jaipur	83
61.	Swayatt Shasan Bibhagh, Jamna Lal Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur	10.38
62.	Rajasthan Paryatan Vikas Nigam Building, Railway Station, Jaipur	8.9
63.	Vidhyut Bhawan, Jaipur	75.33
64.	RIICO Building Tilak Marg C-Scheme, Jaipur	17.1
65.	Pant Krishi Bhawan, Jaipur	72.98
66.	Food and Supply Building Rajasthan Sectt., Jaipur	46.9
67.	RSLDC, Jhalana, Jaipur	8.32
68.	Shiksha Sankul Mukhya Bhawan, JLN Marg, Jaipur	369.00
69.	Rajasthan Rajya Pradushan Nityantran Mandal, Jhalana, Jaipur	16.63
70.	School of Arts Shiksha Sankul, Jaipur	37.42
71.	Open School Karyalya Shiksha, Sankul Parishar, Jaipur	13.63
72.	Yuva Kendra Sawai Mansingh Stadium, Jaipur	5.35
73.	Van Bhawan, Jhalana, Jaipur	74.72
74.	RICEM, Jaipur	38.66
75.	Motidungari Zone Nagar, Jaipur	4.97
76.	Vidhyadhar Nagar Zone Nagar Nigam, Jaipur	5.15
77.	Amer Zone Nagar Nigam, Jaipur	6.15
78.	Sanganer Zone Nagar Nigam, Jaipur	2.32

Sl. No.	Name of the Building/Place at Jaipur	Amount
79.	Hawa Mahal (East) Zone Nagar Nigam, Jaipur	4.97
80.	Hawa Mahal (West) Zone Nagar Nigam, Jaipur	5.88
81.	Civil Line Zone Nagar Nigam, Jaipur	11.24
82.	Mansarovar Zone Nagar Nigam, Jaipur	1.91
83.	Police Station Amer, Jaipur	2.69
84.	Rajasthan University Law College, Jaipur (Mukhya Mahavidhyalya)	38.05
85.	Rajasthan University Pustakalaya Vibhag, Jaipur	39.53
86.	Rajasthan University Vigyaan Vibhag, Jaipur	60.23
87.	Rajasthan University Administration Bhawan, Jaipur	24.32
88.	Karyalaya Nagar Nigam Lal Kothi, Jaipur	115.83
89.	Police Station Sanganer, Jaipur	2.17
90.	Rajasthan University Hindi Vibhag Jaipur Ground Floor and 1st Floor	38.22
TOTAL Amount Sanctioned		5084.40
Amount released as 1st Installment		2420.00
Additional Amount released as part of 1st Installment		1393.00
Balance amount to be released as 2nd Installment		1271.40

Foundation stone of NISD building in Dwarka

†2046. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the date when the foundation stone of NISD building in Dwarka, New Delhi was laid;

(b) whether this land was full of thousands of green trees;

(c) if so, whether the permission to cut the trees was taken, if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken against the persons responsible therefor;

(d) whether the wood of trees cut has been given to any cremation house or sold out; and

(e) if so, the details of amount along with the account of Government in which it has been deposited?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Foundation Stone of the NISD Building in Dwarka, New Delhi was laid by the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment on 5th November, 2015.

(b) As per the information received from CPWD, the plot was covered with shrubs, vegetation, and small bushes only and was accumulated with some debris. The plot was not covered with green trees.

(c) to (e) Question do not arise.

Electricity subsidy to SC and ST farmers

2047. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to increase the subsidy amount and maximum age limit from 55 years to 65 years for electricity subsidy for SC and ST farmers;

(b) whether Government intends to increase the subsidy amount of ₹ 10,000/- to ₹ 50,000/- for people of BPL families of SC and ST so as to provide benefits to more such families; and

(c) whether Government intends to release ₹ 60 crore during the financial year 2017-18 under Special Central Assistance for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) Electricity is a concurrent subject. Supply and distribution of electricity at affordable rate to all the consumers including farmers, in a State/UT falls within the purview of the respective State Government/State Power Utility. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various measures for improvement in power sector and to provide electricity at affordable rates. The State Government can give subsidy to any class of consumers including SC and ST farmers, to the extent they consider appropriate as per provision of section 65 of the Electricity Act, 2003 as well clause 8.3 of the Tariff Policy. There is no specific provision to give subsidized power to SC and ST farmers by the Union Government.

Under the Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan Scheme, the proposal to increase the subsidy amount is incorporated in the Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Memorandum to be appraised by the Competent Authority.

(c) The Budget allocation under Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP) during the financial year 2017-18 is ₹ 800.00 crore, out

of which, ₹ 488.74 crore has been released to States/UTs upto 31.12.2017 under SCA to SCSP.

Indigenous launching of satellites

2048. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the success of GSLV Mark-III has paved way for indigenously launching of our own communication satellites in the future without any foreign help;

(b) whether it would be a step ahead in the direction towards launching of satellites of other countries on commercial basis; and

(c) whether the funds generated through such commercial launches would help ISRO in funding and furthering its ongoing and future projects, if so, the details thereof and list of such projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The success of the first developmental flight of GSLV Mark III will enable indigenous launching up to 4 tonne class of communication satellites in the future.

(b) Yes, Sir. ISRO has been providing commercial launch services for earth observation satellites and small satellites onboard the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) through Antrix Corporation Limited since 1999. The successful launch of GSLV Mark III is a step ahead in building credibility in launching.

(c) ISRO has just completed one launch of GSLV-MK III. Next developmental launch is in first half of 2018. Some more launches of GSLV-MK III will be needed before GSLV MK III gets recognised internationally as a vehicle for transportation to space.

Milestone achieved by space technology

2049. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of milestone achieved by Indian space technology during recent years;

(b) whether there is any aim to achieve which is Internationally not achieved by the Indian Spacecraft;

(c) the status of Spacecraft for mars and whether it would reach at the schedule time to Mars; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) In the recent years ISRO has achieved major milestones as below:—

- In April 2016, Seven satellite constellation for Navigation system NavIC was established.
- In August 2016, first experimental mission of Scramjet engine towards realisation of Air Breathing system was successfully tested.
- In February 2017, 104 satellites were placed in a single launch.
- In May 2017, South Asia satellite was launched, which was a gift to neighbouring countries.
- In June 2017, GSLV Mk-III was launched successfully carrying GSAT 19 communication satellite.
- In June 2017, Cartosat satellite was launched successfully by PSLV C-38

(b) Indian Space Program has placed Astrosat, a multi wavelength observatory in August 2015. It observes universe in optical, Ultraviolet, low and high energy X-ray region of the electromagnetic spectrum, whereas most other scientific satellites are capable of observing a narrow range of wavelength band.

(c) and (d) Mars Orbiter Mission (MOM) is designed to orbit Mars. It is functioning well since it's positioning in Mars orbit in September 24, 2014. The designed mission life of MOM was six months but has successfully completed more than three years and is expected to function further. All Scientific payloads continue to perform well.

Recommendation by space agency forum

2050. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asia Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum has recommended that the established space agencies in the region should promote space applications, including rice crop monitoring, global rainfall monitoring, fire hotspot, haze monitoring and disaster management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what are the areas now the ISRO has been concentrating as far as the above said areas mentioned by Asia Pacific Regional Space Agency concerning the country are concerned;

(d) whether it is also a fact that ISRO shares the information it gathers with other neighbouring countries; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Space Applications Working Group, one of the four Working Groups of Asia Pacific Regional Space Agency Forum (APRSAF), has recommended to further promote space applications, including rice crop monitoring, global rainfall monitoring, fire hotspot, haze monitoring and disaster management, at the 24th session of APRSAF held at Bengaluru in November 2017.

(c) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is carrying out studies in the above said areas.

(d) and (e) ISRO shares the information with other neighbouring countries, in the event of disasters, through many programmes including Sentinel Asia (APRSAF's initiative for disaster management support), International Charter 'Space and Major Disasters', United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP), United Nations Platform for Space based Information for Disaster management and Emergency Response (UNSPIDER), COSPAS-SARSAT system for search and rescue operations, "Severe Thunderstorms: Observations and Regional Modeling (STORM)" programme of SAARC.

Private sector in space programme

2051. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the India Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is considering to open its doors to private sector;

(b) whether it has also issued a tender to the private industry for assembly, integration and testing of 30-35 satellites;

(c) whether it is also a fact that under this programme, 4-5 companies would be selected after evaluation and award parallel contracts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) ISRO has been working with the Indian Industries for a long time in realising its satellites and launch vehicles.

(b) to (d) An Expression of Interest (EOI) was floated for assembling, integration and testing of satellites involving private sector for building satellites of different mass. After technical evaluation of EOI, Request for Proposal (RFP) has been floated. Evaluation of RFP responses is under progress.

Commercial launching of satellite

2052. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries whose satellites have been commercially launched by ISRO so far;

(b) whether Government has earned any income from the said launches;

(c) if so, the details of income earned during the last three years, year-wise and country-wise;

(d) whether Government also launches satellites of private companies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As on date, Antrix Corporation Limited (Antrix), the commercial arm of Indian Space Research organisation (ISRO), has successfully launched 209 foreign satellites from 29 countries under a commercial arrangement.

The names of the countries whose satellites have been successfully launched include *viz.* Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Republic of Korea, Singapore, Slovakia, Switzerland, Turkey, UAE, UK and USA.

(b) and (c) During the last three years, starting from April 2014 till March 2017, Antrix has earned revenue of approx. 107 Million Euros and 4.5 Million USD in Foreign Exchange.

Year	Countries whose satellites were launched	Revenue earned by Antrix
2014-15	Canada, France, Germany, Singapore	18 M Euro
2015-16	Canada, Indonesia, Singapore, UK, USA	55 M Euro
2016-17	Algeria, Canada, Germany, Indonesia, Israel, The Netherlands, Kazakhstan, UAE, USA	34 M Euro and 4.5 M USD

(d) and (e) Antrix Corporation Limited has enabled launches of satellites belonging to many companies of various countries under a commercial arrangement. Some of the companies with whom such commercial launch service arrangements were executed include *viz.* Airbus Defense and Space, France; Comdev Ltd., Canada; Space Flight Laboratories, Canada; Surrey Satellite Technology Limited (SSTL), UK; ST Electronics, Singapore; Innovative Space Logistics, The Netherlands; Planet Inc, USA; Tyvak Inc, USA and Spaceflight Industries, USA.

Allocation for SCs/STs

2053. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the real allocation for direct development for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during 2017-18 in figures and as percentage of total allocation; and

(b) whether the Ministry has any monitoring mechanism to properly calculate, allocate and follow up the amount earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) As per Statement 10-A of the Budget Document for year 2017-18, allocation for welfare of Scheduled Castes is ₹ 52392.55 crore and allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes is ₹ 31919.51 crore respectively which are 20.20% and 10.74% of the total allocation for Central Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Centrally Sector Schemes (CSS) of the identified Schemes.

(b) Yes, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has developed an online web-portal *e-utthaan.gov.in* for monitoring of Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes. Similarly, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has developed the online web-portal *stcmis.gov.in* for monitoring of Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.

The Allocations to the different Ministries/Departments are based on a differentiated Ministry/Department-wise earmarking of Plan funds decided in the year 2010 by the erstwhile Planning Commission as per the details below:

Category	Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)		Tribal Sub Plan (TSP)	
	Obligation to Earmark	No. of Ministries/ Departments	Obligation to Earmark	No. of Ministries/ Departments
I	Nil	43	Nil	40
II	Less than 15%	10	Less than 7.5%	13
III	Between 15% and 16.2%	09	Between 7.5% and 8.2%	10
IV	More than 16.2%	06	More than 8.2%	05

Tribes facing problems in getting scheduled tribes certificate

2054. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding tribes facing problems in getting Scheduled Tribes (ST) certificates from State authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from State Governments including Kerala and Lakshadweep for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a number of recommendations for inclusion of tribes in the list of STs are still pending with Government for approval; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is the nodal Ministry for notification of a community as Scheduled Tribe under Article 342 of the Constitution. The list of Scheduled Tribes is State/UT specific. Concerned State Governments/UT Administrations are responsible for issuance of Scheduled Tribes (ST) certificates and verification of social status. Complaints received by Ministry of Tribal Affairs regarding issuance of ST certificate are forwarded to the concerned State Government/UT Administration for taking necessary action. Details of such complaints received are not maintained centrally. In pursuance of the judgement dated 2.9.1994 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of Kumari Madhuri Patil V/s Additional Commissioner, Tribal Development, Maharashtra (Civil Appeal No. 5854 of 1994), the Supreme Court has given directions regarding streamlining the procedure for issuance and verification of social status certificates. The instructions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court have been conveyed to all States/UTs for compliance.

(c) to (f) Details of number of proposals received by Government from States/UTs, including Kerala for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs are given in the Statement (*See below*). No proposal has been received from Lakshadweep Administration.

Government of India on 15.6.1999 (as further amended on 25.6.2002), has laid down modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other

modifications in Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Tribes (STs). According to these approved guidelines, only those claims that have been agreed to by the concerned State Government/UT Administration, the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (now National Commission for STs) will be taken up for consideration. Whenever representations are received in the Ministry for inclusion/exclusion of any community in/from the list of Scheduled Tribes of a State/UT, the Ministry forwards that representation to the concerned State Government/ U.T. Administration for recommendation as required under Article 342 of the Constitution. If the concerned State Government/UT recommends the proposal, then the same is sent to the Registrar General of India (RGI). The RGI, if satisfied with the recommendation of the State Government/UT, recommends the proposal to the Central Government. Thereafter, the Government refers the proposal to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for their recommendation. If the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes also recommends the case, the matter is processed for the decision of the Cabinet. Thereafter, the matter is put up before the Parliament in the form of a Bill to amend the Presidential Order. Cases for inclusion/exclusion which the State Government or the RGI or the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes does not support are rejected.

The proposals/recommendations received from State Governments/UT Administrations for inclusion of tribes/communities in the list of STs have been processed as per above mentioned extant modalities. As such, they are at various stages of processing.

Statement

Details of proposals received and which are under process for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs from States and UTs

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Proposals
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3	Assam	8
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	28
6	Goa	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
8.	Jharkhand	9
9.	Karnataka	9

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Proposals
10.	Kerala	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	7
12.	Manipur	2
13.	Odisha	16
14.	Punjab	1
15.	Sikkim	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	8
17.	Tripura	1
18.	Uttarakhand	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2
20.	West Bengal	3
21.	Puducherry	1

Tribal development projects in Madhya Pradesh

†2055. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of current status of action and expected action to be taken in coming days for the cases regarding the notification on restructuring of projects for strengthening the integrated tribal development project/Mada Pocket and sanctioning an amount of ₹ 2224.27 lakhs with reference to letter sent by the State Government of Madhya Pradesh vide letter No. F.23/2017, 3-25/880 dated 22.07.2017 with regard to setting up training centres at research centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): The Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted a proposal for constitution/reconstitution of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/MADA Pockets in Madhya Pradesh. Ministry of Tribal Affairs *vide* letter dated 2.11.2017 has requested the Government of Madhya Pradesh to furnish a consolidated proposal along with required data, some additional information and maps.

During 2014-15, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs had released an amount of ₹ 2500.00 lakh to Government of Madhya Pradesh for strengthening of Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDPs)/MADA pockets and other administrative units. However, during the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) meeting held on 13.6.2017 in Ministry of Tribal Affairs, the representative of Madhya Pradesh Government informed that an amount of ₹ 2279.57 lakh remained unspent due to delay in creation

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of ITDPs and sought permission of the PAC to allow these funds to be used for other interventions. The Committee asked the State Government to submit proposals for this amount during 2017-18 for consideration of Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

Accordingly, the Government of Madhya Pradesh *vide* letter No. F-23/2017/3-25/880 dated 27.07.2017 submitted a proposal of ₹ 4000.00 lakh for strengthening of training institutes in Madhya Pradesh and requested an amount of ₹ 2224.27 lakh during the year 2017-18, for this purpose. Some additional details in this regard have been sought from the State Government by this Ministry on 14.11.2017.

Grievances of tribals evicted from pollavaram dam

2056. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government has received numerous individual petitions from Scheduled Tribes complaining that due compensation and forest rights have not been given to them after being evicted for Polavaram Dam;

(b) the manner in which the Government proposes to take up the issue of Scheduled Tribes of Angaluru, Devaragundi, Mamidigondhi, Chegondapalli at Polavaram in Andhra Pradesh and denial of their rights;

(c) whether a nodal officer would be appointed particularly to raise their grievances with the competent authorities; and

(d) the pro-active steps proposed by Government to effectively address the grievous issues of unemployment created by displacement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal agency for matters relating to land acquisition. Acquisition of land for various projects is done by concerned State Governments/UT Administrations as per provisions laid down in the Land Rehabilitation Act, 1894 as well as under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013).

As per information obtained from the Government of Andhra Pradesh through the Department of Land Resources, land was acquired for construction of power House of Polavaram Project as per land Acquisition Act, 1894 and compensation for land and properties and R&R benefits were extended to both tribal and non-tribals prior to 2012 as per Andhra Pradesh Rehabilitation and Resettlement (AP R&R) Policy, 2005. Accordingly, compensations have been paid to the tribals of Angaluru, Devaragundi, Mamidigondhi, Chegondapalli at Polavaram.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed to extend all benefits as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1984 upto 31.12.2013 and as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) beyond this date.

(c) and (d) In accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 a National Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme, looking into issues related to displacement of people, payment of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, and the status of land acquisition. The provisions of employment under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 covers those whose land has been acquired after 31.12.2013.

Marketing of tribal goods

2057. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware about lack of facilities for marketing of goods produced by tribals;

(b) the steps taken for promotion of marketing of tribal goods in India and abroad; and

(c) the details regarding the steps taken during the last three years for promotion of tribal culture and heritage in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) The Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), a multi-State Cooperative Society under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, is promoting and marketing tribal products, tribal art and crafts within the country and abroad by providing marketing support to tribal products through its network of 31 retail outlets "TRIBES INDIA", 37 consignment outlets of various State Emporia and 16 franchisee outlets. It also organizes exhibitions like National Tribal Craft Expo called "Aadi Mahotsav" etc. in which it promotes and markets tribal products. It also facilitates the participation of tribal artisans to enable them to interact directly with art lovers to assess the market needs. In the last three years, it has begun providing e-commerce platforms to the tribal artisans to sell their products. Towards this, TRIFED has entered into agreements with e-commerce platforms like Snapdeal and Amazon who will offer their customers various tribal products and

produce through their portals www.snapdeal.com and www.amazon.com respectively to facilitate online sale. On the request of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Commerce has also made provision for sale of tribal products through TRIFED on www.gem.gov.in.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing a Central Sector Scheme 'Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), under which financial assistance is provided to TRIs to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture and heritage across the country through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art and artifacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc. During the last three years, this Ministry has released an amount of ₹ 4689.67 lakh to State Governments. In addition, Ministry of Tribal Affairs organizes annual festival showcasing Tribal culture and heritage. Participating in Republic Day functions also helps promote our rich tribal culture. Further, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has developed a web page for use as tribal repository (www.tribal.nic.in/repository) in which documents, folk songs, photos, videos etc. received from the State Government have been uploaded. State Governments continue to provide database of Tribes of India including their evolution, place of origin, lifestyle, eating habits, architecture, education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details for uploading on the webpage.

Unutilized funds from Tribal Sub Plan in Rajasthan

†2058. SHRI RAM NARAIN DUDI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that level of funds remaining unutilized out of funds allocated under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in the State of Rajasthan has been maximum till date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government has carried out any investigation by an independent agency into construction works done under Tribal Sub Plan in Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Formulation of Plan under Tribal Sub-Plan(TSP) and implementation as well as monitoring thereof is the responsibility of State Government. As per the guidelines issued by erstwhile Planning Commission, allocation of TSP funds by State Governments are to be earmarked

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

from the total plan outlays not less than the population proportion of STs in State as per 2011 Census. As per census 2011, percentage of ST population in the State of Rajasthan with respect to total population is 13.48. As informed by the State Government of Rajasthan, TSP allocation and expenditure *vis-à-vis* State outlay and Expenditure has been commensurating the State tribal population percentage during last three years, as is reflected in the following table:

(₹ in crore)

Year	State Outlay	TSP Allocation	% TSP Allocation vis-à-vis State Outlay	State Expenditure	TSP Expenditure	% TSP Expenditure vis-à-vis State Exp.
2014-15	66064.52	9432.06	14.28	55058.08	7671.91	13.93
2015-16	111784.03	15613.40	13.97	102370.46	14169.07	13.84
2016-17	95052.95	13595.32	14.30	88924.96	11764.68	13.23

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not conducted any such investigation.

Inclusion of meiteis community in STs list

2059. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is received for inclusion of Meiteis community of Manipur in the list of Scheduled Tribes and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the steps are being taken by Government to include that community in the list;

(c) the details of procedures followed and criteria adopted for enlisting a community in the list; and

(d) the procedure carried out and those yet to be done for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received the proposal from Government of Manipur for inclusion of Meiteis community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Manipur.

(b) to (d) The Government of India on 15-6-1999 (further amended on 25-6-2002), has laid down the modalities for determining the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in the Orders specifying lists for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. According to these modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government/Union Territory

Administration and concurred with by the Registrar General of India (RGI) and the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered for amendment of legislation. As per above modalities, recommendation of the State Government of Manipur is a pre-requisite for considering the proposal further.

The criteria presently followed for specification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe are (i) indications of primitive traits, (ii) distinctive culture, (iii) geographical isolation, (iv) shyness of contact with the community at large, and (v) backwardness.

National nutrition council

2060. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government intends to establish a National Nutrition Council to tackle malnutrition crisis in the country in the near future;

(b) if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Government has recently approved the setting up of new National Nutrition Mission (NNM) to address the problem of malnutrition in the country at a total cost of ₹ 9046.17 crore for a period of three years *i.e.* 2017-18 to 2019-20.

The salient features of the Mission are ensuring convergence-NNM will ensure convergence with various programmes; incentivizing States/UTs for achieving goals; IT enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM); Evaluation; weighing efficiency and making nutrition visible; Community mobilisation awareness advocacy; IEC, Jan Andolan - to educate the people on nutritional aspects, on-line Course on Nutrition for Children, Nutrition message from folk songs and songs on WASH, sending messages on nutrition and also creating ring-tones, Yoga for children at AWCs; strengthening human resource; measuring height and length of children below 6 years of age; roll out of NNM - 315 districts in 2017-18, 235 districts in 2018-19 and remaining districts in 2019-20. A total of about 10 crore beneficiaries are covered under the Mission.

There is a provision for setting up of a National Council on India's Nutritional Challenges under the Chairmanship of Vice-Chairman NITI Aayog. The Mission is to submit report to the Prime Minister every six months.

Building for Anganwadi centres in Rajasthan

†2061. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that most of Aanganwadis in urban, areas of Rajasthan are running from rented buildings where the available space is inadequate and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is considering to construct buildings for Aanganwadi centres in urban areas; and

(c) whether Government would provide assistance to construct buildings of Anganwadi centres in urban areas and if so, the quantum of assistance and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Out of total 62,010 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) sanctioned in the state of Rajasthan, 5325 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) in the urban areas are running from rented buildings.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. Anganwadi Services scheme has been revised on 16.11.2017. Under revised scheme there is no provision for construction of Anganwadi Buildings in Urban areas.

BBBP for empowerment of rural women

†2062. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan to expand the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme for the empowerment of rural women;

(b) whether any effort would be made by Government for conducting any programme on scheme towards the proper training and capacity building of women; and

(c) efforts being made by Government to ensure the survival and safety of the new born girl child?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Government of India has decided to expand Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme (BBBP) in all 640 districts (as per census 2011). Currently, BBBP scheme is being implemented in 161 districts with

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

low CSR across the country. It aims to address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) through a mass campaign across the country targeted at changing societal mindsets and creating awareness about the criticality of the issue. It is a tri-ministerial initiative of Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and Ministry of Human Resource Development. BBBP Scheme covers rural women as well as urban.

(b) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme envisages capacity building, training and sensitization of functionaries and stakeholders to orient and sensitize them on the critical issue of Child Sex Ratio(CSR). Ministry of Women and Child Development(MWCD) through National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), has conducted a series of Capacity-building programmes and Trainings for 1664 Master Trainers in 18 training programmes for further strengthening and capacity building of district level officials and frontline workers covering all States/UTs.

Apart from the above, a programme is on for proper training and capacity building of Women elected representative. In first batch of such training 206-master trainers have been trained through NIPCCD represents of 12 states to further impart train and sensitizes at Village/Panchayat/Taluka level.

(c) BBBP Scheme is a tri-ministerial, convergent effort of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development, with a focus on awareness and advocacy campaign to change mindsets, enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC and PNDT) Act, enabling girl child's survival, safety, and insuring her education.

Development of children living in orphanages

2063. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN:

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orphanages in the country along with the number of inmates living therein, State/UT-wise; and

(b) whether Government proposes any new scheme for education and development of children living in orphanages, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether suggestions have been invited from various States for the scheme and if so, the details of said scheme and suggestions received thereon; and

(d) the details of funds allotted and utilized by orphanages across the country during each of the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per Section 2(57) and Section 65 of Juvenile Justice(Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, [JJ Act] each State/UTs is to establish/recognize one or more “Specialised Adoption Agency” (SAA) in each district for housing orphans, abandoned and surrendered children, placed there by order of the Committee, for the purpose of adoption. Further as per Regulation 58 of Adoption Regulation, 2017 all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) which are not recognized as SAAs shall have linkages with CCI in the district. The number of SAAs with number of Children residing in these institutions, as reported by the State/UT Governments and receiving fund under the ICPS, is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) and (c) No, Sir. The primary responsibility in execution of the JJ Act lies with the State Governments. However the Central Government is running a centrally sponsored scheme namely, ICPS (now “Child Protection Services”) since, 2009-10, for execution of the Act and with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection, which includes orphan/abandoned/surrendered children. Under this scheme financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/UT Administrations, on sharing pattern, for setting up, upgradation and maintenance of various types of Children Homes and SAAs. The Rules *inter-alia* specify standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition and diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc.

(d) The details of fund released and utilized by State Government during each of the last three years and the current year, States/UT-wise under ICPS is given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Statement-I

State/UT-wise details of SAAs in the country along with number of Children residing in these institutions under ICPS.

Sl. No.	State	Specialized Adoption Agencies (SAAs)	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14	135
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3
3.	Assam	14	78
4.	Bihar	28	170
5.	Chhattisgarh	14	42

1	2	3	4
6.	Goa	2	46
7.	Gujarat	14	163
8.	Haryana	7	48
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	6
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	20
11.	Jharkhand	9	59
12.	Karnataka	27	210
13.	Kerala	17	243
14.	Madhya Pradesh	22	213
15.	Maharashtra	17	181
16.	Manipur	5	35
17.	Meghalaya	1	6
18.	Mizoram	7	51
19.	Nagaland	4	7
20.	Odisha	17	217
21.	Punjab	5	107
22.	Rajasthan	35	206
23.	Sikkim	4	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	15	150
25.	Tripura	6	39
26.	Uttar Pradesh	17	170
27.	Uttarakhand	7	81
28.	West Bengal	22	273
29.	Telangana	11	309
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4	17
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	National Capital Territory of Delhi	3	60
36.	Puducherry	2	13
TOTAL		354	3362

Statement-II

Details of funds released and utilized by State Govt./UT Administrations during the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and current year of the grant under ICPS.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 31st Dec.,2017)	
		Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301.62	275.24	238.58	500.52	110.74	586.32	1469.88	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	130.68	84.17	571.68	92.02	52.29	179.54	155.31	
3.	Assam	1010.36	1332.49	597.90	1025.07	413.64	1112.98	2932.68	
4.	Bihar	204.75	1721.6	2687.89	1896.52	2787.92	1923.33	541.56	
5.	Chhattisgarh	821.24	1620.47	3955.55	2086.26	527.77	1683.25	1428.42	
6.	Goa	100	240.11	235.25	39.68	36.83	98.27	-	
7.	Gujarat	1925.75	1404.29	2328.90	1510.37	769.95	1526.53	590.11	
8.	Haryana	1526.72	678.15	496.44	350.89	0.00	1224.85	315.11	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	835.71	228.25	604.04	1255.12	2345.48	2390.26	1483.17	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	113.35	0.00	43.12	114.71	624.24	

11. Jharkhand	36.03	87.32	369.88	387.42	840.11	842.14	1714.57
12. Karnataka	3689.87	3747.81	1845.24	2193.66	3720.80	3709.53	3272.45
13. Kerala	1354.35	1340.3	944.39	660.25	260.50	216.96	1849.45
14. Madhya Pradesh	1889.69	2096.53	1116.03	2373.81	2503.88	2535.83	708.10
15. Maharashtra	762.32	762.32	3138.75	1975.29	2272.33	1569.37	383.99
16. Manipur	138.48	1986.84	3082.18	1163.81	241.34	709.47	1536.33
17. Meghalaya	2003.83	1975.5	1469.55	1497.88	2060.33	2060.33	1846.60
18. Mizoram	1919.02	1919.02	2079.44	2079.44	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51
19. Nagaland	957.41	1662.7	2257.65	1473.21	1350.37	1447.50	1457.45
20. Odisha	2544.82	1786.31	3309.07	2669.74	1089.22	2580.78	1655.96
21. Punjab	507.12	570.61	820.81	515.57	581.67	718.31	143.24
22. Rajasthan	3395.82	3654.4	3258.92	2929.43	0.00	2267.52	4752.30
23. Sikkim	390.24	413.88	562.00	303.74	601.18	NR	662.76
24. Tamil Nadu	3067.10	2804.89	825.04	4282.78	13039.37	3648.55	2013.12
25. Telangana	2087.59	203.53	354.88	93.94	195.64	1823.98	-
26. Tripura	1227.34	1073.7	710.63	680.20	676.04	NR	446.81
27. Uttar Pradesh	1798.90	3552.11	2884.18	3293.57	3207.19	3109.82	1830.67
28. Uttarakhand	83.48	11.05	66.88	3.89	15.54	187.54	907.57
29. West Bengal	2574.04	4348.35	508.67	1067.29	6763.87	3522.60	5073.56

Anganwadi Workers Insurance Scheme

2064. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Anganwadi workers benefitted from Anganwadi Workers Insurance Scheme being implemented by Government for the welfare of Anganwadi workers during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): The Government launched the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (AKBY) w.e.f 1.4.2004 in association with the Life Insurance Corporation of India as a welfare measure for the benefit of Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers. The Scheme is operated through the Social Security Group Scheme of LIC.

Prior to 01.06.2017, all Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) were covered for all benefits under the AKBY. A Statement indicating State-wise details of claims settled under 'Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana' during the last three years viz. 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the Statement (See below).

With effect from 1st June, 2017, the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers in the age group of 18 -50 years have been migrated to Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 18-59 years have been migrated to Pradhan Mantri Suraksha BimaYojana (PMSBY) and AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 51-59 years are continuing with the modified Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (AKBY).

Statement

(A) Details showing State-wise details of claims settled under “Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana” during the year 2014-15

		(Amount in ₹)									
Sl. No.	States	Natural Claim		Accidental Claim		Critical Illness		Scholarships			
		Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount	Number	Amount disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	1560000	1	75000	0	0	2408	1444800		
2.	Assam	8	240000	0	0	0	0	0	0		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0		
4.	Bihar	6	180000	4	300000	0	0	0	0		
5.	Chhattisgarh	21	630000	1	75000	0	0	0	0		
6.	Goa	5	150000	0	0	0	0	0	0		
7.	Gujarat	45	1350000	1	50000	2	40000	8836	5301600		
8.	Haryana	75	2250000	1	75000	0	0	4008	4809600		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	16	480000	2	150000	0	0	987	1184400		
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12	360000	0	0	0	0	2397	1438200		
11.	Karnataka	85	2550000	0	0	1	20000	10947	7088400		
12.	Kerala	35	1050000	5	375000	24	480000	40936	24562800		

13.	Madhya Pradesh	96	2880000	11	795000	1	20000	720	432000
14.	Maharashtra	115	3440000	10	720000	11	220000	10350	6210000
15.	Manipur	14	420000	0	0	1	20000	0	0
16.	Odisha	52	1560000	2	150000	6	120000	1396	837600
17.	Mizoram	4	120000	0	0	1	20000	0	0
18.	Punjab	56	1680000	2	150000	0	0	6804	8164800
19.	Rajasthan	1	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Sikkim	9	270000	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Uttarakhand	31	930000	0	0	0	0	466	559200
22.	Telangana	71	2130000	2	150000	0	0	1321	792600
23.	Uttar Pradesh	131	3930000	6	450000	0	0	16	9600
24.	West Bengal	129	3870000	13	975000	20	400000	22480	13488000
25.	Tamil Nadu	41	1230000	0	0	3	60000	1433	859800
TOTAL		1111	33320000	61	4490000	70	1400000	115505	77183400

(B) State-wise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana" during the year 2015-16

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	States	Natural Claim		Accidental Claim		Critical Illness		Scholarships	
		Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	69	2070000	2	150000	0	0	1678	1006800
2.	Assam	3	90000	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	9	270000	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	7	210000	0	0	0	0	0	0
5.	Goa	3	90000	0	0	0	0	0	0
6.	Gujarat	31	930000	1	45000	0	0	5812	3487200
7.	Haryana	50	1500000	0	0	0	0	1037	1244400
8.	Himachal Pradesh	19	570000	3	225000	0	0	1381	1657200
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	210000	1	75000	2	40000	628	376800
10.	Jharkhand	4	120000	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Karnataka	82	2460000	2	150000	1	20000	6410	3923400
12.	Kerala	28	840000	3	225000	27	540000	24286	14571600
13.	Madhya Pradesh	113	3480000	9	645000	0	0	0	0

14.	Maharashtra	93	2790000	6	450000	0	0	5570	3342000
15.	Manipur	15	450000	0	0	1	20000	0	0
16.	Mizoram	4	120000	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Odisha	66	1980000	3	225000	0	0	1888	1132800
18.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Punjab	52	1560000	0	0	0	0	2685	3222000
20.	Sikkim	7	210000	0	0	0	0	662	397200
21.	Tamil Nadu	25	750000	1	75000	0	0	4057	2434200
22.	Telangana	53	1590000	4	300000	0	0	3236	1941600
23.	Tripura	21	630000	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Uttarakhand	35	1050000	0	0	0	0	268	321600
25.	Uttar Pradesh	105	3140000	9	675000	0	0	0	0
26.	West Bengal	67	2010000	4	300000	8	160000	25343	15205800
TOTAL		968	29120000	48	3540000	39	780000	84941	54264600

(C) State-wise details of claims settled under "Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana" during the year 2016-17

Sl. No.	States	Natural Claim		Accidental Claim		Critical Illness		Scholarships		(Amount in ₹)
		Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	Number	Amount disbursed	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	112	3360000	3	195000	0	0	3242	1945200	
2.	Assam	13	390000	0	0	2	40000	0	0	
3.	Bihar	6	180000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
4.	Chhattisgarh	9	270000	1	75000	0	0	0	0	
5.	Goa	1	30000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
6.	Gujarat	58	1740000	4	270000	8	160000	0	0	
7.	Haryana	36	1080000	1	75000	0	0	1239	1486800	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18	540000	3	225000	3	60000	1595	225600	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	390000	1	45000	0	0	259	310800	
10.	Jharkhand	4	120000	0	0	0	0	0	0	
11.	Karnataka	90	2700000	3	225000	0	0	9920	6122400	
12.	Kerala	26	780000	3	225000	12	240000	25804	15482400	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	109	3270000	8	480000	0	0	0	0	
14.	Maharashtra	75	2250000	4	270000	5	100000	0	0	

15.	Manipur	20	60000	1	75000	2	40000	0	0
16.	Mizoram	9	270000	0	0	0	0	0	0
17.	Odisha	56	1680000	9	675000	0	0	932	559200
18.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Punjab	52	1560000	2	150000	1	20000	4545	5454000
20.	Rajasthan	13	390000	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Sikkim	6	180000	0	0	0	0	648	388800
22.	Tamil Nadu	13	390000	0	0	0	0	2415	1449000
23.	Telangana	36	1545000	4	300000	0	0	778	466800
24.	Tripura	15	450000	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27.	West Bengal	136	4080000	9	675000	17	340000	26562	15937200
TOTAL		926	28245000	56	3960000	50	1000000	77939	49828200

Empowered Committee on Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund

2065. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that 16 proposals recommended by Empowered Committee on Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund are operationalized till date;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the present status of implementation of proposals; and

(c) the number of One Stop Centres functioning in the country and the assistance provided in these centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013, for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. As per the guidelines of Nirbhaya Fund, an Empowered Committee (EC) of Officers was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD for appraising and recommending various schemes/projects proposed by the Ministries/Departments to be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund.

So far, 22 proposals on women's safety and security from Central Ministries and State Governments have been appraised and recommended under Nirbhaya Fund which are at different stages of Implementation. The Empowered Committee from time to time reviews proposals/projects proposed by different Ministries/Departments/States/UTs.

(c) The Ministry has implemented scheme for setting up One Stop Centres (OSCs) under Nirbhaya Fund since 1st April, 2015 to support to women affected by violence, in private and public spaces, within the family, community and at the workplace. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/case management, psycho-social counselling and temporary support services to women affected by violence. Presently, 170 OSCs are functional across the country.

Therapeutic food for severe acute malnutrition

2066. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Central Government has given clearance to the State Governments for providing Ready to Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF) to children suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM);

(b) the number of children in the country suffering from Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM); and

(c) the evidence that Government has found in the RUTF due to which the nutrition policy of Government stands to be changed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Guidelines for the community based management of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition are under active consideration by the Government, which will be finalized by the National Technical Board on Nutrition under the Chairmanship of Member, NITI Aayog.

As per the National Family Health Survey-4 (2015-16), 7.5% children under 5 years of age have severe acute malnutrition in the country.

Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF)

2067. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is in support of the use of Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Food (RUTF), if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the decision of introduction of RUTF has been left to States, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has conducted any studies or pilot tests in this regard, if so, the results thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether RUTF is used in other countries, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) what alternate mechanisms have been put in place to ensure that affordable nutritious food is accessible to malnourished children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Guidelines for the community based management of children with Severe Acute Malnutrition are under active consideration by the Government, which will be finalized by the National Technical Board on Nutrition under the Chairmanship of Member, NITI Aayog.

Status of women in education and health

2068. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism is in place to assess the status of women in economic participation, educational attainment and health; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India approved setting up of High Level Committee (HLC) on the status of women in 2013 to undertake comprehensive study to understand the status of women since 1989 as well as to evolve appropriate policy interventions based on a contemporary assessment of women's needs. The HLC examined the overall status of women including, *inter alia*, the socio-economic, health and nutritional, legal and political status, disaggregated by rural/urban, economic and social position and wherever possible by minority status. The Committee submitted its report to Ministry of Women and Child Development in June, 2015 and the report is available at: <http://wcd.nic.in/documents/hlc-status-women>.

Implementation of national nutrition mission

†2069. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved National Nutrition Mission;

(b) if so, the details of the objectives and targets of National Nutrition Mission;

(c) the total number of districts including districts of Maharashtra wherein this mission is proposed to be implemented in first phase and by when it will be implemented in all the districts, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount allocated by Government under the said mission, the manner in which this amount would be utilised, State-wise and district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government has recently approved the setting up of new National Nutrition Mission (NNM) to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. The objective of the Mission is to ensure “*Suposhit Bharat*” free of stunting, wasting and anaemia by targeting reduction in the level of under-nutrition, etc. NNM would primarily be a monitoring and reviewing body of nutrition centric schemes requiring convergent actions.

The target is to reduce stunting in children (0-6 years) @ 2% p.a. reduce under-nutrition in children (0-6 years) @ 2% p.a. reduce anaemia among children (6-59 months) and women and adolescent girls @ 3% p.a. and reduce Low Birth Weight (LBW) @ 2% p.a.

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) The roll-out plan of the scheme is: 315 districts in 2017-18, 235 districts in 2018-19 and remaining districts in 2019-20. In the first phase, 22 districts of Maharashtra are covered.

(d) The total budget of the scheme is ₹ 9046.17 crore for three years from 2017-18. The source of funding is Government Source (50%) *i.e.* ₹ 4523.08 crore with cost sharing in the prescribed ratio with the States/UTs and IBRD or other MDB funds (50%) *i.e.* ₹ 4523.08 crore. The net Government of India share is ₹ 2849.54 crore for three years. Implementation of the scheme is by the States/UTs and the allocation of funds is based on number of districts covered in the phased roll out of the scheme.

Sexual abuse and harassment in women shelter

2070. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of sexual abuse and harassment of women inmates of women shelters have been reported and if so, the details thereof, including the status of Bastar Rape Case in naxalite affected area; and

(b) the corrective measures taken to curb such incidences and monitor these shelters to curb such incidences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No sir, as there is no Swadhar Home in Bastar District under Swadhar Greh scheme.

(b) Question does not arise.

Anganwadi Centres in Manipur

2071. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Anganwadi Centres in the country, State-wise and the details thereof, district-wise in Manipur;

(b) the details of honorarium given to the Anganwadi workers, helpers and other staff in the State;

(c) the manner in which the Ministry channelise the honorarium in the State, the details thereof;

(d) whether the people working in Anganwadis do get the honorarium regularly or get them at the end of months together, if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to prevent such irregularities; and

(e) the details of inspection mechanism of Anganwadi Centres to root out non-functional Centres in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The details of Anganwadi Centres in the country, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*) and the details of district-wise Anganwadi Centres in Manipur are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Name of District	Existing Nos. of Anganwadi Centres		
		AWC	Mini-AWC	Total
1.	Bishnupur	912	60	972
2.	Imphal West	1908	173	2081
3.	Imphal East and Jiribam	1482	180	1662
4.	Thoubal and Kakching	1353	93	1146
5.	Churachandpur and Pherozawl	1076	171	1247
6.	Chandel and Tengnoul	653	318	971
7.	Senapati and Kngpokpi	1217	214	1431
8.	Tamenglong and Noney	544	107	651
9.	Ukhrul and Kamjong	813	236	1049
TOTAL		9958	1552	11510

(b) The Government of India presently pays monthly honorarium to the AWWs, AWWs of Mini-Anganwadis and AWHs @ ₹ 3,000/-, ₹ 2,250/- and ₹ 1,500/- respectively in the prescribed cost sharing ratio with the States/UTs. In addition, State Government of Manipur is paying @ ₹ 100/- per AWW and ₹ 50/- per AWH per month as incentive. As regards other staff, they are born on the cadre of State Government/UT Administration and their pay scales/salary is regulated as per respective State/UT rules. However, Government of India pays the salary of permissible ICDS functionaries in the prescribed cost sharing ratio.

(c) and (d) Ministry sanctions the funds for various components including payment of honorarium of Anganwadi Worker/Helper in the form of grants. Implementation of the scheme is done by the States/UTs including the payment of honorarium to AWWs/AWHs. The States/UTs are expected to pay the honorarium every month. However, in case of any complaint in late payment of honorarium, the respective

State Government/UT Administration is requested to investigate the matter and take corrective measures from time to time.

(e) The ICDS Scheme has an in-built monitoring system since its inception to track the physical progress of the scheme in respect of various input process, output and impact indicators through a standardized Management Information System (MIS), regular reports, monthly, quarterly, half yearly etc.

In order to strengthen the performance of ICDS, Government has introduced 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism at different levels (National/State/District/Block and Anganwadi level) for monitoring the status of Anganwadi Centres. Government has issued guidelines on 31.03.2011 for Constitution of Monitoring and Review Committees at different levels to review progress in implementation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme. Composition and key roles of such committees at different levels have been defined.

Statement

State/UTs-wise number of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs)/Mini-AWCs sanctioned/operational as on September 2017

Sl. No.	States/UTs	AWCs/Mini-AWCs Sanctioned	Operational
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	55607
2.	Telangana	35700	35634
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225
4.	Assam	62153	62153
5.	Bihar	115009	91677
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	49966
7.	Goa	1262	1257
8.	Gujarat	53029	53029
9.	Haryana	25962	25962
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18925
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	29599
12.	Jharkhand	38432	38432
13.	Karnataka	65911	64558
14.	Kerala	33318	33115

1	2	3	4
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	94398
16.	Maharashtra	110486	109779
17.	Manipur	11510	11510
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5896
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244
20.	Nagaland	3980	3455
21.	Odisha	74154	72195
22.	Punjab	27314	26836
23.	Rajasthan	62010	61974
24.	Sikkim	1308	1290
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	54439
26.	Tripura	10145	9911
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	187997
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	20067
29.	West Bengal	119481	114951
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720
31.	Chandigarh	500	500
32.	Delhi	11150	10897
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302
34.	Daman and Diu	107	107
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107
36.	Puducherry	855	855
TOTAL		1400000	1356569

Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Government/UTs.

Nodal agency for Nirbhaya fund

2072. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is fact that the Ministry would be the nodal agency for the Nirbhaya fund;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether the Ministry has worked out schemes under the fund;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the mechanism adopted to identify the persons who required assistance/support of the Government under the Nirbhaya funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) 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, Ministry of Women and Child Development is the nodal authority for appraisal of the schemes/proposals received under Nirbhaya Fund. The Empowered Committee (EC) which is an inter-Ministerial Committee has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD (Nodal ministry) for appraising and recommending schemes/proposals by Ministries/Departments and State Governments under Nirbhaya Fund.

(c) to (e) Under the Nirbhaya Scheme, the Central Government Ministries/Departments and State Governments/UT Administrations sends proposals factoring in women safety issues in their sector within the public sphere and if appropriate the Empowered Committee appraises such proposals and recommends the same.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing three schemes under Nirbhaya Fund, namely, One Stop Centre (OSC), Women Helpline (WHL) and Mahila Police Volunteer besides other projects received from various other Ministries/Departments/State Governments. One Stop Centres have been set up to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical, legal, and psychological support to women affected by violence to be funded through Nirbhaya Fund. The Scheme of Universalization of Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence. Further, there is scheme for engagement of 'Mahila Police Volunteers' under the Nirbhaya Fund, in State/UTs who will act as a link between Police and Community and facilitate women in distress.

Children born in Swadhar Greh

2073. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has prepared any statistics of children born in 'Swadhar Greh' and 'Short Stay Homes' in the country; and
- (b) whether Government has started and multi-care facilities for children born in destitute conditions, when they have no family support?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Ministry is executing a scheme namely ICPS (now “Child Protection Services”) for providing financial assistance to State Government/UT Administrations, on sharing pattern with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection. These include placement in Children Homes if there is no family to look after the said child, or sponsorship support if the child is living with family (financial support for education etc.) to ensure that their education can continue in an undisturbed manner. The programmes and activities at these CCIs *inter-alia* include age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, health care, counseling etc.

Schemes for empowerment of women in Himachal Pradesh

2074. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes being implemented for empowerment of women and development of children in the country;

(b) the details of proposals received and approved/lying pending for approval from Himachal Pradesh along with the amount of budgetary allocation made, funds allocated/released and utilisation thereunder during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise;

(c) whether some schemes sanctioned by Government have not taken off in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes/programmes for empowerment of women and development of children across the country including Himachal Pradesh. The details of those schemes are as follows:

For Women empowerment:

- (i) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP), a comprehensive programme is being implemented to address the declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and related issues of empowerment of women over a life-cycle continuum.
- (ii) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), {erstwhile Maternity Benefit Programme} has been contributing towards better enabling

environment by providing cash incentives for improved health and nutrition to pregnant and nursing mothers.

- (iii) Scheme for Adolescent Girls aims at girls in the age group 11-18, to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills, home skills and vocational training.
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme, promote community participation through involvement of Student Volunteers for empowerment of rural women.
- (v) National Creche Scheme to provide day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women who are employed.
- (vi) Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) to provide micro-credit to poor women for various livelihood support and income generating activities at concessional terms in a client-friendly procedure to bring about their socio-economic development. RMK received only one proposal received from Himachal Pradesh since 2014-15.
- (vii) Swadhar Greh to provide relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress.
- (viii) Ujjawala, a Comprehensive Scheme for prevention of trafficking and for rescue, rehabilitation, re-integration and repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- (ix) Working Women Hostels for ensuring safe accommodation for women working away from their place of residence. Under this scheme, 2 new proposals have been received and 2 sanctioned in Himachal Pradesh during last three years.
- (x) Schemes of One Stop Centre (OSC) and Women Helpline (WH) are being implemented to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid/ case management, psychosocial counseling and temporary support services to women affected by violence.
- (xi) Gender Budgeting Scheme is being implemented as a tool for mainstreaming gender perspective at various stages of planning, budgeting, implementation, impact assessment and revisiting of policy/programme objectives and allocations. The Scheme helps in strengthening of institutional mechanisms and training of various stakeholders so as to mainstream gender concerns in Central and State Governments.

For Child Development

- (xii) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme is being implemented through States/UTs with the aim of holistic development of children upto 6 years of age and to meet nutritional needs of pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- (xiii) Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (now Child protection Services) is being implemented through the State Government/UT Administrations to create a safe and secure environment for overall development of children in need of care and protection in urban and semi-urban areas.
- (xiv) National Nutrition Mission (NNM): The Government of India has approved setting up of National Nutrition Mission (NNM) commencing from 2017-18. The NNM, as an apex body, will monitor, supervise, fix targets and guide the nutrition related interventions across the Ministries. The programme through the targets will strive to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anaemia and low birth weight babies.

The Scheme-wise details of the funds allocated/released for Himachal Pradesh during the last three years and the current year is given in the Statement.

Statement

Scheme-wise details of funds allocated/released for Himachal Pradesh during last three years and current year.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds allocated/ released (in Lakh Rupees) in Himachal Pradesh during			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Gender Budgeting	2.83	7.36	0	5.11
2.	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP)	36.34	49.55	-	89.72
3.	Working Women Hostel	-	-	-	265.83

Inclusion of more children under ICDS

2075. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of children below the age of five who have Aadhaar registration, State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Ministry to include more children under the Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) Scheme, curb leakages and bring transparency in its delivery system; and

(c) whether the Ministry is planning to replace the provisions of dry ration under ICDS with cash transfers and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Out of total 12,29,58,749 children in the country below the age of five years (projected 2017), 5,33,07,933 children (43.4%) have been assigned Aadhaar numbers [as on 15th December, 2017] as per the data released by UIDAI. The State-wise details of children below the age of five years who have been assigned Aadhaar is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The Integrated Child Development Service (ICDS) scheme is a universal self-selecting Scheme and the services are available to all children upto six years of age who are enrolled at Anganwadi Centres. In order to curb leakages and bring transparency in ICDS delivery system, Government have introduced targeted delivery of the benefits and services using Aadhaar as the primary identifier of the beneficiaries.

(c) As per the existing system, the Supplementary Nutrition in the form of Take Home Ration, Morning Snacks and Hot Cooked Meals to the respective beneficiaries under the Anganwadi Services is served.

Statement

State-wise details of children below the age of five years who have been assigned Aadhaar

Aadhaar Saturation in 0<5 Years Age band

(As on 15th December, 2017)

Sl. No.	State Name	Population (0 < 5Y) (Projected 2017)	Numbers of Aadhaar assigned (live)	Saturation % 2017 (live)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Haryana*	2,332,132	2,023,578	2017 ((live))
2.	Himachal Pradesh*	556,155	420,118	75.5%
3.	Chandigarh*	85,344	63,609	74.5%
4.	Uttarakhand	1,001,656	698,026	69.7%
5.	Goa*	105,537	70,835	67.1%
6.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31,336	20,435	65.2%
7.	Odisha	3,911,286	2,406,336	61.5%

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Jharkhand	4,058,481	2,439,595	60.1%
9.	Andhra Pradesh*	3,734,030	2,237,751	59.9%
10.	West Bengal	7,768,876	4,572,994	58.9%
11.	Lakshadweep	5,506	3,052	55.4%
12.	Telangana	2,851,150	1,578,438	55.4%
13.	Punjab*	2,236,373	1,167,118	52.2%
14.	Gujarat*	5,691,693	2,916,091	51.2%
15.	Chhattisgarh	2,798,276	1,420,052	50.7%
16.	Karnataka	5,401,369	2,739,288	50.7%
17.	Puducherry	102,384	51,236	50.0%
18.	Madhya Pradesh	8,325,183	4,033,128	48.4%
19.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	39,844	19,208	48.2%
20.	Delhi	1,493,086	714,289	47.8%
21.	Tamil Nadu	5,549,847	2,521,220	45.4%
22.	Manipur	279,728	125,476	44.9%
23.	Daman and Diu	20,878	8,897	42.6%
24.	Maharashtra	9,962,603	4,073,605	40.9%
25.	Uttar Pradesh*	23,087,656	9,184,121	39.8%
26.	Bihar	14,406,511	5,085,647	35.3%
27.	Kerala	2,574,753	902,772	35.1%
28.	Sikkim	46,137	13,454	29.2%
29.	Tripura	351,528	100,395	28.6%
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	155,707	31,837	20.4%
31.	Rajasthan	8,172,765	1,568,193	19.2%
32.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,519,560	83,014	5.5%
33.	Mizoram	132,118	5,807	4.4%
34.	Nagaland	214,973	1,806	0.8%
35.	Assam	3,511,666	5,971	0.2%
36.	Meghalaya	442,621	542	0.1%
TOTAL		122,958,749	53,307,933	43.4%

*As per data provided by State.

Phenomenon of online grooming

2076. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the phenomenon of 'online grooming' of children occur over the internet where a groomer befriends and forms an emotional bond with the objective of sexual abuse;

(b) whether a UNICEF report highlighted the inefficacy of Indian laws to protect children from online abuse including grooming, limitation in the law include lack of clear-cut and uniform terminology in legislations, risk of subjective interpretation of legal provisions and absence of any legal duty on intermediaries (ISPs); and

(c) whether the Ministry has enacted clear provisions in this regard, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) No such study report has come to the notice of the Ministry of Women and Child Development to establish the same. However, in the wake of such purported instances through media recently impacting young children, Ministry took up the matter with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology at the level of Minister and Secretary to take necessary interventions to curb the menace and to ensure the safety and security of children. In order to equip children in negotiating the online world with adequate safety, Ministry of Human Resource Development was requested to issue necessary directions to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for incorporating suitable content pertaining to cyber safety in the school curriculum of children and advise State Governments to do the same through their School Boards. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, contains effective provisions to curb the menace of child abuse. The Act provides mandatory reporting, child friendly provisions of recording of statement and evidence and speedy trial of the cases. There are adequate legal penal provisions including POCSO Act, 2012 for the sexual offences against the children, as per the gravity of offences.

Proposal for One Stop Centres in Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

2077. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI :

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds released by Government for establishment of One Stop Centre in various States, during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the amount asked for by the States of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and the amount released so far and the districts covered; and

(c) whether any proposal sent by these States is pending at the Centre, if so the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry is implementing Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre since 1st April, 2015 to support women-affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centre would be set up across the country in phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17. Recently, the Government of India has approved setting up 150 additional districts during the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. The funds have been sanctioned as per schematic norms of the Scheme. The State-wise details of fund sanctioned including Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during 2015-16, 2016-17 and current year is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The details of districts of States of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana covered under the One Stop Centre Scheme, so far is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Number of One Stop Centres and funds sanctioned to the States/UTs under One Stop Centre Scheme during 2015-16, 2016-2017 and 2017-18

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl. No.	Proposal Received for State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.19	--	31.20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13.19	268.97	330.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.19	28.41	53.00
4.	Assam	38.84	75.65	--
5.	Bihar	13.19	198.90	--
6.	Chandigarh	13.19	--	--
7.	Chhattisgarh	48.30	734.27	146.08

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43.37	--	--
9.	Daman and Diu	45.88	--	10.84
10.	Goa	45.88	19.41	--
11.	Gujarat	45.88	38.82	--
12.	Haryana	36.41	116.48	38.30
13.	Himachal Pradesh	37.68	--	15.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.88	95.65	87.52
15.	Jharkhand	10.26	56.82	18.47
16.	Karnataka	45.88	85.24	--
17.	Kerala	45.08	113.65	--
18.	Madhya Pradesh	45.88	773.04	--
19.	Maharashtra	45.88	213.55	413.34
20.	Manipur	12.89	--	--
21.	Meghalaya	13.19	28.41	7.75
22.	Mizoram	37.68	--	26.10
23.	Nagaland	45.88	55.41	65.41
24.	Odisha	10.28	15.00	--
25.	Puducherry	37.00	--	19.41
26.	Punjab	43.82	97.07	204.58
27.	Rajasthan	12.12	346.24	--
28.	Sikkim	45.88	--	--
29.	Tamil Nadu	45.88	--	--
30.	Telangana	45.88	155.31	48.69
31.	Tripura	45.88	--	--
32.	Uttar Pradesh	45.88	454.63	--
33.	Uttarakhand	13.19	58.24	114.51

Statement-II

Details of districts of States of Punjab, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana covered under the One Stop Centre Scheme so far

States	1st Phase (2015-16)	2nd Phase (2016-17)	3rd Phase (2017-18)
Punjab	Bathinda	Patiala, Shri Muktsar Sahib, Jalandhar SBS Nagar, Gurdaspur	Amritsar, Sangrur, S.A.S Nagar, Ludhiana, Fazilka, Ferozpur, Hoshiarpur, Roop Nagar
Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Anantpur, Chittoor, East Godavari, Guntur, Kadapa, Kurnool, Nellore, Prakasam Srikakulam, Vishakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, West Godavari	
Telangana	Hyderabad	Adilabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Mehabubnagar, Nalgonda, Nizamabad, Warangal, Medak	Siddipet, Mancherial, Nagarkumool, Jalgaon, Yadagiri, Kamareddy, Jagitiyal, Kothe gudm

Mobile app to monitor marriages of school girls

2078. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the State Government of West Bengal in collaboration with UNESCO is launching a mobile app to monitor marriages of school girls;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is ready to take up the idea and implement such apps throughout the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per information available with Ministry of Women and Child Development, West Bengal Government has not launched any mobile app in collaboration with UNESCO to monitor marriage of school girls.

(b) to (d) In view of (a) Question does not arise.

Loan scheme under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh

2079. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the loan schemes operating under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) during the last three years and the current year State/UT-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that no loans were issued under RMK during the financial year 2015-16, if so, whether the lending resumed;

(c) if not, what measures have been taken to address the issue; and

(d) whether the annual reports for RMK scheme are available for the latest years on the scheme website, if not, what measures have been taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860, under the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), and an apex micro-finance organization provides micro-credit at concessional rate of interest to women Self Help Groups or individual women (the ultimate beneficiaries) through Intermediary Micro-financing Organizations (IMOs)/Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)/Voluntary Organisations (VOs) for various livelihood support and income generating activities.

The details of loan schemes being implemented for empowerment of women through Non-Government Organisations by the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) across the country are given in the Statement-I (*See below*) and the details of Loan sanctioned and disbursed by RMK during last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Lending Guidelines of RMK were under revision during the financial year 2015-16, hence no loans were issued by RMK. The revised Lending Guidelines of RMK has been approved for implementation and the lending activity has also been resumed.

(c) Annual Reports of RMK till the financial year 2015-16 are ready and available for uploading on the RMK website. RMK website is under reconstruction to address the issue.

Statement-I

*Details of loan schemes implemented by Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)
for empowerment of women*

- (i) **Loan Promotion Scheme:** RMK provides smaller loan, maximum upto ₹ 10 lakh, to promote the activity of thrift and credit among new and smaller but potentially capable organisations having at-least six months experience in formation of SHGs, thrift, credit and recovery management.
- (ii) **Main Loan Scheme:** IMOs having minimum 3 years' experience in thrift and credit activities are considered under the scheme for loan upto ₹ 200 lakh per state and a maximum of ₹ 600 Lakhs for multistate operations.
- (iii) **Gold Credit Card Scheme:** This Scheme of providing hassle free finance has been designed for medium and large NGOs so as to provide extended moratorium and credit on easier terms by RMK, for 3 years period. Maximum credit limit under this scheme is ₹ 500 lakh.
- (iv) **Housing Loan Scheme:** Through its partner organizations, RMK provides loans upto a maximum ₹ 1,00,000/- per beneficiary to SHG members for construction of low cost house and repairs.
- (v) **Working Capital Term Loan (WCTL):** WCTL is provided to the organisations for backward and forward marketing linkages of products of women SHGs/individuals and group of entrepreneurs, including technology transfer, education for skill up-gradation and infrastructure development. The maximum loan that can be sanctioned under this scheme is ₹ 6 crores for multistate operations and ₹ 2 crore per State per IMO.
- (vi) **Repeat Loan Scheme:** For a repeat loan, the NGO/IMO must have promptly repaid 80% of the previous loan without any break or delay in repayment.

Statement-II*State/UT-wise details of loan sanctioned and disbursed by RMK during last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	State	(Amount ₹ in lakhs)					
		2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017	
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1.	Bihar		25.00				
2.	Jammu and Kashmir		35.00				
3.	Jharkhand		49.50			18.00	
4.	Karnataka		7.50				
5.	Madhya Pradesh					30.00	
6.	Maharashtra					20.00	
7.	Rajasthan		10.00			53.00	
8.	Tamil Nadu		142.00				
9.	Uttar Pradesh					65.00	
10.	Uttarakhand					18.00	
11.	West Bengal		65.00		55.00	204.00	
	TOTAL		334.00		55.00	408.00	

Malnutrition among children and women

2080. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is increasing number of cases of malnutrition among children and women in the country;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto, while taking note of high inflation rate;

(c) whether many State Governments have demanded hike in fund allocation and linking of the Government's ICDS with consumer price index; and

(d) if so, the Government's response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS)—4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted indicating a reduction from the previous NFHS—3 conducted in 2005-06, which reported 42.5% children under 5 years of age as underweight and 48% stunted. Further, 22.9% women (15-49 years of age) have chronic energy deficiency (BMI less than 18.5) which is a decline from the previous NFHS-3 levels which reported 35.5% women having chronic energy deficiency.

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

(c) and (d) The Supplementary Nutrition cost revision has been linked with consumer food price index. The fund allocation under SNP is based on cost norms and actual beneficiaries as per cost sharing between Centre and States/UTs.

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

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

**REGARDING POINT OF ORDER DEMANDING
VOTING ON AMENDMENTS**

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I am also on a point of order.

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, I am also on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why so many points of order?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my point of order is...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: ...under Rule 29 which deals with List of Business.

The last item of Legislative Business conducted in this House yesterday when the House got adjourned was the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017. Sir, just give me twenty seconds to recall what the position was. Two notices were admitted, one under Rule 72 and the second one by my colleague, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, under Rule 125. The lobbies were asked to be cleared and we were all set for voting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. The lobbies were not asked to be cleared.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Okay. But, we were all set to go in for a Division. I am not going into the details. But, there was some mayhem in the House and the House had to be adjourned, because you cannot have a division unless the House is in order. This is where we were.

So, my point of order is this. Any further Legislative Business cannot be taken up in this House unless that is disposed of first. Now, the list of Legislative Business we received in the morning indicates in the Order Paper, the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2017, and then the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017. So, my submission here is this. I know that the Short Duration Discussion is listed. Further to this, as the next item of Legislative Business, there has to be disposal of that motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood. There is no need to explain. You explained it very well.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मेरे साथी दरेक ओब्राइन ने रूल 29 की बात की है और मेरा कहना है कि आप रूल 125 भी देख लीजिए। रूल 125 में जब हम लोगों ने संशोधन दिया, तो चेयर ने उसको स्वीकार कर लिया, तो फिर चेयर के पास दो विकल्प बचते हैं या तो गवर्नमेंट एक्सेप्ट करके सेलेक्ट कमेटी डिक्लेयर कर दे या फिर चेयर डिवीजन कराए। कल सत्ता पक्ष ने जान-बूझकर डिवीजन कराने के समय हल्ला किया। उस हल्ले में वे लोग भी शामिल थे, जो इस सदन के सदस्य नहीं हैं। उनको मिनिस्टर की हैसियत से सदन में आने की अनुमति

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

मिली है। अगर वह जान-बूझकर खत्म किया है, तब तो यह चेयर की जिम्मेदारी होगी कि जो काम स्वीकार हो चुका है सबसे पहले उसका निपटारा करें। उसके बाद कोई बिजनेस ले सकते हैं, उससे पहले कोई बिजनेस नहीं ले सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप नियम देख लीजिए। यह यहां की परम्परा भी रही है अगर सत्ता पक्ष रात में सात बजे, आठ बजे लाना चाहे, तो यह कैसे संभव है? यह इम्पोर्टेंट बिल है। हम सब चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give my ruling. I have heard it.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I totally agree with my colleagues from my side, Mr. Derek O'Brien and Mr. Naresh Agrawal. As a matter of fact, I was also going to raise it once we are done with the Short Duration Discussion. But, since my colleagues have taken up this subject, I associate myself with both of them. I think, this is not an issue relating to we three individuals, this is an issue relating to the entire Opposition parties, and it should be the concern of the entire House, because one item of Business is incomplete. How can we take up any other item, without completing that particular Business which was under consideration before the House yesterday and which could not be completed? And as Mr. Agrawal has rightly said, it could not be completed because the Government was not interested. The Opposition wanted that, that item should be disposed of then and there. But the Government, including the Ministers, Ministers of both the Houses who were there, were disrupting the House. I would also like to put this on record that the Government, including the Ministers, and Members from the ruling party, disrupted the House. They did not want the Business to continue.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No allegation now.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No, this should go on record.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No allegation now.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: No. This is true.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No allegation now. You are on a point of order.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That is true. You see the proceedings of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are on a point of order. ...**(Interruptions)**...
No allegation now.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, you see the proceedings of the House. We wanted that there should be a Division. We said, let there be a voting. But the ruling party did not want it, and they said that they did not want any voting. I am sorry, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. *...(Interruptions)..* You are only on a point of order. No allegation now.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: So, now, my submission is that immediately after this discussion, the first item in the Agenda should not be item no. 1 listed in today's Business. Item No. 2 of the Legislative Business mentioned in the Order Paper should be disposed of first, and, then, you can take up item No.1 for discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Mr. Goel. What is your view?

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): उपसभापति जी, हमारे मित्रों की आपत्ति शॉर्ट ज्यूरेशन डिस्कशन पर नहीं है। शॉर्ट ज्यूरेशन डिस्कशन के लिए नौ लोगों ने नाम दिया था और बीएसी की मीटिंग में भी बाकी आप लोगों ने यह डिसाइड किया था कि कॉलिंग अटेंशन और शॉर्ट ज्यूरेशन डिस्कशन को लेना चाहिए। तो आप जो आपत्ति उठा रहे हो, पहले हम शॉर्ट ज्यूरेशन डिस्कशन पर डिस्कस कर लेते हैं, उसके बाद इस आपत्ति को देख लेंगे कि पहले कौन सा लेना है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं कर सकते। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री विजय गोयल: शॉर्ट ज्यूरेशन डिस्कशन पर डिस्कशन कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं कर सकते। यह गलत है।

श्री विजय गोयल: शॉर्ट ज्यूरेशन डिस्कशन पर डिस्कस कर सकते हैं या नहीं कर सकते, इस पर आप चेयरमैन साहब से रूलिंग ले लीजिए। *...(व्यवधान)..*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you address the Chair and say your view. That is enough. Mr. Minister, do you agree with the suggestion? Yes or No. *...(Interruptions)...* Okay. Then, I will have to give a ruling. *...(Interruptions)...* No discussion, please. It is only a point of order.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, the pending item also includes my notice which was admitted and also my motion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, your notice is admitted.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Is it admitted?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: So, that has to be disposed of.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will come to that.

Now, allow me to give the ruling. I should get a patient hearing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री बसावाराज पाटिल (कर्नाटक): उपसभापति जी, एक मिनट।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I am not allowing you. Your Minister has said. That is enough. I have understood. Now, let me give a ruling. Give me a patient hearing. I don't want *Interruptions*. Mr. Derek O'Brien raised a point of order. Also, Shri Naresh Agrawal who always raises point of order and today also he did not lag behind. He raised a point of order and the hon. LoP supported it. Shri Anand Sharma wants his motion to be put to vote. I heard all this. But, what is the practice in this House? Yesterday, what happened. The Bill on Triple Talaq was moved by the hon. Minister. I read in some newspapers that it was only tabled. No. It was moved. I allowed him to move the Bill. He moved and he wanted to say a few words. He wanted to speak which also I allowed, but he could not complete the speech, perhaps, because of the turmoil here. Then, after that, I allowed Anand Sharmaji and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray to move their amendment which is to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. That much is correct. After that, what Mr. Derek O'Brien has said or what others tried to make out is not correct. Yes, it is true that Members asked for Division, asked for voting. But I never said 'Division'.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मैंने कहा था। ...(*व्यवधान*)... हमने कहा था डिवीजन। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Everybody said. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are right. ...(*Interruptions*).. Let me say. Let me complete. ...(*Interruptions*).. I had said that I should be allowed to say what I want. I am only narrating what happened. Only if the Chair said, 'Yes, Division', then only you can say, 'the voting process started.' ...(*Interruptions*)... No, let me say. I did not say, 'Division'. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHARY RAY (West Bengal): You could not say because of the situation...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why I did not say is for me to explain.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: You could not say because of the situation in the House and you adjourned the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, that is what I am saying. I adjourned the House without ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't interrupt me because I am also a Member like you. So, let me also have my say. So, I adjourned the House. If the Bill was to be taken up on the next working day, the Chair should have said, the Bill will be taken up the next day.' ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my only simple point is ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me say. Why don't you allow me to speak? I will listen to you also. But allow me to say. The Chair did not say that the Bill would be taken up on the next working day. In that case... ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. When and where the Chair has not given any direction with regard to the List of Business, the Government has the option to decide the List of Business because the option of the List of Business is with the Government and today, the List of Business is different. Only if the Government wants today to take up the Triple Talaq Bill now, then I see a consensus. On the basis of that consensus, I can allow. Otherwise, I will go by the List of Business.*(Interruptions)*... That is my ruling. That is my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, here you have said 'consensus.' How? So, today there can be consensus and yesterday we could not decide on the consensus. There can't be two yardsticks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have only a limited point. I have no disagreement with what you are saying. All my limited point is not whether the Chair said 'Division' or did not say 'Division'. My limited point is, from that moment the Business was paused – whatever be that point – from the next point, we need to start the Legislative Business. This is my limited point. ...*(Interruptions)*... From the point of stoppage ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that, I, from the Chair – anyone in the Chair – should have said ...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am not disagreeing with you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I didn't say that. You can blame me. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the only way now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My limited point is that there was a process on.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Correct.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: And I am not saying who disrupted or who did not disrupt. Leave that. There was a process on.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree with that point.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: In that process, the process was paused. The pause button has to be lifted and that process has to be completed. That is the limited point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I fully agree to your narrative of what happened yesterday. I am only adding one thing. Kindly check the record When we were demanding that let it be put on 'Division', you made a comment that how can there be a Division unless there is an order in the House. Does this sentence contain the basic spirit whether the process of Division is on or going to be on? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Kindly don't say that unless you say, 'Division' it does not start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You told that how can there be Division unless the House is in order. That is, you were going to say 'Division' if the House ...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, that has to be taken in that spirit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You said correctly. I am not disputing all what you said. You said correctly. I made such a comment. But that is an observation only. If the Division or the voting is to start, the Chair has to say 'the voting starts or I am putting the question', or, at least, I should have said, 'I am putting the question.' I did not say, 'I am putting the question.' I did not say that voting process started. Therefore, it did not start. This is number one. Number two, then, if that Business had to be taken up today, from the Chair, the Chair should have directed that this would be taken up ...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't you see that I am standing. Please sit down. You should know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't you know that I am standing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, allow me to speak when you have completed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. I too am formulating sentences and speaking. When you interrupt, what do I do? Please, don't interrupt. So, let me make it clear that the Chair should have said yesterday that this Business would be taken up on the next working day. I did not say that. When the Chair did not say, it is up to the Government; the option is with the Government to decide the next day's Business, and they have done it. That is all. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Sir, point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me hear Mr. Mistry's point of order first. Is there anything new?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Yes, Sir. Please take a look at Rule 23 – 'Arrangement of Government Business'. It says, "On days allotted for the transaction of Government business that business shall have precedence and the Secretary-General shall arrange that business in such order as the Chairman after consultation with the Leader of the Council may determine: Provided that such order of business shall not be varied on the day that business is set down for disposal unless the Chairman is satisfied that there is sufficient ground for such variation." ...(*Interruptions*)... Here, there is variation. When we have already moved the motion, why is there this variation? This should have been taken up first. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Government does not have the liberty to decide the Business. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is about the order of a particular day.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: Yes, Sir. This is the order. The question is of the order; the order of the Business is here. ...(*Interruptions*)..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not relevant. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is not relevant. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am on the Verbatim Record of yesterday, that is, pages 68 and 69 of yesterday's Verbatim Record, the exchange between the Members of the House and the Deputy Chairman.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is the problem then? What is your point?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the verbatim record of yesterday, 'Parliamentary Debate: uncorrected - not for publication' at pages 68 and 69 states this. I am only asking you to take it up from where we left.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is it?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am reading it. It reads, "MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot have a division when there is no order. Make them sit. What do I do? ...*(Interruptions)*..." I don't know who is 'them'. You would be knowing. Then, Mr. Rangarajan says, "Sir, you see the Treasury Benches." Then, "MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do when there is no order? What can I do? I said, both the amendments are valid." I am referring to the Verbatim Record. I am not making an issue. Firstly, I don't think this is an issue of us versus them. I don't think so; I think this is an issue for us and us. That Bill is important for women. It is a faulty Bill. It should be examined further. So, let us not get into these technicalities. We should continue from where we stopped. That is all that we are saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has already been clarified. You can't unilaterally do that. It is the Government's job to decide which Business should be there or which should not be there.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप रूल 131 देख लीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As an obedient Chairperson, I am obeying your orders!

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, रूल 131-disposal of amendment में दिया है, 'Procedure on consideration of amendments', "(1) If a motion that the amendments be taken into consideration is carried, the Chairman shall put the amendments to the Council in such manner as he thinks most convenient for their consideration."

श्रीमन्, अभी आपने कहा कि सरकार को इसकी पावर है कि सरकार कार्यसूची में कौन सा कार्य लगाए, लेकिन यह पावर चेयर को है। यह पावर सरकार को नहीं है। जब amendments आ गए, amendments accept हो गए, move हो गए, तो उसके बार चेयर ऑर्डर देगी कि इसे किस लाइन में लगाया जाए, इसमें गवर्नमेंट ऑर्डर नहीं दे सकती।

श्री उपसभापति: लेकिन चेयर की जो पावर्स हैं, कल चेयर ने उनको utilize कर लिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कल invoke करना था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कल करना था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप रूल 9 देखिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : I know that you are going to say that the Chair has residual powers, लेकिन कल नहीं किया, तो क्या करूं ?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, वही हम आपको तो बता रहे हैं। आप रूल 9 निकाल लीजिए, रूल 9 में आपको चेयरमैन की पावर्स हैं। आप यह कह देते कि आप चेयरमैन साहब से बात कर लें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I didn't say that. I said that yesterday I did not direct the Government to put up this Bill in today's List of Business. I did not direct.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Today, you can direct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Today, I can, but I am not doing that.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: But the Government cannot direct. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to consider that. I will consider your suggestion. Now, we will take up the Short Duration Discussion. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, you take the sense of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: No, Sir, it is not correct. The House should be in order. The Government should help in transacting the Business. ...(Interruptions)...

Unfortunately, Treasury Benches always create problem. They don't want to run the Business.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do?

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Yesterday, you had allowed the motion. Please allow for a division. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I cannot do that. You know that I cannot do that. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: You could not do it yesterday. Do it now. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is a List of Business. We will go by the rule. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: You expressed your helplessness yesterday. now, do it. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the House has to decide its own Business. This is not disputed, तो आज हाउस क्या चाहता है, यह आप पूछ लीजिए। The House has to decide its own Business.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मेरा सन्निधान है कि इस वक्त शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन का समय है। आप इस वक्त शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन लीजिए और जब यह खत्म हो जाएगा तथा जब लेजिस्लेटिव बिजनेस शुरू हो, उस वक्त डिसाइड किया जाए कि आइटम नंबर वन पहले लेना है या आइटम नंबर टू पहले लेना है।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میرا سبیشن ہے کہ اس وقت شارٹ ڈیوریشن کا وقت ہے۔ آپ اس وقت شارٹ -ڈیوریشن لیجئے اور جب یہ ختم ہو- جائے گا اور لیجسلیٹو بزنس شروع ہو، اس وقت ڈسائیڈ کیا جائے کہ آئٹم نمبر-ون پہلے لینا ہے یا آئٹم نمبر -ٹو پہلے لینا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have no problem.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Is there any guarantee that Treasury Benches will cooperate?

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Don't decide that now. We will decide after Short Duration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, item number two in the Legislative Business today must be taken at number one.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: That's right.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This must be very clear.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: We will discuss this after the item under consideration. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, listen please.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मेरा निवेदन है कि अभी शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन को ले लेते हैं और उसके बाद तय कर लें कि क्या करना है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I agree. That suggestion came from the LoP and the Government. First, we will take up the Short Duration Discussion. After that, when the question of Bill comes, you can consider.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, यदि इन दोनों को मिलकर ही हाउस चलाना है, तो हम यहां किस लिए आए हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... उस दिन भी आपत्ति की थी ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम इतना पढ़-लिख कर आए हैं। हमारे लिए तो वह बेकार है ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम लोग भी तो हैं इधर! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): नरेश जी, आप बीच में फंस गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL) 2017-18

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Arun Jaitley to lay on the Table the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2017-18.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I lay on the Table, a statement (in English and Hindi) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2017-18.

SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION**The state of economy, investment climate and job creation in the country and the need to address the challenge of rising unemployment**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Short Duration Discussion; Shri Anand Sharma to initiate. Before that, I want to say that the time allotted is two-and-a-half hours. We will have to strictly adhere to the time allotted. If a party has more names, the time will be divided accordingly. If the first Member takes more time, others will not get time because it is the decision of the hon. Chairman himself that time limit should be strictly adhered to.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, हम लोगों को 4.30 बजे तक तो बोलने का टाइम तो है। मिनिस्टर्स का टाइम इसमें शामिल नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Two and-a-half hours are for Members only.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. I did not object to that. Now, Shri Anand Sharma. Congress Party's time is 36 minutes.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I raise a Short Duration Discussion on a very important matter, which is a matter of national concern, that is, about the state of Indian economy today, the rising unemployment and the pace at which the businesses are closing down. It is true that at any given time, there are opportunities and there are challenges before a country when it comes to economic issues, but, Sir, if we look at the statements from the Government, the claims of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, they contradict the ground realities. Indian economy, contrary to the claims of the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, I say with due respect, is not a galloping economy but a gasping economy, a struggling economy. In the last three-and-a-half years, we have seen a regular decline when it comes to all the parameters of the Indian economy. There is not even one engine of growth which is actually running. I would like to be specific, Sir, that how the decline is visible irrespective of the Government remaining in denial. Sir, what are the four engines? One is the investment. सरकार की तरफ से निजी क्षेत्र का निवेश कितना हुआ? दूसरा, आपके कितने नये उद्योग लगे? Gross fixed capital formation कितना हुआ? तीसरा, एक्सपोर्ट्स/निर्यात के क्या हालात हैं? उसके साथ-साथ कर्जा, जो क्रेडिट है, वह लोगों को, उद्योग को और कृषि के क्षेत्र को कितना मिला है तथा कितना लिया गया है? Sir, I am sorry to say that the Government's claims are wrong. The national investment rate has fallen by more than seven per cent. From 34.8 per cent, it is today 27 per cent. National savings rate, that is, people's deposits in the banks, has fallen by another four to five per cent. There is a sharp increase in the debt to GDP ratio. Sir, the gross fixed capital formation, that is, when the new industries

[Shri Anand Sharma]

are set up, tangible investments take place which lead to job creation and growth, has fallen from 37 per cent to 28 per cent. Now coming to exports, despite all the criticism of the Congress-led UPA Government, it gave robust growth in its ten years' time, though we have always admitted that there was a slowing down in the last one-and-a-half years, but our average growth rate of the GDP was still 7.8 per cent and the job creation, as per the data released by this Government — these are Government organisations whether it is N.S.S.O. or the other institutions — was the highest in the manufacturing sector during that decade. But, Sir, today it is a very dismal situation. We left the merchandise exports at close to 320 billion dollars. Now, for the last three years, it is below 300 billion dollars. Average growth rate of the Indian exports was 17 to 20 per cent during our tenure. But even if we take 17 per cent, it should have been 480 billion dollars to 500 billion dollars. You cannot attribute this fall to the global situation because trade has grown globally, trade has grown regionally. When we look at the ASEAN countries, when we look at the European Union, today there is no decline in the global trade. But the performance has been dismal. If your exports have not grown, but have fallen, the only inference is that your manufacturing jobs have been lost. It is not only the loss of foreign exchange to the country. You have not been able to manage the imbalance in the trade. The only saving grace of the Government has been the fall in the international oil prices. Previously, we were importing crude oil of approximately 190 billion US dollars every year when the price in the international market was 105 to 114 dollars. Today, during the tenure of this Government, the international crude prices have sharply fallen, which is a good thing, and the average price is well below 50 dollars. There have been huge savings, windfall gains, to the Government, which has not been passed on to the consumers. You have been able to manage only because of the gains made from the fall in the international crude prices. This is the reality. But the consumer is paying more or less the same for one litre of petrol. पेट्रोल की कीमत आज भी दिल्ली में उतनी ही है, जितनी मई, 2014 में थी, डीजल की कीमत आज भी चाहे दिल्ली में, चाहे मुम्बई में उतनी ही है, जितनी उस समय थी, बल्कि उससे ज्यादा ही है। इसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी को जवाब देना चाहिए कि यह परिस्थिति क्यों है, जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में भाव टूट गए हैं? आप भारत के उपभोक्ताओं के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं, उनका बोझ बढ़ा रहे हैं, तकलीफें बढ़ा रहे हैं और कोई दिन नहीं गुजरता है, जब सरकार यह न कहे कि हम दुनिया में सबसे तेजी से बढ़ने वाली economy हैं, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंच पर और देश के अंदर। हमें उस बात पर हैरानी होती है, जैसा मैंने अभी आपको बताया कि जब सब मानक गिरे हुए हों, आपका manufacturing sector टूट गया, यह कभी एक प्रतिशत, कभी शून्य से नीचे, कभी डेढ़ प्रतिशत रहा है..., पिछले एक साल से हमारी economy के अंदर निरंतर गिरावट आई है। उसके दो मुख्य कारण रहे हैं। इनको देश भी जानता है और दुनिया भी जानती है, पर सरकार उससे इंकार करती है — एक, 8 नवंबर का प्रधान मंत्री जी

का फैसला, नोटबंदी का। आज तक देश को न आपने बताया, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, न प्रधान मंत्री जी कभी संसद को बताते हैं कि उस समय माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो चार कारण बताए थे, उनमें से कितने लक्ष्य पूरे हुए? जो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को चरमरा दिया गया था, जो देश का इतना बड़ा नुकसान हुआ, कितना काला धन आया, यह तो बता दें! पहले जो बाहर से ला रहे थे, उसको तो जुमला कह दिया, जो 15 लाख रुपए हर व्यक्ति के खाते में देने की बात कही गई थी, पर यह तो जुमला नहीं था। यह तो देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने बोला। इसको सबने सुना कि आतंकवाद को पैसा बंद हो जाएगा, नकली नोट छपना बंद हो जाएगा, कालाबाजारी खत्म हो जाएगी, काला धन खत्म हो जाएगा। अब वहां तो चारों बातें उलटी हुईं। आरबीआई ने कहा कि 99 प्रतिशत पैसा वापस आ गया। जनता का पैसा था, किसान का पैसा था, मजदूर का पैसा था, छोटे-बड़े कारोबारी का पैसा था, गृहिणियों का पैसा था। चोट तो वहां पहुंची और वह वापस आ गया, पर पूरी दुनिया में भारत को जरूर कलंकित किया और कहीं और से नहीं... यह भी पहली बार हुआ, क्योंकि आदत है, शौक है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और सरकार कहती है कि पहली बार हो रहा है, भारत की पहचान पहली बार, भारत का सम्मान पहली बार, धन्यवाद, यह देश तो सदियों पुराना है, यह प्राचीन देश है, दुनिया भारत देश को जानती थी, पर अगर आपके कारण ही पहचान हुई, तो पहली बार मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि एक चीज हुई कि पहली बार किसी देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने पूरे दुनिया के सामने अपने देश की जनता के पैसे को काला धन कहा, कलंकित किया और कहा कि आपकी economy काले पैसे पर और अपराध के पैसे पर चलती थी, पर आज तक आप बताते क्यों नहीं हैं कि वह कहाँ था? आप कहते थे कि इससे भ्रष्टाचार दूर होगा, लेकिन भ्रष्टाचार रातों-रात बढ़ गया। कौन लोग पकड़े गए थे, जिन्होंने दसियों करोड़ रुपए बदलवाए? वह किनके पास से निकला? चाहे वे अहमदाबाद में थे, चाहे मुम्बई में थे, चाहे बेंगलुरु में थे, चाहे कोलकाता में थे, उनके बारे में आज आप बताएं कि कौन लोग पकड़े गए थे? हिन्दुस्तान के लोग बैंकों के बाहर, एटीएम के बाहर कतारों में खड़े थे और जिन लोगों के पास से 20 करोड़ रुपए, 50 करोड़ रुपए, 80 करोड़ रुपए के नए नोट मिले, उन पर क्या कार्रवाई हुई? ये नहीं बताएंगे, न यह बताएंगे कि काला धन कहाँ है। मुझे याद है कि इस सदन के अंदर तब यह कहा गया, जिस बात पर आपत्ति थी सरकार को, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को, जो पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, जो अर्थशास्त्री हैं, इस विषय को जानते हैं, सरकार को चेताया था कि इससे हमारी जीडीपी को दो प्रतिशत का नुकसान होगा। आज आप कहें कि दो प्रतिशत कुछ नहीं है! दो प्रतिशत का मतलब आप भी अच्छी तरह समझते हैं, 3 लाख करोड़ था। वह तो गया, उस घाटे की भरपाई कभी नहीं होगी। उसके बाद एक साल जो तकलीफ उठानी पड़ी, उसके बारे में आपको क्या कहना है? अगर आप यह कहें कि कोई कारोबार नहीं टूटे, कोई रोजगार नहीं गए... पूरा बंद हो गया, चाहे आपका construction का था, जहां गरीब लोग काम करते हैं, मजदूरी करते हैं। सब मजदूर वापस चले गए, फैक्ट्रियां बंद हुईं, मजदूर गांवों में वापस गए। उसके बाद आपने जल्दबाजी में, हमारी सलाह न मान कर, दोबारा दूसरा बड़ा कदम जीएसटी को लाकर उठाया। हमने कहा था कि आप तीन महीने का समय दे दो और GST Network का तीन महीने का trial run करो। हमने आपको सहयोग दिया ताकि GST से संबंधित संविधान संशोधन पारित हो सके। विपक्ष के सहयोग के बिना वह कभी पास नहीं हो सकता था। उसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री ने मध्य-रात्रि को पूरा डंका बजाकर कह दिया कि हमने इसे लागू कर दिया। पहले तो 14-15 अगस्त, 1947 की मध्य-रात्रि को एक सत्र भारत की आजादी के बाद केंद्रीय कक्ष में बुलाया गया था, लेकिन अब टैक्स लगाने के लिए भी आपने इतना बड़ा जश्न मनाया। उसके

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बाद क्या हुआ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार आंकड़े देगी या हम सदन में रखें कि उसके बाद देश में कितने कारोबार टूटे? उसका सबसे बड़ा सबूत यह है कि आपके और आपकी सरकार के पास ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की Revised Estimates की मांग आई है। पिछली बार नोटबंदी के बाद मनरेगा में लगभग 17-18 हजार करोड़ रुपए की मांग बढ़ी थी, वह मांग अब फिर बढ़ गई। आखिर क्यों मनरेगा की मांग बढ़ रही है — क्योंकि नौकरियां नहीं हैं, नौकरियां टूट गई हैं। मजदूर वापस नहीं आया है। कुछ उद्योग वापस खुले हैं लेकिन अधिकांश आज भी नहीं खुले हैं।

मैं कृषि क्षेत्र की तरफ भी आऊंगा कि आज वहां क्या हालात हैं? वित्त मंत्री जी, खरीफ की कीमतें टूट गई हैं। जो खरीफ की फसल आई है, किसान को उसका पैसा नहीं मिला है। आज ग्रामीण इलाकों में पैसा नहीं है। कृषि क्षेत्र को दिया जाने वाला कर्ज आधा हो गया है। आप पिछले तीन साल के आंकड़े निकाल कर देख लें, वह आधा हो गया है। जहां तक उद्योगों को दिया जाने वाला credit है, वह भी 65 सालों में सबसे नीचे पहुंच गया है — the lowest credit offtake by non-agricultural sector, that is, by the Indian industry. And that has happened. It is the lowest not in two decades but the lowest in 65 years. Banks have no money to lend; industry has no capacity to take. So, manufacturing is puttering; gross capital formation remains in the negative; credit offtake is not there and not only that, if I may say, even one-third of the existing industrial capacity in India is unutilised. These are the hard facts. Then, how come you are galloping, you are growing and you are the fastest! This year, we have grown at 5.7 per cent and 6.3 per cent in the first two quarters after five quarters of consecutive fall. But, Sir, everybody is confused about these numbers for one reason. This is the new series. I have no quarrel. The Government has brought it. Fine! So, we accept whatever these new series numbers are. Last year, China grew at 6.6 per cent. Now, China's economy is five times that of India. They are at more than 11 trillion dollars; we are at 2.3 trillion dollars. So, an 11-trillion dollar plus economy grows at 6.6 per cent and a 2.3-trillion dollar economy grows maybe close to 6 per cent. Can anybody, any economist or mathematician, explain to me and to the country that how come we are the fastest growing economy? Their growth would be phenomenal even at 6.6 per cent. But, in this new series of GDP calculation, you have an in-built advantage. Some economists say that inbuilt bonus is 2.2 per cent; some say that it is one-and-a-half per cent. So, the jury is still out on this matter. I am not saying with finality what is the bonus. But, I have one request or demand to make. Since you have always said and the hon. Prime Minister always enthusiastically says about his Government's tenure and the previous Government, let the Finance Minister today agree that the numbers of the G.D.P. of the last ten years as per the old series and new series be released tomorrow. Let these numbers be released. Let the country know the truth as to where we are. These numbers were ready and I have definite

information that it was ready for release in August, 2016. I spoke to the concerned officials because they had worked with us also. The numbers were about to be released which was prevented and stopped by the Government because that would have given out the true picture which you do not want to come out. Sir, when it comes to jobs, various organizations, like, Ministry of Labour, NSSO, they come out with the number of jobs कि भारत में कितना रोजगार है। मैं सबसे बड़े आँकड़े को स्वीकार करता हूँ। यह NSSO का नहीं है, बल्कि उससे आगे है। इसमें कहा गया है कि भारत में लगभग 40 करोड़ लोग रोजगार में हैं। उनमें से संगठित क्षेत्र में, फॉर्मल सेक्टर में 8.5 करोड़ लोग हैं और भारत के 31.5 करोड़, यानी 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग असंगठित क्षेत्र में हैं। आपके फैसलों की चोट वहां पहुँची है। उन 31.5 करोड़ लोगों में से 16.5 करोड़ लोग या तो खेत मजदूर हैं, दिहाड़ी मजदूर हैं, जो इमारतें बनाने में, निर्माण-कार्य में काम करते हैं या वे छोटे व्यापारी हैं, वे बड़े व्यापारी नहीं हैं। आपकी प्राथमिकता और पहचान तो बड़े लोगों के साथ है, जो हजारों गुना मुनाफा कर लें, लाखों करोड़ के बैंकों के कर्जे हो जाएँ, पर ये सब गरीब हैं, जो असंगठित क्षेत्र और एमएसएमई सेक्टर में हैं। हमने कई जगह से मालूमात की। यह जाहिर है कि सरकार के लिए या विपक्ष के लिए ये आँकड़े लेना आसान नहीं है। मैंने ऐसा स्वयं कहा, कई संस्थाएँ हैं, जो ये आँकड़े देती हैं, पर मैंने इस पर कागज़ पढ़े। जो एमएसएमई सेक्टर है, जो भारत का लघु उद्योग है, उसमें हमारे उद्योग का 45 परसेंट उत्पादन होता है और भारत का 40 प्रतिशत निर्यात इन कारोबारों से होता है, यानी एमएसएमई सेक्टर से होता है। इससे आप भी सहमत होंगे। अगर हम असंगठित क्षेत्र को मिला दें, तो एमएसएमई सेक्टर में 12 करोड़ लोग काम करते हैं। वहां पिछले एक साल के अंदर 30 प्रतिशत कारोबार बन्द हुआ है और 33 प्रतिशत रोजगार खत्म हुआ है। इसलिए अगर पिछले साल और इस साल को जोड़ लें, तो "मनरेगा" की मांग 38,000 करोड़ रुपये बढ़ जाएगी। "मनरेगा" की मांग बढ़ने का एक सीधा कारण है, जैसा मैंने अभी कहा। 3 करोड़ 72 लाख नौकरियां अक्टूबर महीने तक टूट गई थीं। आजकल आपके आँकड़े आते हैं कि दो प्रतिशत यहां पर इजाफा हो गया। थोड़ी कार की बिक्री बढ़ गई, ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर में थोड़ा-सा रिवाइवल आ गया, आपके एक्सपोर्ट में थोड़ा-सा परसेंट बढ़ गया, IIP के एक महीने के नम्बर में थोड़ा बढ़ गया, हम रोज पढ़ते हैं। अगर सुधार हो, हम आगे बढ़ें, तो यह अच्छी बात है, पर जहां 500 बिलियन पर एक्सपोर्ट को पहुँचना था, उसके 300 बिलियन पर पहुँचने पर ही अगर आप दिवाली और होली एक साथ मनाओ, तो ठीक बात नहीं होगी।

जो आर्थिक चमत्कार हो रहा है, उसकी आज यह हालत है कि अगर कहीं पर थोड़ी-सी, आधी प्रतिशत तो वही हाल है कि भयंकर सूखे के बाद एक छोटी सी बारिश में घास आ जाए और उसको कहें कि बड़ी अच्छी फसल पैदा हो गई। ये बातें हैं जिनका जवाब आपको देना है, जो जवाब दिए नहीं जा रहे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anandji,...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मुझे मालूम है, मैं देख रहा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two more speakers are there from your party.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is for my party to decide.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Two more speakers.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: इस पर लिमिट मत रखिए, तीन इश्यूज हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only two-and-a-half hours have been allotted. That was the decision. Or, you have to change the rules.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am aware of it. We will take appropriate decision. Thank you. I am keeping an eye on that.

Now, Sir, there is another issue to which I want to draw the attention of the Finance Minister, of the House and of the country. Things are going to be very difficult. There is bad news on fiscal deficit and bad news on Current Account deficit. Fiscal deficit has already reached 112 per cent which was budgeted. Current Account deficit which was below one per cent, as of now, is 1.9 per cent. Your revenue collections have gone down post-GST. Most recent numbers a little over ₹ 80,000 crore. The Central Government Tax Revenues are coming down. There is only one area where the buoyancy is there, that is, the cess. But your own tax revenues, GST, please look at the July and August; September and October numbers and tell the House. How do you propose to address this issue and of the big revenue deficit? The only way to revive the economy is the Government spending because the private sector doesn't have the money. The banks do not have the money. Today I was reading in the newspaper that our Government has decided about ₹ 6,000 crores be given to the public sector banks. The NPAs are ₹ 9 lakh crores. You have asked them to raise through the bond in the market. The Government will be the guarantor of the bonds. That means the Government debt increases more but where is the money in the market? For the Highways also you say issue the bonds. I request the Finance Minister to tell us how many of these bonds for the Highways and the banks and how you will revive. The Government spending, I say with definite information and full sense of responsibility, has been slashed over the last two months. सरकार ने खर्च कम कर दिया, क्योंकि सरकार ने ज्यादा पैसा खर्च कर दिया और अभी 31 मार्च तक खर्च आप कम करते रहेंगे। So, the next two quarters are going to be more difficult. You may come up with any numbers. You may embellish the numbers.

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, हिन्दी में बोलें।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: चलिए, आपकी बात सुन लेते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छा अब हिन्दी में बोलते हैं। मैं यह सही मानता हूँ, दोनों तरफ की बात बतानी पड़ती है, देश इतना व्यापक है। तो आपकी अगली जो तिमाही है, जब पैसा सरकार के पास है नहीं, सरकार ने खर्च कम कर दिया, सरकार निवेश नहीं कर रही, निजी क्षेत्र जो है, व्यापार है उसके पास लगाने को नहीं है, तो आपकी कौन सी इकोनॉमी आगे बढ़ रही है, कहां से आपका कारोबार आ रहा है, यह बताएं

देश को। सरकार कर्जें ले रही है। Disinvestment हमारे समय में भी होता था, आपके समय में भी है, विनिवेश कर रहे हैं। वैसे बाजार में पैसा नहीं है इसलिए बिक्री नहीं हो रही, पर जो दशकों की मेहनत के बाद देश ने बड़े-बड़े एसेट्स बनाए थे, बड़े-बड़े कारोबार बनाए थे, आपकी सरकार उसकी ग्रैंड क्लीयरेंस सेल करना चाहती है, हर चीज की, क्योंकि सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं, वहां से ला रहे हैं या कर्जा उठाओ। अभी हमने वह जिक्र नहीं किया कि वे कौन से कर्जें हैं केंद्रीय सरकार के या जिनको रिजर्व बैंक की हमारी गारंटी होती है, जो हमारे व्यापार के लोग बाहर के देशों से उठाते हैं। एक्सटर्नल कॉमर्शियल बॉरोइंग्स हैं, दूसरा कर्जा, आप इस पर भी थोड़ी रोशनी डालें कि क्या कारण है कि देश का कर्जा बढ़ता जा रहा है? आपने तो उस दिन सदन में कहा और आप नेता सदन भी हैं, वित्त मंत्री भी हैं, होनहार भी हैं, जब पूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी ने आपसे एन.पी.एज. के बारे में पूछा, तो आपने कहा कि पहले सारे कर्जें दे दिए गए थे, यह बड़ी अच्छी बात है और साढ़े तीन साल से हम कर्जें नहीं दे रहे हैं। 01-05-2014 में कितने performing loans थे, कर्जें थे, जो साढ़े तीन साल में non-performing loans हो गए, अब इसका दोष तो हमें मत दीजिए। यह तो भेड़ और भेड़िये वाली बात हो गई। आप अपने कार्यकाल का तो बता दीजिए कि आपके कार्यकाल में कितने हुए और क्यों हुए? आपके कार्यकाल में कितने उद्योग टूटे हैं, उसका दोष तो हमें मत दीजिए। जो आपके फैसले हैं, उनकी आप कम से कम जिम्मेवारी लें। आज तक हमने एक शब्द भी नहीं सुना, मैं आपकी मजबूरी समझता हूं, सब मंत्रियों की मजबूरी समझता हूं कि जब तक प्रधान मंत्री जी वास्तविकता को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे, तो आपमें से कौन स्वीकार करेगा? मुझे एक बात कहनी है और आप इसको अन्यथा मत लीजिएगा। हमारे देश का जो प्राचीन विवेक है, बुद्धि है, उसने हमेशा एक बात कही है कि जिस राज्य में निंदक और आलोचक प्रताड़ित हो और चापलूस और चाटुकार को इनाम मिले, वहां नाश होता है, नुकसान होता है। यहां ऐसे ही हालात हैं। निंदक, आलोचक हम सब बुरे हैं और बाकी जो हैं, वे देख लें, अब आप जो मर्जी कहें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमित अनिल चंद्र शाह (गुजरात): इसी कारण तो आप अपोजिशन में हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

वस्त्र मंत्री; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी): शर्मा जी, अपना दर्द बता रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मैं तो आपसे प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात कह रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री अमित अनिल चंद्र शाह: इसी कारण तो आप अपोजिशन में हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: कैसे आपके बिजनेस मॉडल्स हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज, प्लीज। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप क्यों गुस्सा करते हो? आप थोड़ा मुस्कुरा लो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कभी तो मुस्कुरा लिया करो। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज, प्लीज। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपनी जगह पर बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: जोर से बोलोगे, तो ब्लड प्रेशर बढ़ेगा और नुकसान होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्यों ऐसा करते हो? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह झगड़े की बात नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उपसभापति

[श्री आनन्द शर्मा]

महोदय, मैं अंत में अपनी बात समाप्त करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने चिंताएं सामने रखी हैं। ये केवल आलोचना के लिए नहीं हैं, कुछ तथ्य और आंकड़े भी दिए हैं। कौन-सी आगे की ऐसी रूपरेखा है वित्त मंत्री जी के पास, सरकार के पास जिससे हमारी economy को एक दिशा मिले, इसमें गति आए और टूटे हुए रोजगार वापस आएँ, खास तौर से कृषि में, जो ग्रामीण इलाकों में त्राहि-त्राहि हो रही है, उसके लिए सरकार के पास क्या कार्यक्रम है, कौन से साधन हैं? बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिंद!

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी मैं सुन रहा था और सदन में कहा जा रहा था कि यह सरकार आंकड़ों की उपलब्धियों पर इस तरीके से उत्सव मनाती है, जैसे कोई सूखे के बाद छोटी बारिश आई हो। सच है कि 10 साल में, यूपीए के कार्यकाल में सूखा ही नहीं, विपदा का समय था और वह विपदा का पॉलिसी paralysis था। वह विपदा थी नेतृत्व अनिर्णय की, वह विपदा थी भ्रष्टाचार के साथ compromise की और उस विपदा को इस देश ने झेला है कि आज तब यह देश एन.पी.ए. के बोझ में गया है, उसका अगर कोई परिणाम है, तो 10 साल का वह विपदा का काल है।

उपसभापति महोदय, लम्बे समय तक इस देश में कांग्रेस का शासन रहा। इस बात को तय करना चाहिए कि लोगों ने बैंकों से लोन लिया, लोग बैंकों से लोन लेकर के इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को चोट पहुंचाते रहे। 1960 में लॉ कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आई थी कि देश में दिवालिया कानून बनाओ। आप बताओ कि 1960 से 2016 तक इस देश में bankruptcy और insolvency का लॉ क्यों नहीं बना? इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? जब हम पॉलिसी paralysis की बात करते हैं, तो हम यह कहते हैं कि देश के लिए जब सही समय पर निर्णय लिए जाने थे, वे निर्णय लिए नहीं गए। आप मनरेगा की बात करते हैं, मनरेगा में तो आपकी सरकार के समय का कैग का पूरा डाक्युमेंट है। सरकार ने Action Taken Report में स्वीकार किया था कि "मनरेगा" में भ्रष्टाचार था। वह सौ दिनों का रोजगार 20 और 30 परसेंट से ऊपर नहीं गया था। हमारी सरकार ने आने के बाद सौ दिनों के रोजगार की निश्चितता की, लेकिन यह रोजगार मजदूर को कै से मिलेगा? यह उन्हें एक transparent तरीके से मिले, उसके लिए जब हम आधार कानून लेकर आए कि गरीब के खाते में उसका पैसा पहुंचे, तो विरोध किस ने किया?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: वह नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने किया। ...(व्यवधान)... मुख्य मंत्री के रूप में किया।

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: आधार कानून को हमने यहाँ पास किया। आप Supreme Court में petitioners के नाम पढ़ लीजिए।

महोदय, यहां विषय राज्य की अर्थव्यवस्था, निवेश के वातावरण और रोजगार सृजन पर बहस चल रही है, हमारी सरकार ने आने के बाद तीन बातें अर्थव्यवस्था के क्षेत्र में की हैं। हम लोगों ने एक निर्णायक नेतृत्व के साथ गरीबों के हितों में, देश के आम आदमी तक पारदर्शी तरीके से संसाधन पहुंचें, उस पॉलिसी के लिए निर्णय लिए। सरकार ने पॉलिसी से जो transformation किया, उसके कुछ आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं, मैं उन्हें सदन के साथ share करना चाहूंगा और पॉलिसी paralysis से देश को निकालकर, नीति की अनिर्णयता के दौर से निकालकर इस देश को विकास के मार्ग पर ले जाने का काम इस सरकार ने किया है। महोदय, आज भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था

3.00 p.m.

व्यापार के क्षेत्र में, औद्योगिक उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में, व्यवसाय की मजबूती और उपभोक्ता के विश्वास में — इन चारों स्तरों पर अर्थव्यवस्था में एक मुकाम और लोगों का विश्वास हासिल किया है। इन तीन सालों में इन सारे विषयों पर जब जनादेश आया, तो वह भारतीय जनता पार्टी के पक्ष में आया क्योंकि देश का जनमत यह जानता था कि ये जो निर्णय लिए जा रहे हैं, ये देश के गरीब आदमी के हित में लिए जा रहे हैं। नोटबंदी के विषय को लेकर इसी सदन में भाषण दिया गया था, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के चुनावों का क्या परिणाम आया? हम जीएसटी के विषय को लेकर बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ इस देश में जो एक सहकारी संघवाद, प्रगतिशील संघवाद के विषय को लेकर चुनाव में गए, तो वहां भी परिणाम भारतीय जनता पार्टी के ही पक्ष में आया क्योंकि हमारी पार्टी की नीति, नीयत और नेतृत्व में देश की जनता का भरोसा बढ़ा है।

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): क्योंकि ईवीएम आपके पास थीं।

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: सर, यह कहा जा रहा है कि देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No cross talk please. Let him speak. Mr. Bhupender Yadav, you speak. Don't get interrupted by others. No no cross talk. Let him speak.

श्री भूपेंद्र यादव: उपसभापति महोदय, वर्तमान वैश्विक आर्थिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष द्वारा अर्थव्यवस्था के विकास के संबंध में अनुमान व्यक्त किया गया है कि भारत 2017 में 6.7 प्रतिशत और 2018 में 7.4 प्रतिशत की ग्रोथ से बढ़ रहा है जब कि चाइना की ग्रोथ केवल 6.5 प्रतिशत रहने वाली है। अर्थव्यवस्था के आकार को लेकर आनन्द शर्मा जी कह रहे थे, लेकिन अर्थव्यवस्था की तीव्रता एक लोकतांत्रिक देश में 125 करोड़ लोगों के विश्वास को लेकर, reforms करते हुए, दृढ़ता से आगे ले जाने का काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है और देश आगे बढ़ा है।

दूसरे इस वर्तमान आर्थिक परिप्रेक्ष्य में जब अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मानकों में हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे सकारात्मक बातें कही जा रही हैं, ऐसे में भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था में आए confidence को भी कुछ आंकड़ों के माध्यम से हमें देखना चाहिए। World Economic Forum के हिसाब से जो Global Competitive Index है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रतिस्पर्धा का इंडेक्स है, उस में भारत 2017-18 में 137 देशों में 40वें स्थान पर है। जो कि 2015-16 में 140 देशों में 55 वें स्थान पर है। आज हमने इसमें रैंकिंग को बढ़ाया है। इतना ही नहीं मैंने कहा है कि तीन सालों में सरकार ने जो reformative steps लिए हैं, सरकार ने जो निर्णय लिया, सरकार ने जो भ्रष्टाचार के ऊपर एक प्रकार से अंकुश लगाकर गरीबों के हित में साफ-सुथरी सरकार देने की बात की है, उसी का परिणाम है कि आज दुनिया में Ease of Doing Business में भारत एक साथ तीस पायदान ऊपर गया है। सरकार की यह पॉलिसी, दुनिया की भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था में भरोसे को बतलाती है कि देश में FDI का जो फ्लो है, वह पिछले तीन सालों में नहीं बल्कि पिछली सरकार की तुलना में भी देश में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश सबसे ज्यादा हुआ है। वर्ष 2016-17 में 16.2 बिलियन यूएस डॉलर- और देश में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश आने का कारण है कि सरकार के structural reforms ने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को एक मजबूती प्रदान की है।

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इतना ही नहीं अपितु भारत में जो विकास हो रहा है, एक मजबूती के साथ हम लोग विकास के मार्ग पर आगे बढ़े हैं। यह सरकार की उपलब्धि है कि GST जब से 01 जुलाई, 2017 से लागू हुआ है, देश में एक बहुत बड़ा निर्णय हुआ है और यह सही था। अगर देश में पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि राज्य और केंद्र सरकार एक साथ आकर एक नई व्यवस्था को खड़ा कर रहे हैं, तो देश का केंद्रीय कक्ष उसका साक्षी बनना चाहिए, क्योंकि यह भारत के आर्थिक परिवर्तन का बहुत बड़ा संकल्प था। यह उसी संकल्प का परिणाम है कि जीएसटी काउंसिल में आज तक जितने निर्णय हुए हैं, वे consensus के माध्यम से हुए हैं। देश tax reformer के क्षेत्र में काफी आगे बढ़ा है और tax reformer के साथ आगे बढ़ते हुए देश में GST council के कारण जब आकलन बढ़ा है, वहीं भारत में फॉरेन एक्सचेंज यूजर्स मार्च, 2017 में 317 बिलियन अमरीकन डॉलर था, मार्च, 2016 में 307 बिलियन डॉलर था। आज रिजर्व बैलेंस से देश में एक अच्छा वातावरण बना है। औद्योगिक विकास संरचना के क्षेत्र को मजबूती मिली है, इसलिए GST के विषय को लेकर सरकार के बजट में प्राथमिकता के विषयों को तय करके देश में हाउसिंग सेक्टर में सरकार ने जो नया विनिवेश खड़ा किया है, हाईवे निर्माण के सेक्टर में सरकार ने जिस प्रकार से निर्णय लेकर देश की आधारभूत संरचना को हाईवे सेक्टर के साथ-साथ कोस्टल कनेक्टिविटी क्षेत्र को बढ़ाया है और औद्योगिक क्षेत्र में ज्यादा ऋण का वितरण किया, वह देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए और सुगमता के लिए काफी अच्छे मापदंड सिद्ध हुए हैं।

भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था और रोजगार वृद्धि के बारे में जब बात की जाती है, तो हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद सरकार ने रोजगार के क्षेत्र में NSSO के index के साथ ही साथ quarterly index भी देना शुरू किया है। जो मुख्य रूप से रोजगार के आठ क्षेत्र हैं, जिन आठ क्षेत्रों को मानक माना जा सकता है, चाहे manufacturing sector हो, construction sector हो, trade sector हो, transport sector हो, accommodation and restaurant sector हो, IT and BPO sector हो, education sector हो, health sector हो, यदि आप एस्टिमेटेड क्वार्टरली आंकड़े देखेंगे, तो इसमें रोजगार के बढ़ने की संभावना बढ़ी है। मैं सदन के पटल पर भी इन आंकड़ों को रखना चाहता हूँ, ताकि इसके बारे में किसी प्रकार की — ये सारे आंकड़े भारत सरकार के लेबर ब्यूरो के आंकड़े हैं। सरकार ने जो एक नए तरीके से गणना शुरू की है, ये आंकड़े इस बात को दर्शाते हैं कि आज इन आठों सेक्टरों में रोजगार क्षेत्र में वृद्धि हो रही है। जहां तक informal sector की बात है, तो हां, हमारी सरकार आने के बाद निश्चित रूप से इस बात को महसूस किया कि मनरेगा का जो पैसा है, उसके साथ देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सिंचाई और जल संचयन के साथ मनरेगा को जोड़ना चाहिए। इस सरकार के आने के बाद मनरेगा के क्षेत्र में पैसे का ज्यादा निवेश किया गया, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भी ज्यादा रोजगारों का सृजन किया गया। पिछले तीन साल में हमारी सरकार ने मनरेगा, पंडित दीन दयाल अंत्योदय योजना, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना, Make in India एवं मुद्रा जैसी महत्वपूर्ण योजनाओं को लाकर देश में informal sector में जो रोजगार चाहिए था, उस रोजगार को बढ़ाने का काम किया है। रोजगार इस सरकार की सबसे बड़ी प्राथमिकता और सबसे बड़ा विषय है। अपने सारे सुधार के विषयों के साथ यह सरकार रोजगार को बढ़ाने में लगातार आगे बढ़ रही है। यही कारण है कि आज वैश्विक क्षेत्र में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था पर विश्वास बढ़ा है। इस बढ़े हुए विश्वास के साथ, सरकार लोगों के हितों में, गरीबों के हितों में लगातार आगे बढ़ती रहेगी।

हम देख क्या रहे हैं? जब हम यह चाहते हैं कि आर्थिक क्षेत्र के अंदर लोगों के जन-धन खाते खोलें, तो गरीबों के खाते खोले जाने पर आलोचना होती है, जब हम चाहते हैं कि आधार जैसे कानून को लाएं, तो गरीबों को उनके अधिकार दिए जाने पर हमारी आलोचना होती है, जब हम चाहते हैं कि हम ओबीसी के लिए बात करें, तो ओबीसी को उनके अधिकार देने में रोड़े अटकाए जाते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, जब हम मुस्लिम महिलाओं की बात करते हैं, तो उनके लिए भी रोड़े अटकाने का काम किया जाता है, अर्थव्यवस्था को तो रोकने का काम किया ही जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस प्रकार की नीति से देश नहीं चल सकता है। देश को चलाने के लिए एक सकारात्मक वातावरण चाहिए, देश को चलाने के लिए दृढ़ इच्छाशक्ति चाहिए, देश को चलाने के लिए देश के गरीबों के हित में साहसिक निर्णय लेने का साहस चाहिए और वह साहस देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने दिखाया है।

महोदय, आज इस डिस्कशन के माध्यम से मैं यह आह्वान करता हूँ कि जो निर्णय और जो प्रक्रियाएं इस देश में प्रारम्भ हुई हैं, उनके कारण आज 'Ease of doing Business' को लेकर, भारत की ranking को लेकर, भारत के business plans को लेकर अंतर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में भारत का विश्वास बढ़ा है, भारत का foreign exchange बढ़ा है, भारत में प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश बढ़ा है। इन सब संस्थागत सुधारों को आगे बढ़ाते हुए, सरकार जिस संकल्प के साथ चल रही है, उसका वातावरण पूरे देश में खड़ा हो, ताकि यह देश दुनिया का सबसे ताकतवर देश बन सके, शक्तिशाली देश बन सके। हर व्यक्ति को मकान मिल सके और हर व्यक्ति का संकल्प 2022 तक पूरा हो सके, इस देश के हर नागरिक का विकास हो सके, देश के अंदर ऐसी भावना बने, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, श्री भूपेंद्र यादव जी। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव, आपका टाइम 11 मिनट है।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): श्रीमन्, जो चर्चा का विषय है, वह बहुत व्यापक है और समय बहुत सीमित है, इसलिए मैं बहुत संक्षेप में अपनी बात कहूंगा। अपनी बात कहने से पहले एक जनरल बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 20-25 साल से संसद में, इस सदन में या उस सदन में, देश की इकोनॉमी पर, बेरोज़गारी पर और अन्य चीजों पर चर्चाएं हमेशा होती रही हैं और इस देश की जनता को आंकड़ों के मकड़जाल में हमेशा ही फंसाया गया है, लेकिन जमीन पर reality कभी कुछ नहीं रही है।

श्रीमन्, अगर हम भूपेंद्र यादव जी की इस बात को सही मान लें कि जो कुछ इन्होंने किया, वह सब सही था और तभी चुनाव में परिणाम इनके पक्ष में आए, तो आपको यह भी स्वीकार करना पड़ेगा कि 1947 से लेकर 1977 तक कांग्रेस ने जो uninterruptedly राज किया, तो इनकी सारी नीतियां सही थीं! हम तो इस बात से कभी सहमत नहीं रहे हैं। आपकी भी कई नीतियों से हम सहमत नहीं हैं। जब हम इकोनॉमी पर बात करते हैं, तो हमें यह भी देखना होगा कि Moody's की rating क्या कहती है और CRISIL की rating क्या कहती है, लेकिन 80 प्रतिशत लोग न तो इसको जानते हैं और न ही समझते हैं। महोदय आज गांवों में लोगों की स्थिति क्या है, क्या उन्हें भरपेट भोजन मिल रहा है, क्या उन्हें सर्दियों में पहनने के लिए कपड़े उपलब्ध हैं, क्या बीमारी की स्थिति में उन्हें दवाएं उपलब्ध हैं, क्या अपने बच्चों को अच्छे स्कूलों में पढ़ाने के लिए उनके पास पैसा है? अगर है, तो इकोनॉमी अच्छी है और यदि नहीं है, तो फिर आप चाहे जितना कहते रहिए कि इकोनॉमी ठीक है, इकोनॉमी अच्छी नहीं है।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

महोदय, इस राज्य सभा को हम मान लें कि यह हिन्दुस्तान है और इसमें 250 लोग हैं और इनकी पूरी पूंजी, जिसे हम जीडीपी कहते हैं, वह मान लें कि 250 करोड़ रुपए है। इसमें अगर 10 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हो, तो एक साल में 25 करोड़ और बढ़ गई और इस प्रकार वह बढ़कर 275 करोड़ रुपए हो गई। अब इनमें से कुछ लोगों के पास 175 करोड़ रुपए हैं और कुछ के पास सिर्फ 100 करोड़ रुपए हैं, लेकिन 10 प्रतिशत ग्रोथ रेट है। वह इनका भी बढ़ा हुआ माना जाएगा, हमारा भी बढ़ा हुआ माना जाएगा और बाकी सिका भी बढ़ा हुआ माना जाएगा। यही इस देश में हो रहा है। वास्तविकता यह है कि गरीब आदमी का कुछ भी नहीं बढ़ा है। अगर आर्थिक स्थिति सुधरी है, तो मुश्किल से 5 या 10 प्रतिशत लोगों की सुधरी है, लेकिन इतनी ज्यादा सुधरी है कि अगर उसका टोटल औसत ले लिया जाए, तो हम कहेंगे कि हमारा इतना ज्यादा ग्रोथ रेट है।

महोदय, मैं भूपेंद्र जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि आप इस स्थिति को चीन से कम्पेयर नहीं कर सकते हैं। चीन में धान और गेहूं की जो प्रति हेक्टेयर यील्ड है, वह भारत से दोगुनी है, फिर आप चाहे वर्ल्ड डेवलपमेंट रिपोर्ट देख लीजिए, चाहे अपने आंकड़े देख लीजिए या फिर इकोनॉमिक सर्वे देख लीजिए। चीन का जो खेती का एरिया है, बड़ा देश होने के बावजूद, वह भारत से आधा है। चीन में जिस लैंड में खेती होती है, वह हिन्दुस्तान से आधा है और हमारे यहां दोगुना है, लेकिन भारत में चूंकि यील्ड प्रति हेक्टेयर कम है। उसका ग्रोथ रेट छः प्रतिशत है और हमारा एक या दो प्रतिशत के आसपास झूलता रहता है और कभी-कभी मायनस में चला जाता है। एक बार, डॉक्टर साहब के जमाने में तीन-चार प्रतिशत हो गया था। इस वर्ष 1.5 प्रतिशत है। अगर कृषि का ग्रोथ रेट इतना कम है, तो आप अन्य क्षेत्रों में चाहे जितना बढ़ा दीजिए, हिन्दुस्तान का कृषि पर आधारित जो 60 प्रतिशत आदमी है, वह गरीब रहेगा। उसकी इकनॉमी ठीक नहीं मानी जा सकती है।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति को सुधारना चाहते हैं और देश की इकोनॉमी को सुधारना चाहते हैं, तो एग्रीकल्चर और जो स्मॉल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, जिनमें बड़े पैमाने पर लोग रोजगार पाते हैं, उनके ऊपर अब भी निर्भर हैं और जिंदा हैं। उन्हें बहुत प्रश्रय देना होगा।

महोदय, यहां श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा साहब बैठे हैं, मैं स्वास्थ्य के बारे में बात करूंगा कि सरकार का स्वास्थ्य पर वर्ष 2014-15 और वर्ष 2015-16 में कुल जीडीपी का केवल 1.3 प्रतिशत सार्वजनिक व्यय हुआ है। दुनिया के दूसरे देशों में क्या स्थिति है, उसे बताकर मैं अपने देश की स्थिति को दुनिया की नजर में ज्यादा खराब नहीं करना चाहता हूं, इसलिए मैं उसे नहीं बता रहा हूं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से श्री भूपेंद्र जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूं कि जिन आंकड़ों को मैं बता रहा हूं, ये अपने ही आंकड़े हैं। ये कोई हमारे या आपके बनाए हुए नहीं हैं। ये सरकार के अधिकृत आंकड़े हैं। उपसभापति जी मैं आपके ही माध्यम से बता रहा हूं। उनसे डायरेक्ट बात नहीं कर रहा हूं। सर, 2014-15 में एजुकेशन में GDP का 0.55 परसेंट सार्वजनिक निवेश हुआ, जो 2015-16 में घट कर 0.50 परसेंट रह गया और 2016-17 में यह घट कर 0.49 परसेंट हो गया, तो कैसे बच्चों को और गांव में रहने वालों को ठीक से शिक्षा मिलेगी? मैं तो मनरेगा वगैरह का और मिड-डे-मील का सार्वजनिक रूप से इसलिए विरोध नहीं करता हूँ, क्योंकि अभी आप लोग

कहने लगेंगे कि इस तरह गरीबों का विरोध कर रहे हैं। आपको नहीं मालूम है! आप आधार कार्ड से जोड़ दीजिएगा। जिन लोगों को कोई काम नहीं करना है, उनको आधा पैसा पहले दे दिया जाता है। वह उनके अकाउंट में चला जाता है और उनसे ले लिया जाता है कि तुमने कोई काम ही नहीं किया, आधा लो और आधा खा जाओ। इस देश में पैसे की सबसे ज्यादा बरबादी मिड-डे मील और मनरेगा से हुई है, जिससे न जाने कितना काम हो सकता था! यह मैं ground reality की बात कर रहा हूँ। जब मैं यहां बोलता हूँ, तो मेरे दिल में कोई पोलिटिक्स नहीं होती। मैंने देखा है कि एक दिन में एक मजदूर को इतना काम करना चाहिए। ठेकेदार जाता है, बाकायदा उसके सारे ओरिजिनल दस्तखत हैं। वह कहता है, तुम्हें 150 रुपये जो मिल रहे हैं, तुम 75 लो और दस्तखत कर दो, कोई काम नहीं करना है। मशीनों से सब काम हो रहे हैं। काम हो भी रहा है या नहीं हो रहा है, राज्य में इसको मॉनिटर करने वाला कोई नहीं है। यहां से आपने कोई एजेंसी नहीं बनायी। हम लोगों की सांसद निधि का जो पैसा है, उसको भी खा जाते हैं। मैंने कई बार चिट्ठी लिखी। कभी कोई मॉनिटर करने नहीं जाता है। यह स्थिति है।

सर, मिड-डे मील ने यह स्थिति पैदा कर दी है कि प्राइमरी स्कूल्स खत्म हो गये और हर गांव में मोंटेसरी स्कूल्स खुल गये। लोग कहते हैं कि इनमें तो बस मास्टर और वे लोग रोटी बनाने में और बच्चों को खिलाने में लगे रहते हैं, पढ़ाई होती नहीं है। बच्चों ने जैसे ही खाना खाया— आप स्कूलों में दोपहर के बाद जाइए। आप ज़रा गाजियाबाद के आस-पास के गांवों में चले जाइए, वहां बच्चे मिलेंगे ही नहीं। यह जो स्थिति है, धीरे-धीरे बहुत खराब हो गयी है। उसको कैसे सुधारेंगे, सत्ता वाले लोग जानें। कांग्रेसी सत्ता में बहुत रहे। ये सुधार नहीं पाये। 1947 से लेकर बहुत लम्बे अरसे तक कांग्रेस के लोग, गुलाम नबी जी वगैरह रहे। ये बहुत लम्बे अरसे तक सत्ता में रहे, लेकिन आप जानते हैं, अगर आज ऐसा हाल है, तो उस स्थिति की तरफ आप भी बढ़ रहे हैं। इसीलिए कहा गया है कि "निन्दक नियरे राखिये" और निन्दक को प्रताड़ित मत कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो सचिव हैं, उनको ऐसा रखिए, सचिव माने सलाह देने वाले लोग, जो राजा की नाराजगी झेल कर भी सही बात बता सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह क्यों नहीं होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर नेशनल इंटरेस्ट में होगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... देखिए, रुपाला जी हाथ उठा रहे हैं। यह बिल्कुल होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: राम गोपाल जी, प्लीज़। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि ये जो छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं, जैसे बुनकर हैं, दस्तकार हैं, ये सब बेकार हुए जा रहे हैं। चाहे मुरादाबाद के पीतल का काम हो, अलीगढ़ के ताले हों, बनारस की साड़ियां हों, महुरानीपुर हो या भिवंडी हो, ये सब धीरे-धीरे खत्म हो रहे हैं। यहां जो सामान बनते थे, उन सब पर, रेशम से लेकर इन सारी चीजों पर, चीन के सामानों ने कब्जा कर लिया है। उपसभापति जी, अब सारे खिलौने, भगवान राम, कृष्ण, गणेश ये सब चीन के बने हुए आने लगे हैं। जो atheist हैं, जो ईश्वर में आस्था रखने वाले नहीं हैं, वे चीन में खिलौने बना रहे हैं और हिन्दुस्तान में बेच रहे हैं। दिवाली पर गरीब आदमी जो बिजली की झालर वगैरह बना लेते थे या दीया बेचते थे, वे सब खत्म हो गए। चीन से बनी हुई झालरें आने लगीं और वे दो दिन चलती हैं और फिर खत्म हो जाती हैं, इसलिए सब खत्म हो गए। यह स्थिति हो गई है।

हिन्दुस्तान का रेशम बहुत प्रसिद्ध था, पहले कभी ढाका का मलमल था, बनारसी साड़ियां... सारी दुनिया में हिन्दुस्तान के जो लोग हैं, रुपाला जी, अमेरिका में आपके गुजरात के बहुत लोग

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

हैं, मैं कभी-कभी जाता हूँ, तो मुझे गुजरात के ही लोग मिलते हैं, वे बहुत अच्छे लोग हैं, वे सब बनारसी साड़ियां यूज करते हैं। गुजरात की साड़ी दुनिया में उन सब जगहों पर जाती है, जहां हमारे लोग रहते हैं और महिलाएं उसको पहनती हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... दुर्भाग्य यह है कि इस देश में नया फैशन आने लगा है, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर साड़ी से बेहतर कोई परिधान नहीं माना जाता है। वे सब बेकार हुए जा रहे हैं। आप हिन्दुस्तान को चीन का dumping ground बनाने से रोकिए, सख्ती से रोकिए, पूरा देश आपके साथ है। देश की economy को ठीक करने के लिए यह जरूरी है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं मुश्किल से दो मिनट का समय और लूंगा। हम आपको कोई आंकड़े नहीं दे रहे हैं, बल्कि हम यह कह रहे हैं कि ये सारी चीजें खत्म होती जा रही हैं।

सर, मैं आखिर में एक चीज कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बिजली का per capita consumption है, उससे इस बात का measurement होता है कि वह देश कितना संपन्न है। इस देश में जिस राज्य में बिजली का per capita consumption ज्यादा है, वह राज्य सबसे ज्यादा संपन्न है। ऐसे ही दुनिया में जहां पर बिजली का per capita consumption ज्यादा है, वह सबसे ज्यादा संपन्न देश है। बिजली खपत के मामले में दुनिया का औसत 2429 यूनिट per capita per annum है और हिन्दुस्तान का औसत 734 यूनिट per capita per annum, अमेरिका का औसत 13,000 यूनिट per capita per annum और चीन का औसत 2,456 यूनिट per capita per annum है, तो हम compare क्यों कर रहे हैं कि हम चीन से आगे जा रहे हैं या फ्लां से आगे जा रहे हैं? आप बिजली की खपत को बढ़ा कर तीन गुना कर दीजिए और देखिए कि खेती में पैदावार बढ़ती है या नहीं बढ़ती है। छोटी-छोटी small-scale industries में अभी diesel से जो काम करते हैं, जब वही काम बिजली से करने लगेंगे, तो वह सस्ती पड़ेंगी, क्योंकि बिजली सस्ती पड़ती है। हालांकि बिजली की दरें सस्ती होने के बाद भी तमाम राज्य उसकी दर बढ़ाते जाते हैं। पीयूष गोयल जी अभी नहीं हैं, पर अब तो वे रेल मंत्रालय में चले गए। कई कंपनियां सस्ती बिजली देने को तैयार होती हैं, लेकिन राज्य सरकारें सस्ती बिजली नहीं देती हैं, दाम बढ़ा देती हैं। अब 6 रुपए प्रति यूनिट कर दिया गया है। मुश्किल है, लेकिन फिर भी संयंत्रों को पेट्रोल या डीजल की जगह बिजली से चलाना सस्ता है। उसके जरिए जब उसका consumption बढ़ेगा, तो उससे जो production होगा, उससे लाभ होगा।

अगर आप खेती को लाभकारी बना दीजिएगा... अब स्थिति इतनी खराब हो गई है कि अबकी बार किसानों की हालत बहुत खराब हो गई है। हमारी main crop ही आलू की थी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... पिछली बार बोलते हुए मैंने कहा था कि मैं तो कभी-कभी आलू खरीद लेता हूँ, पैदा तो करता ही हूँ, तो 10-20-50 लाख रुपए बच जाते हैं, लेकिन अबकी बार पहली बार घाटे में चला गया। इसलिए स्थिति वैसी नहीं है, जैसी प्रचारित की जाती है, लेकिन इस देश में दुर्भाग्य यह है कि कभी इस पर चुनाव नहीं लड़ा जाता है, इसको याद रखिएगा। हमेशा नारों पर चुनाव लड़ा जाता है। जब इंदिरा जी के खिलाफ सारा देश लगा था, तो इंदिरा जी ने धीरे से कहा कि ये लोग मुझे हटाना चाहते हैं, मैं गरीबी को हटाना चाहती हूँ। बस एक sentence और bumper

majority. अगर देश में इन नारों पर ही चुनाव जीता जाएगा, तो देश की economy कभी सुधर नहीं सकती है। देश की economy को सुधारने के लिए रचनात्मक कदम उठाएं, सख्त कदम उठाएं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं demonetisation और GST पर ज्यादा कहना नहीं चाहता हूँ। बहुत नुकसान हो गया है, आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़ के बंद हो जाने के कारण सूरत से कितने लोग चले आए। वहां पर हमारे यहां के हजारों लोग काम करते थे, वे सब वापस आ गए। सब छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज़ बरबाद हो गईं, जब कि वही रोजगार देती हैं। जो देश को संपन्न बनाने का काम करती हैं, जो कमेरे लोग हैं, वे सब बेकार हो गए। जब बेकार हो गए हाथ, तो देश की आर्थिक स्थिति ठीक नहीं हो सकती। आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे टाइम दिया।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now conclude.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, मैं आंकड़ों पर नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन फिर कहना चाहता हूँ कि देश को आंकड़ों से बचाइए। इस देश की जनता आंकड़ों को नहीं समझ सकती। जब 25 साल में मैं नहीं समझ पाया तो गांव में बैठा व्यक्ति क्या समझ पाएगा कि आंकड़े क्या कहते हैं, Moody's क्या कह रहा है, IMF क्या है, IBRD क्या है, इसे कोई नहीं जानता। इन शब्दों के साथ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to see the positive side also. The Central Government has allotted 57,000 seats in the BPO sector to Tamil Nadu. I thank the hon. Minister, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad. But it is not sufficient because most of the engineering colleges have been closed and also there is no campus interview in any of the educational institutions. So, kindly take note of that fact. I request the Central Government to allot more number of seats in the BPO sector.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA) *in the Chair*]

Sir, with regard to agriculture in Tamil Nadu, especially on Kaveri, the dispute is well known. Now, from Kaveri, we are not getting water. Our State is a manufacturing State. Of course, we will get compensation under GST. No doubt about it. It is consumption-based tax. But agriculture has to be revived. The banking system is already not functioning in favour of the agriculturists because all the agriculturists are wilful defaulters and not able to repay it.

Now, I have received information which is very, very valuable information, from Mr. Nitin Gadkari, the hon. Minister in the Central Government. He has got two proposals to bring water to Kallanai Dam. I welcome the proposals. I urge the hon. Minister, Mr. Nitin Gadkari, very sincerely and humbly to implement the proposals

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

and bring water to Kallanai Dam. It is an engineering marvel. Even with modern technology, the dam cannot be constructed. Technique-wise, it is second in the whole world. If he really brings water to Kallanai Dam, he will be the second Karikala Cholan because the Kallanai Dam was constructed by Karikala Cholan, the Great King, one thousand years ago or two thousand years ago. Nobody knows. But even now, it is intact. There is no damage. So, Mr. Nitin Gadkari is going to be the second Karikala Cholan of Tamil Nadu. Now, it all depends on the finance to be provided. I do not know the exact functioning of how he is going to get it. The hon. Finance Minister is very much here. I am very happy and if Kallanai Dam gets water, all credit goes to our hon. Prime Minister because he is taking care of the poor people in a proper perspective. We depend on our hon. Prime Minister. If water is brought to Kallanai Dam and if the proposal is implemented, then definitely, entire Tamil Nadu will become very, very prosperous.

With regard to health sector, hon. *Amma* had written many letters to the Central Government to allocate AIIMS hospital and college to Tamil Nadu. In pursuance of the letters written by hon. *Amma*, the Central Government, very graciously, allotted one to Tamil Nadu State. But, it is yet to be established. It seems there is some dispute with regard to the location, but the Central Government must take a decision, a final decision, as early as possible and establish AIIMS in Tamil Nadu to fulfil the dream of hon. *Amma*. And, if water is provided and agriculture is revived, then, by and large, the rural unemployment problem can be solved to a certain extent. But, now the aspirations of the rural people are more and more, more than the urban people because they want to own very costly cars; they want to enjoy the internet benefits. So, I urge the Central Government to take appropriate steps to provide internet connection to the rural area and also, at the same time, electricity is also to be provided so to have uninterrupted internet connection. That has to be done by the Central Government and the State Government. Sports activities must be encouraged among the rural people. So, we must tap the talent available in the rural areas and very good institutions must be established by the Central Government. They must help us. Regarding the scholarship provided to the SC/ST students, those who are studying in the colleges, some thousands of crores of rupees have to be disbursed by the Central Government to the State of Tamil Nadu. Hence, the hon. Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment the other day promised me that in the month of January, it will be disbursed. I hope he will do the needful and help the SC/ST students. Another thing, I came to know, in the Central Government, OBC vacancies are not filled up. It is the sorry state of affairs because OBC people are not intelligent enough to write the appropriate examinations and to occupy the positions. So, those posts must be carried over and opportunity must be given to

the candidates belonging to the OBC and their sensitization has to be created so that the posts are not filled up by other candidates. This is my humble request. And, then, regarding the startups—it is well-known to the hon. Finance Minister and it is already published in the newspapers, only for the sake of completion I am submitting this— I am sure, our hon. Finance Minister would have taken care of their problem because the startup companies are getting IT notices, treating the investment they received as income. According to the entrepreneurs, they say that it is not income and it is only a genuine investment. But, according to the IT Department, they are changing the colour from black to white. So, it has to be taken care of by our hon. Finance Minister. I am very happy and I welcome the BJP President, Shri Amit Shah because now I feel that the demands on behalf of the State Government will be taken care of by the BJP President, hon. Prime Minister and the other Council of Ministers. So, these are all my requests and demands on behalf of the State Government because already the agriculture activity has come to an end. As such, no agricultural activity is taking place because of the scarcity of water. All the agriculturists have become poor labourers in the textile units at Tiruppur, Coimbatore and Erode. It is a sorry state of affairs. So, please, restore our dignity by providing water and do the needful. I thank the Central Government and I also thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, the citizens of the country are deeply concerned with the economic situation prevailing now because in every sector, in every field of economy, the Government has failed miserably. I am saying so because of the introduction of demonetization which, according to the Supreme Court, was a carpet bombing of the citizens and secondly, the mismanagement of the GST. This double shock has created the situation. If we go through the figures quickly, first of all, this G.D.P. growth about which many Members have talked. I remember when we were discussing the demonetization issue, Dr. Manmohan Singh in this House, he was on record, said that according to his estimate there will be 2 per cent decline in the GDP growth. Now everybody is saying that the GDP growth has already declined compared to 8 per cent in 2015-16, it came down to 7.1 per cent in 2016-17. Now even the SBI Research Chief Economist says, “It is difficult for the GDP to cross 7 per cent this fiscal.” Similarly other people have said. If we look at the gross fixed capital formation, the investment rate measured as the ratio of the gross fixed capital formation to GDP at current prices was further down to 26.9 per cent from 28.1 per cent indicating that corporate have not been investing in capital creation. This is a major area of concern.

Second is the industrial growth. Manufacturing and electricity sector output were lower compared to the previous years. The use-based classification reveals that

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray]

barring non-durable consumer goods, all other sectors witnessed lower growth rates. The forecast for industrial growth for the year is only 4-4.5 per cent.

Agriculture is a major area. "India lives in villages" was said by Gandhiji. Our farmers are not getting remunerative prices. They have resorted to distress sales. लाचार है किसान, उसको दाम नहीं मिल रहा है। महाराष्ट्र में, दूसरी जगह में और सारे हिन्दुस्तान में किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। हालांकि बीजेपी का जो मेनिफेस्टो है, शायद अमित शाह जी ने वह मेनिफेस्टो रिलीज़ किया था, मुझे मालूम नहीं, सब्जेक्ट टू करेक्शन, उस मेनिफेस्टो के पेज-19 में बताया गया था कि कॉस्ट ऑफ प्रोडक्शन से किसानों का दोगुना प्राइस हम एन्शोर करेंगे। अभी तक हुआ नहीं, कुछ नहीं हुआ। किसानों की आत्महत्या की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है।

Sir, the Government finances, as per the latest data released by the Government for the period April-November, 2017, the fiscal deficit is 112 per cent of the target, while the revenue deficit is 152.2 per cent of the budgeted amount. This has prompted the Government to announce an additional borrowing programme of ₹ 50,000 crores for the year. The fiscal deficit would go up to 3.5 per cent of GDP for the financial year 2018 which has been estimated by some experts. I am not an expert but it is the view of the experts.

Sir, so far as the banking sector is concerned, we have discussed it at length. I need not repeat it. But the credit growth to manufacturing and services for April-October is negative while that to agriculture and personal loans segment is 7.7 per cent.

Regarding external sector, while growth in exports for the period April-November, 2017 is a little better than the earlier term, imports too surged by 21.9 per cent leading to a higher trade deficit of \$100 billion compared to \$68 billion last year. From \$68 billion to \$100 billion is the trade deficit. Now the Foreign Direct Investment has increased. Foreign Direct Investment has no doubt increased. But whether it has created jobs in the country, I have every doubt because the country has been dragged through ten years of jobless growth, no doubt. This is what the BJP manifesto has promised to the nation. "Under the broader economic revival, BJP will accord high priority to job creation and opportunities for entrepreneurship." आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आगरा में आम सभा को संबोधित करते हुए बोला था और दूसरी जगह भी बोला था कि हम हर साल दो करोड़ जॉब्स क्रिएट करेंगे। आम सभा को संबोधित करते हुए, यह नेशन को बताया गया था। इसके लिए मैं उनको दोष नहीं दे रहा हूं। मैं यह चर्चा कर रहा हूं कि ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बोला था। अब देखिए क्या हाल है? बीजेपी के सत्ता में आने के बाद पहले तीन साल में 2.47 मिलियन से घटकर 1.51 मिलियन जॉब्स रह गए हैं। इतनी बेरोजगारी बढ़ गई है! The unemployment situation is such that they could not create jobs. Jobs are becoming less and less. According to the Organization of Economic Cooperation and

Development report published in 2017, the rate of employment has declined and job creation has not kept pace with the growing working-age population. More than 30 per cent of the Indians aged between 15-29 years are neither in employment, nor in education and training. आप स्किल डेवलपमेंट, स्टार्ट-अप जैसी बहुत सारी स्कीम्स लेकर आएँ, हम इसका विरोध नहीं करते हैं, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी रोजगार नहीं बढ़ा है। हमारा देश युवाओं का देश है और इस देश के युवाओं का हाल क्या है? 30 per cent between the age-group of 15 to 29 years are not in employment; they do not have any jobs. यह हाल हमारे देश के युवाओं का है। जब हम गर्व से कहते हैं कि हमारा देश युवाओं का देश है और हम आगे बढ़ेंगे, तो हम कैसे आगे बढ़ेंगे? Sir, I would now like to conclude because the time is running out. I would just make my last point. यह लास्ट प्वाइंट है। मैंने हमेशा बोला है, हमारी पार्टी ने मांग की है कि "पनामा" पेपर ने जो नाम निकाले थे, उसके बाद जो "पैराडाइज" पेपर आया। "पनामा" पेपर ने 500 से अधिक इंडियन लोगों के नाम निकाले थे। वह लीगल था या इललीगल था, इसकी जांच सरकार करेगी, उसके बारे में तीन साल में क्या जांच हुई, उसके बारे में हमें पता नहीं है। इस बीच में "पैराडाइज" पेपर आ गया, उसमें और 700 इंडियन लोगों के नाम जुड़ गए, जिन्होंने फर्जी कम्पनी बनाकर इललीगल और सीक्रेट डीलिंग की थी। हम चाहते हैं कि इनके बारे में सारी चीजें सामने आनी चाहिए और सरकार बताए कि इसमें कौन-कौन लोग इन्वॉल्व्ड हैं?

सर, मेरा लास्ट प्वाइंट है। हमने पहले बोला था कि super financial emergency like situation देश में पैदा हो गई है। इतना बड़ा खतरा पैदा हो गया है कि बैंक में पैसा रखना सही होगा या नहीं होगा और सारे देश की जनता चिंतित है कि इसके लिए सरकार बिल ला रही है। अब सरकार ने insolvency and bankruptcy code को लगाया है। इसमें बैंकों को insolvent, bankrupt डिक्लेयर किया जाएगा या नहीं किया जाएगा, ऐसा एक माहौल पैदा हो गया है। इसीलिए आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि वह ब्लैक मनी के ऊपर एक व्हाइट पेपर निकाले, जैसा कि डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार ने निकाला था। उसके बाद तीन-चार साल में क्या हुआ, यह हम जानना चाहते हैं, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री अनुभव मोहंती। आपके पास पांच मिनट बोलने का समय है।

श्री अनुभव मोहंती (ओडिशा): सर, मेरे लिए पांच मिनट का समय बहुत है। Sir, decentralization of the economy started in the early '90s, which came on track at the turn of the Century. The idea was to create an environment for investment, to lift the economy to a six per cent average growth of the national GDP annually, to strengthen the rural infrastructure and a sustainable agro-economy. To achieve all these, heavy investment in infrastructure was required, with a conducive manufacturing environment and a policy change. The then NDA Government, under Shri Vajpayee, put all these things into perspective to carry forward the Indian dream, the dream of the Indian youth. Then came the UPA Government. The Government under Dr. Manmohan Singh carried it forward, but got bogged down by the economic

[श्री अनुभव मोहंती]

slowdown and policy paralysis, because they couldn't take any decisions on economic fronts in their last three years of governance. This resulted in their failure, and, in 2014 again, the NDA Government came to power under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modiji. Now, the season came of high hopes, high aspirations and high dreams. The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji made many tall promises. It would take a lot of time to cite all the promises, but, I would cite a few promises out of the lot more promises. Number one is, jobs for the youths, two crore jobs per year. They have not given even five lakh jobs in four years. Second is, heavy investment in infrastructure development, which is yet to happen. Third is, conducive atmosphere for manufacturing which is yet to take off. Fourth is, the smooth policy decisions in finance and governance which has gone haywire. Lastly, the promise of a stable agricultural growth which has gone terribly down, Sir. In the last four years since this Government has come to power, we have been only hearing nationalistic speeches, tall promises, and a story of dream which has no conclusion at all. As of today, all the parameters of the economic indicators are showing a downward trend with a very little hope of coming back to track in a year's time. Hence, the situation of desperation amongst the countrymen, and especially, the youth of the nation is slowly setting in. We cannot keep on befooling ourselves any more from the reality by taking solace on the foreign agencies ratings. Sir, education, health, women and child welfare, agriculture, all these sectors are slowly showing heavy downward trend because of lack of investment by the Government. If I am not wrong, Sir, I would seek your permission to ask the Government one question. Will they not agree with me that their lack of investment in social sectors is resulting in promoting Naxalism in the country? Will they disagree with me? At one point of time, the Government is spending thousands of crores of rupees to stop Naxalism, and, at the same time, when we are investing very less money in social sectors, and that is giving rise to Naxalism, is it not contradictory in itself? So, I would like to ask the Government a question on this point. I hope, they clarify. Sir, no wonder, today, our engineering and MBA pass outs are running from pillar to post to get a salesman's job. Is this not a * on the present Government? The engineering and MBA pass outs, MBBS passouts, are asking for salesman's job, and the Government must feel * of this.

Sir, in the Monsoon Session, we had a discussion on compulsory education for all. In that, myself and my party had requested the Government to rethink on that. When we are demanding a minimum qualification of 12th pass for any kind of employment, then, why are we not considering compulsory education till 12th

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

standard, why till standard eight, or at the age of fourteen? When the minimum qualification required for employment is 12th standard, it should be made compulsory by the Government that the compulsory education for all should be till 12th standard, or, at the age of eighteen.

Sir, now, demonetization and GST has added to the very serious problem of unemployment. Sir, not a single sector in the country has been left unharmed. I belong to the film fraternity. I would like to say on that. Film industry gives a lot of employment. A lot of employment is being generated by the film industry. I know they have a big smile on their face when I am speaking on the film industry, but, it is quite genuine that you are to think very, very, honestly on this issue because lakhs of people are employed through film industry, and GST has broken down the bones of the film industry in the whole of the nation. A lot of people have been rendered unemployed. As per the report of the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, there has been a loss of 15 lakh jobs in the country in the period of January 2017 to April 2017. It is more than obvious that the Government policies and various initiatives, like, 'Make in India', 'start-ups,' have not yet given the desired results on the job scenario. So, Sir, how can jobs be created? What will be the youth dreaming for? How will his or her aspirations be fulfilled? Certainly not by *Deshbhakti* speeches and certainly not by *jumlas* that were made in 2014. The time is very less; the time is running out. In 2014, when the entire nation thought of high hopes, high aspirations and high dreams, now it is changing a bit and very strongly; 'high' has been substituted by 'fake', Sir--fake hopes, fake aspirations and fake dreams. If the Government does not put a strong view on these issues, this unemployment matter in 2019 is going to give a strong setback that you have never even imagined of. Thank you so much, Sir.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS; AND THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, in the real estate industry, if you have a setback, you will create taller buildings after that. If there is a setback in the real estate project, ज्यादा ऊंची बिल्डिंग बनाने पर परवानगी में मिलती है परमिशना मुझे लगता है कि मेरे मित्र अनुभव जी शायद उसका जिक्र कर रहे हैं, उनको जैसे पीछे धकेलेंगे, तो और ऊंचाई पर चढ़ेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: आप मुझे धकेल दीजिए, लेकिन देश को पीछे मत धकेलिए। देश आपको बहुत पीछे धकेल देगा।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: यह फिल्म का सेट नहीं है।

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: मैं देश की बात कर रह था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मेरा अनुभव यह है कि अब अगले वक्ता को बोलना चाहिए।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, देश की तस्वीर जिन चीजों से बदलने वाली है या तय होने वाली है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): हरिवंश जी, आप अच्छा बोलते हैं। आपके लिए चार मिनट का समय है।

श्री हरिवंश: सर, आपने एक मिनट ले लिया, इसलिए मैं आप से आग्रह करूंगा कि आप इसमें एक मिनट बढ़ा दें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): ठीक है।

श्री हरिवंश: उपसभापति जी, देश की तस्वीर जिन चीजों से तय होने वाली है, आपने उन विषयों पर आयोजित इस अत्यकालिक चर्चा में मुझे भाग लेने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। स्वाभाविक है कि GDP growth की चर्चा, export की स्थिति पर बात होती। trade imbalance की जो स्थिति है, manufacturing and construction की स्थिति पर चर्चा होगी industrial growth की बात, fiscal deficit की बात, capital formation की बात, rural India की बात, किसानों के चेलेंज की बात, बैंकों के NPAs की चर्चा regional disparity की बात, social inequality की बात इस संदर्भ में होगी। कुछ जगहों पर चेलेंजेज हैं, कुछ पर positive indicators, हैं और कुछ पर सीरियस चेलेंजेज हैं पर सबसे बड़ी बात है कि यह सरकार इन मुद्दों को बहुत सेंसिटिविटी के साथ सीरियसली एड्रेस करना चाहती है। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि किस तरह की legacy उन्होंने पाई है, वह माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बताएं। जो legacy हम जैसे सामान्य लोगों को पता चलती है कि सरकार कैसी मिली, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। जो दुनिया के Top Economists हैं, जिनको भविष्य में नोबल पुरस्कार मिलने की बात हो रही है, जिन्होंने गरीबी पर अध्ययन किया है, उनमें से Lucas-Chancel and Thomas-Piketty ने अपनी एक रिपोर्ट में कहा है। उन्होंने भारत के बारे में विशेष अध्ययन किया है। 1922 से 2014 के बीच का भारत ये क्या कहते हैं 'Sharp increase in wealth concentration from 1991 to 2012 particularly after 2002 to 2014.' They conclude, 'India has only been really shining for the top ten percentage of population, roughly 80 million people, in 2014 as against the middle 40 per cent.' इनके सत्ता में आने से पहले भारत सिर्फ एक परसेंट लोगों के लिए चमक रहा था। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, बल्कि दुनिया के top Economists कह रहे हैं। वर्ष 2002 से 2014 के बीच कौन लोग सत्ता में थे, जो समाज के top ten per cent थे, उन्होंने उनमें से भी सिर्फ एक परसेंट के लिए काम किया। वह समाजवादी लोगों की सरकार थी, समाजवादी दर्शन की बात करने वाली सरकार थी। Again I quote: "Economists say that top one per cent of the earners captured less than 21 per cent of the total income in the late 1930s before dropping to six per cent in the early 1980s and rising to 22 per cent today India, in fact, comes out as a country with one of the highest increases in top one per cent income share concentration over the last thirty years. सबसे कम आमदनी यानी एक परसेंट लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ने वाली सरकार आज इधर विपक्ष में बैठी हुई है।

सर, उन्होंने गरीबी की बात कही है और बढ़ाई एक परसेंट लोगों की अमीरी। दुनिया की सबसे unequal society भारत को बनाया। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। यह तो दुनिया के Top

Economists लिखते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह Thomas-Piketty की रिपोर्ट है, मैं quote कर रहा हूँ। आप यह देख लें। आनन्द जी, इसमें नाराज होने की बात नहीं है।**(व्यवधान)**.... मैं अभी टेबल पर रख देता हूँ।**(व्यवधान)**....

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप चेयर को एंड्रेस करिए।

श्री हरिवंश: इसके लिए आपको समय देना चाहिए ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA): Anandji, he is not yielding.

श्री हरिवंश: यह गरीबों की सरकार की उपलब्धि ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबसे भ्रमित ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): दूसरा कुछ तो जायगा नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... दूसरा कोई रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा, इसलिए आप बोलिए।

श्री हरिवंश: सर, इन लोगों ने और क्या किया, मैं आपको बताता हूँ। "For the top 0.001 per cent citizens, the growth rate during the period from 1990 to 2014 was 2,776 per cent." यानी चीन, अमरीका और फ्रांस से भी ज्यादा रहा। मैं माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी का बहुत आदर करता हूँ, लेकिन एक अर्थशास्त्री प्रधान मंत्री के रहते हुए यह सब भारत में हुआ और यह दुनिया के top economists ने बताया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे मित्रों को अभी मैं और भी बताता हूँ, आप सुनने का धैर्य रखिए।

सर, अब इस सरकार ने क्या किया, यह भी मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप लोग आपस में बात न करें। No cross talking, please.

श्री हरिवंश: सर, Income tax submit होने के बाद, 21 दिसम्बर को अखबारों में यह रिपोर्ट आई है, जिसमें 2015-16 के आयकर रिटर्न से जुड़े डेटा जारी किए गए हैं। उसका निष्कर्ष क्या है, यह मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ — "देश में करोड़पतियों की संख्या 23.5% बढ़ी।" लेकिन उसमें सबसे remarkable बात यह थी कि इन करोड़पतियों की कुल आय 25% घटी है। यह इस सरकार की उपलब्धि है, जो शायद इनको पता नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि इस सरकार ने अमीरी घटाई और अमीरों की अमीरी लेकर गरीब लोगों को देने का काम किया है, जो अमीरी उस सरकार ने एक प्रतिशत लोगों को दी थी। यह इस सरकार की उपलब्धि है।

सर, 'गरीबी हटाओ' के नाम पर जो सरकार आई थी, उसके बारे में भी मैं उन लोगों को कुछ याद दिला देना चाहता हूँ, जो बेचैन हो रहे हैं। गरीबी हटाओ के नाम पर युवा तुर्की की क्या भूमिका थी, यह हम सब जानते हैं। चंद्रशेखर जी ने 1971 में चुनाव जीत कर आने के तत्काल बाद 'Young Indian' में संपादकीय यह लिखा, "सबसे पहले हमारा काम, गरीबी हटाने के लिए हमने जो वादे किए हैं, उनको पूरा करना होना चाहिए", लेकिन चार वर्षों तक यह बात कहने के कारण बदले में उनको जेल मिली। दूसरी तरफ इस सरकार ने बिना वादे किए ही गरीबी हटाने का काम किया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपका समय हो गया है।

श्री हरिवंश: सर, अभी तो मैंने शुरू ही किया है, मुझे अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): शुरू किया है, तो खत्म भी कर दीजिए। मैं अगले वक्ता का नाम बुला रहा हूँ, श्री टी.के. रंगराजन।

श्री पीयूष गोयल: सर, हम अपना टाइम इनको दे देते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): नहीं, ऐसा कुछ नहीं होता है। हरिवंश जी, आप अच्छा बोलते हैं और आपने बोल लिया है। अब किसी और मौके पर आप बोल लीजिएगा।

श्री हरिवंश: सर, दो मिनट और दे दीजिए।

सर, इसका सोशल इम्पैक्ट क्या हुआ है, दुनिया के पांच top economists ने इसका अध्ययन किया है। उन्होंने कहा है, "इस economic inequality का असर यह हुआ, that children whose parents are in the top one per cent by income are ten times more likely to become inventors." यानी अब आईस्टीन बड़े घरों के लोगों के यहां पैदा होंगे, यह इन्होंने किया था, लेकिन अब उस व्यवस्था को एक गरीब घर से आए व्यक्ति, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री ठीक करना चाहते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपका समय समाप्त हो चुका है, आप एक सेंटेंस में अपनी बात को खत्म कीजिए।

श्री हरिवंश: सर, मुझे एक मिनट और दे दीजिए।

सर, अभी मैं आपको एक बात और बताता हूँ कि कै से इस सरकार ने लीकेज बंद करने का काम किया है। इन्होंने आधार का प्रयोग किया, DBT का प्रयोग किया, जिससे देश में income taxpayers की संख्या बढ़ी, income का base बढ़ा। इस तरह मैं कह सकता हूँ कि सरकार ने ऐसे बहुत सारे कदम उठाए हैं, जिससे बहुत बेहतर चीजें हो रही हैं और भविष्य में भी होती रहेंगी, धन्यवाद।

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्नाटक): सर, हरिवंश जी का पिछला भाषण यहां से था, उस समय ये बिल्कुल विपरीत बोले थे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री टी. के. रंगराजन। रंगराजन जी, आपके पास चार मिनट का समय है, कृपया समय का ध्यान रखिएगा। You have got only four minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this is a very important subject. I would like to refer to the Treasury Benches. Shri Bhupender Yadav rightly stated that the UPA Government suffered from a policy paralysis. We had criticized that. We never accepted the neo-liberal policies of the UPA Government that suffered from a policy paralysis, but, what about the NDA Government? For their Government the economy is in the ICU. I don't think it would ever come out of the ICU of the hospital! When it comes out, the body would be finished. This Government would be finished in 2019. Now, what is happening? The economy is in an absolute shambles. India has risen in the 'Ease of Doing Business' rankings, but for whom?

4.00 P.M.

It is loudly remarked ‘ease of doing business’, ‘ease of doing business’, but India is actually going down in the rankings on global hunger. You must remember that. The Government says that it is busy in ‘Ease of Doing Business’, but it is not able to provide employment, and the world record says that your rank on Global Hunger Index is going down. More people suffered from hunger during your regime. Country’s advancement, returns on investment and prosperity must be measured not by making loud noise, but by productive and employment generation. I can give you only one example. Our Finance Minister, in his last Budget Speech, said that he had allotted a lot of money for MNREGA, but the total workdays came to only 23,515. In Tamil Nadu alone, the percentage of days for which the jobs were generated is 44 in 2015-16, 46 in 2016-17 and 7 in 2017-18. This is the case of Tamil Nadu. AIADMK Members are here. They must know that. You have generated 1.15 lakhs jobs in 2014-15. It is not my figure. It is your figure. In 2015-16, you have generated 2.3 lakh jobs. And, in 2016-17, there is a marginal increase. I agree with that. These figures are taken along with the figures of jobloss due to closure and underemployment. Thousands of employment opportunities generated have been completely wiped off.

Sir, the Prime Minister had said that two crore jobs would be created every year. The President of the ruling party, Shri Amit Shah, is here. The Prime Minister talked about creating two crore jobs every year. Even if you take all the three years of your regime put together, you are not able to reach even 50 lakhs. It is negative. Similarly, agrarian crisis is the worst crisis which we have suffered. Still, we are suffering. There is no help from the Centre. You say that agrarian subject is a State Subject. You are not prepared to implement Swaminathan’s Report, which you had promised in your electoral rallies. Such policies have adversely affected the livelihood of the people. The only gainers are the corporates. The only people, who did not criticise you on demonetization and GST, are the corporates. All other people are suffering like anything. Sixty-five per cent wealth has gone to only one per cent people. Sixty-five per cent of the country’s wealth is controlled by only one per cent of the people. In fact, looting the majority and benefiting the handful has become the order of the day. That is what you promote in your neo liberal policy. ...(*Time bell rings*)... Sir, up to neck, the policy of corruption is there. They can’t say that the Government is not corrupt. It is corrupt. Wherever you go, you will see this. I have spoken to some people also.

Sir, the Government policy has adversely affected the economy and it is actually a policy of corruption in pursuance of the so-called crusade against corruption. The entire policy regime must be reversed to save the people and save the country, and provide employment for lakhs and lakhs of educated and rural masses.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): श्री वीर सिंह जी। आपके बोलने के लिए तीन मिनट का समय है।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे बोलने के लिए दो मिनट और बढ़ा दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वीर सिंह जी, मुझे विश्वास है कि आप तीन मिनट में अपनी बात पूरी कर लेंगे।

श्री वीर सिंह: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज बेरोजगारी हमारे देश की बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, जिसके कारण हमारे देश में बेरोजगार बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं और धीरे-धीरे यह समस्या बहुत बड़ा रूप धारण करती चली जा रही है। हमारे देश में वर्ष 2011-12 में बेरोजगारी की वृद्धि दर 3.8 प्रतिशत थी, जो वर्ष 2016-17 में बढ़कर 5.5 प्रतिशत हो गई है। यह सोचने का विषय है। महोदय, लम्बे अरसे तक हमारे देश में कांग्रेस की सरकार रही। वह भी नारा लगाती रही कि हम गरीबों की गरीबी दूर करेंगे। गरीबों की गरीबी तो दूर नहीं हुई, लेकिन इस देश का पूँजीपति-उद्योगपति मालामाल होता चला गया तथा गरीब और गरीब होता चला गया।

महोदय, आज बड़ा सोचने का विषय है। हमारे देश की जो पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनीज़ हैं, वे बेची जा रही हैं। बड़े-बड़े सरकारी विभागों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दिया जा रहा है। आज इससे अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति के लोग बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित हो रहे हैं। परम पूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने भारतीय संविधान के तहत जो आरक्षण दिया था, आज धीरे-धीरे करके उस आरक्षण को खत्म किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि आज केंद्र की सरकार पब्लिक सेक्टर कम्पनीज़ को उद्योगपतियों को बेच रही है। बड़े-बड़े सरकारी विभागों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दिया जा रहा है। तो जो सरकारी नौकरियों में एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी के लोग थे, जब वे रिटायर होंगे, तो फिर आने वाली पीढ़ी की नौकरी नहीं लगेगी। रिजर्वेशन खत्म हो जायेगा। इससे अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को बहुत बड़ा नुकसान होगा। उनका आरक्षण जान-बूझ कर खत्म किया जा रहा है। हमारी नेता, बहन मायावती जी ने मांग की थी कि हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर के विरोध में नहीं हैं, आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दो, किन्तु जैसे पहले से आरक्षण चला आ रहा है, उन विभागों में, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जाने के बाद भी उसमें आरक्षण होना चाहिए। तो आज धीरे-धीरे करके जो आरक्षण खत्म किया जा रहा है, स्लो पॉइज़न की तरह, उसको रोका जाना चाहिए, उस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज उनको और बेरोजगार किया जा रहा है।

महोदय, 2014 के लोक सभा के आम चुनाव में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वायदा किया था कि देश में जितने भी शिक्षित बेरोजगार हैं, पढ़े-लिखे युवा हैं, मेरी सरकार बनवा दो, हमारी सरकार बनवा दो, जब हम सरकार में आ जायेंगे, तो हम एक साल में 2 करोड़ नौकरियां देंगे, पांच साल में 10 करोड़ नौकरियां देंगे। सभी बेरोजगार, जितने भी शिक्षित हैं, सबकी नौकरी लग जायेगी। सभी बेरोजगार, जितने भी शिक्षित थे, उन्होंने आँख मीच कर सपोर्ट किया। आज सरकार को बने हुए साढ़े तीन साल होने जा रहे हैं। अब तक 7 करोड़ नौकरियां लग जानी चाहिए थीं, किन्तु वह वायदा पूरा नहीं हुआ है। आज पूरे देश का शिक्षित बेरोजगार अपने को ठगा हुआ महसूस कर रहा है। इससे बेरोजगारी और बढ़ी है।

आज बड़े दुख का विषय है कि पूरे देश में, किसी भी प्रदेश में एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी का बैकलॉग पूरा नहीं है। मैं बहन कुमारी मायावती जी को धन्यवाद अदा करना चाहता हूँ।

...(समय की घंटी)... जब उत्तर प्रदेश में बहन मायावती जी के नेतृत्व में बहुजन समाज पार्टी की सरकार थी, तो उन्होंने सभी विभागों में बैकलॉग की सूची तैयार की कि कितना बैकलॉग है और उसको भरने का पूरा काम किया। आज मैं दावे से कह रहा हूँ कि पूरे देश में, सरकारी नौकरियों में यदि एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी का बैकलॉग कहीं पूरा है, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में बहन मायावती जी के माध्यम से पूरा हुआ है। यह प्रयास सभी प्रदेशों की सरकारों को करना चाहिए। आज भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सबसे ज्यादा प्रदेशों में सरकारें हैं, केंद्र में सरकार है। यदि आप एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी के हितैषी हैं, तो सबसे पहले सरकारी नौकरियों में बैकलॉग को पूरा कीजिए और बेरोज़गारी को दूर कीजिए, यह मेरा आप लोगों से निवेदन है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): धन्यवाद।

श्री वीर सिंह: आज पूरे देश की महानगरपालिकाओं को, नगर पंचायतों को, नगरपालिकाओं को सरकार से विकास के लिए जो धन जाता है, उसमें से धीरे-धीरे करके ठेकेदारों को दिया जा रहा है। ठेकेदारी व्यवस्था की जा रही है। पॉलिसी चेंज की जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वीर सिंह जी ...(व्यवधान)... आपका समय पूरा हो गया है। श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री वीर सिंह: नौकरियों का अवसर खत्म किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... सिर्फ उद्योगपतियों को, बड़े-बड़े ठेकेदारों को वह दिया जा रहा है। उससे बेरोज़गारों की संख्या और बढ़ रही है। यह सोचने का विषय है कि एक तरफ तो हम स्वच्छ भारत की बात करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ जो नगरपालिकाओं में, महानगरपालिकाओं में अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के सरकारी कर्मचारी हैं, उनको आज रोज़गार नहीं दिया जा रहा है, ठेकेदारों को रोज़गार सौंपा जा रहा है। एक ठेकेदार, जो पूँजीपति होता है, उद्योगपति होता है, उसी को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। इससे यह सिद्ध होता है कि यह सरकार गरीबों के लिए हित का काम नहीं करती है, छोटे व्यापारियों के हित का काम नहीं करती है, यह किसानों के हित का काम नहीं करती है, यह सिर्फ उद्योगपतियों और पूँजीपतियों के हित का काम करती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): वीर सिंह जी ...(व्यवधान)... आप खत्म कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वीर सिंह: *

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

श्री उपसभापति: बस। Time over. ...(Interruptions)... Time over. ...(Interruptions)... Please stop. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. Now, Shri Praful Patel. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वीर सिंह: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री वीर सिंह: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Praful Patel, do you want to speak? Prafulji, I am sorry, the time allocated to you is very limited. Three minutes is the limit. But you can take five minutes. I am helpless.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, it is an important discussion. If I have to finish it in three or four minutes...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am helpless. You change the rules. Otherwise, in the morning discussion, you should take more time.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Shall I give up my turn? It does not matter. ...(Interruptions)... I am saying that I will not exceed more than three or four minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I will make a few points and stop there.

उपसभापति महोदय, महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है और समय सीमित है, इसलिए मैं यहां पर कोई लंबा भाषण नहीं दूंगा या ज्यादा प्वाइंट्स भी नहीं बताऊंगा। सर, हमारे देश में जब economy की बात होती है, तो वित्त मंत्री जी भी जानते हैं कि रोज सवेरे अखबार पढ़िए या टीवी में देखिए, तो शेयर मार्केट का जो सेंसेक्स होता है, उसके आधार पर हमारा मूड भी, जैसे economy है, उसी की बदौलत ऊपर-नीचे हो रहा है, ऐसा हम लोगों को महसूस होता है। शेयर बाजार की वजह से तो अभी ऐसा लगता है कि सब बहुत ही बढ़िया है, देश में कोई प्रश्न है नहीं, विकास और सारी समस्याओं का निवारण हो चुका है, लेकिन हम सब जानते हैं कि बहुत सारे प्रश्न आज भी हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार सक्रिय तरीके से उनके बारे में भी सोचेगी, गंभीर तरीके से सोचेगी, ऐसी हम सबको आशा है।

जब से यह सरकार आई, तब से सरकार के लिए एक बहुत अनुकूल परिस्थिति रही है और वह है तेल के दाम की। Oil prices के मामले में आपके लिए यह लगातार चौथा साल है, जब कि अनुकूल वातावरण रहा है। इसका बहुत फायदा इस सरकार को निश्चित रूप से मिला है। हमारे समय में कम से कम डेढ़ से दो लाख करोड़ रुपए की ऐसी राशि थी, जो सरकार को या तो ऑयल कंपनीज को उनका लॉसेज को पूरा करने के लिए देनी पड़ती थी या बहुत सारी अन्य सब्सिडीज देनी पड़ती थीं, जिनकी वजह से सामान्य लोगों पर बोझ कम पड़ता था। लेकिन यह अनुकूल परिस्थिति होने के बाद भी आज एक बात निश्चित है कि हमारे बहुत सारे economy के पैरामीटर्स पर उसका विपरीत प्रभाव अभी भी दिख रहा है। खास करके जहां जॉब क्रिएशन की बात होती है, नए रोजगार पैदा करने की बात कई लोगों ने कही है, उस बात से हम सब सहमत हैं कि ग्रोथ एक ओर होती है, जीडीपी के आंकड़ों की हम लोग चर्चा जरूर करते हैं। But I am sure, hon. Finance Minister, you are seized of the issue. We have to see more job creation. Ultimately, that is one area which, I think, is a national concern. I am not making it into a partisan concern. It has to be dealt with very effectively. Rural economy में जॉब्स की कटौती हो रही है। बड़े शहरों कोई नए जॉब क्रिएट नहीं हो रहे

हैं। नए उद्योग-धंधे जिस तरह से, जिस तेजी के साथ आने चाहिए, उसमें हम लोगों के लिए यह जरूर एक सोच का विषय अभी भी बना है।

Make in India एक अच्छा initiative जरूर है, लेकिन Make in India के साथ Ease of Doing Business की भी जो बात हम करते हैं, उसमें हम लोग कितना सफल हुए हैं, इसके बारे में आज भी सोचना होगा। Ease of Doing Business केवल दिल्ली के गलियारों में, दिल्ली के सरकारी दफ्तरों में हम लोग कहेंगे, तो उतने से नहीं होने वाला है। उसको हमें राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से अंतिम व्यक्ति तक पहुंचाना पड़ेगा। मैं Ease of Doing Business की बात कर रहा हूँ। It doesn't limit itself to Delhi. It doesn't limit itself to important offices of Delhi. It also goes down to the States which are the real implementing agencies. राज्यों के तहत कई संस्थानों के माध्यम से Ease of Doing Business आज भी एक बहुत बड़ा मुश्किल काम है और यह एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। उसकी वजह से, आज जॉब क्रिएशन की भी जब बात करते हैं, तो उसके ऊपर बहुत बड़ा विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। एक्सपोर्ट पर आपकी नजर जरूर होगी। हमारे देश में जितनी मात्रा में एक्सपोर्ट की बढ़ोतरी होनी चाहिए, उतनी नहीं हो रही है। Amount of exports is not growing at the rate with which we would be comfortable. In spite of India being one of the cheapest areas in the world to source its goods from, we are still not able to break into a higher export zone. This is something which worries us. We need to look at it very objectively. One more important thing I feel is, farming sector पर बहुत विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ा है। मुझे विश्वास है कि आप लोगों को भी इस बारे में चिन्ता जरूर होगी कि farming sector is not growing. In fact, it is now showing some decline or the growth, which is coming, is coming from a few areas of the farming sector. There is not a universal growth in the farming sector. I think that is an area of great concern for all of us. In rural economy also, सरकार की जितनी स्कीमें थीं, ग्रामीण economy में जितना पैसा जाता था, आपने बहुत सी योजनाओं में कटौती कर दी, सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान से लेकर, IRDP और आवास योजना जैसी कई योजनाओं में आपने कमी कर दी, जिसके कारण ग्रामीण economy में जो राशि पहले जाती थी, उसमें कमी आई है। GST के आंकड़ों में भी आप देख लीजिए, अखबारों में भी हम पढ़ते हैं और आपके पास अधिकृत आंकड़े ज्यादा आते होंगे, लेकिन शुरू में जो आंकड़े आए, उसके बाद कुछ-न-कुछ GST के आंकड़ों में गिरावट आने लगी है। ऐसा क्यों हो रहा है? क्या कोई economic उसकी वजह है? Is the economy under stress or are there other reasons? I am sure you are in a better position to answer as and when you get the opportunity.

Sir, finally, when we talk in great context with China, we must see the amount of imbalance that is now taking place between our two countries. While they export phenomenal amounts of goods to India, they are hardly absorbing any imports from India. Therefore, every year, the trade gap is increasing and widening to a great extent. And I think it should be a matter of great concern to all of us. On the one side, we want 'Make in India' and we want to grow our economy; on the other side, we are helping another country to grow its economy at our cost. I think somewhere

[Shri Praful Patel]

down the line – I am not saying that this is an issue of today – this has to be dealt with very effectively. Ultimately, this will affect job creation and growth of our economy. I know I have very limited time. Therefore, I have made all my points in brief. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. I am really sorry. I want to allow more time but I am helpless. That is the point. Now, Shri Anil Desai.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to participate in this Short Duration Discussion on the state of the economy. Sir, if we go by the major events that have taken place in the country in the last one year, we will be able to have a better view of how the state of the economy is.

Sir, to start with, we may look at the effects of demonetisation. In the initial stages, it affected the informal sector. Small-scale businesses were affected. Some unemployment did take place. But, the better side of it was that the basic aim of demonetisation to curb black-money and unearth black-money has resulted in giving good results. Some fat accounts have come to notice. Numerous numbers of accounts are under scrutiny and they are under Income-Tax lens. So, that will serve as a deterrent to the people who evaded tax by which the country had to regress. I think this step would be a progressive step in time to come.

Then, another major thing was GST – the greatest indirect tax reform that India has ever seen. In the initial stages, that too had adverse effect as far as business community was concerned. But, with the successive role of GST Council and GST Network arrangement, the shortcomings, which were there in the initial stages, are being removed. The way the accrual is coming and the revenue is increasing, I think, GST has proved to be the step which was aimed at progressive economy of the country and that is helping it. Earlier, the loopholes which were available and the evasion of tax which was taking place as far as GST indirect tax was concerned, those are plugged. So, transparency has come and GST is showing its worth that it was much needed. The only thing is the rationalisation which is still required to be done in the area. I think the Finance Ministry and the Government will take due care of that.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

So, in the last couple of years, as far as successive monsoon failures are concerned, the agricultural economy has taken a very bad hit. The economy has got a bad hit and in the agricultural sector, a large section of the rural community

dependent on it had to give up. And, they had to move out of that. So, to rehabilitate them, to get them into the mainstream and to provide them the jobs likewise and create opportunities for them, that is a daunting task in front of the Government. But, I think, the Government is doing its bit so that even that is taken care of in the times to come.

As for foreign investment on the domestic front, that is investment within India, that is also being taken care of by the Government by giving them good platform like 'Make in India' and even 'Ease of Doing Business'. A lot of hiccups are there and a lot of hurdles are there but they are also being taken care of. As far as my State Maharashtra is concerned, like 'Make in India', we have 'Make in Maharashtra', where good results are forthcoming, good opportunities are being created for the industries, be it on the small scale, medium scale or the large industries, and even the foreign investment is really coming to the State of Maharashtra, and by the kind of opportunities which are being given and the support being given from the Central Ministry, Maharashtra will be the number one progressive State in times to come.

Sir, with the re-capitalization programme declared by the Government of India, banks would be replete with funds and credit lines, which were not showing good results, and, in times to come, banks would be flush with funds. They would be able to lend to the investors, to the industrialists and things should improve on that front also. So, all that will matter as far as job creation is concerned. We need to see that though public sector is on a decline as far as job opportunities are concerned but the private sector and manufacturing sector—these are the two sectors and the services sector is also there, which give maximum employment to the people of our country—are taken care of by the Government. A lot of schemes are being evolved and a lot of new opportunities are being created so that the employment opportunity would be good enough.

Sir, the unorganized sector, which is of concern and that should be the area where the Government has to pay more attention because the exploitation of labour is taking place there, no permanent jobs are given in any sector, be it in the small or medium scale or even large industries or even public sector too. They have resorted to employing people on contract basis. So, there is depletion; if by merits you go, then, jobs are not given to the qualified candidates. They have to remain on contract basis. The Government has to create opportunities and channelize the things in the informal sector. The informal sector, in the sense, unorganized sector, that should be given more thrust so that all-round development would come and economy reaches on the right track and will have a push forward. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Vice- Chairman, Sir, for the opportunity. Sir, I would like to dwell upon three important issues. First one is, overall job creation that has come down in the recent past. Second is, participation of women labour force is going down. That is the second issue. And, the third issue is decreasing unemployment among the educated people. These are the three issues on which I would like to concentrate and I wish that the Government of India would address these two issues.

Sir, according to the employment and unemployment survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organization, during the last five years, employment generation was to the extent of thirty-six lakhs thirty thousand jobs have been created. It means, on an average, per year about 6 lakh jobs. On the other hand, the total employment that has been generated between December, 2014 and December, 2015, it is only 1.35 lakhs. So, against the average of 6 lakhs per year, in the last year between December, 2014 and December, 2015, the job creation was only 1.35 lakhs. It means that there is a significant fall in job creation. I request the hon. Finance Minister to address this issue. Sir, on a perusal of annual data as confirmed by the Labour Bureau which has analysed it, the number of people in the workforce to the total workforce in the economy declined by 1.6 crore between March, 2014 and July, 2015. This is one issue.

The second issue is, the National Sample Survey Office report shows that labour force participation rate of women in rural India has slipped dramatically in the last 20 years. This is the second issue.

The third issue is, we often think that more education will lead to more employment. But, in fact, the situation is not so in India. In fact, it is counterintuitive. I am not saying counter-productive but counter-intuitive.

The Ministry of Labour and Employment, in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha on 1st January, 2018, said that the unemployment rate for persons aged between 18 and 29; who are not literate is 2.2 per cent; and graduate and above, it is 18.4 per cent. When we refer particularly to the IT sector, which forms one of the biggest sectors for educated youth, it is also facing trouble today. More than one lakh IT workers in India are expected to lose jobs in 2017 and 2018 due to increased automation of IT services. I request the hon. Finance Minister or the concerned Minister and the Government of India to address these three issues in the interest of the people of the country. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Mr. Vijayasai Reddy. Very good, well in time. Next, Mr. Ajay Sancheti.

SHRI AJAY SANCHETI (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the subject of today's discussion is the current status of economy, job creation and rising unemployment.

सर, 2014 में जब मोदी सरकार ने जिम्मा संभाला, तब ग्लोबल इकोनॉमी की हालत ठीक नहीं थी। इण्डस्ट्रियलाइजेशन की स्थिति भी ठीक नहीं थी, एफडीआई का फ्लो बहुत कम हो गया था, अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट की परिस्थिति गंभीर थी। देश के बैंकों की स्थिति विशेष कर एनपीए के कारण, चिंताजनक थी। इन सभी स्थितियों से मार्ग निकालना, उद्योगों को बढ़ाना, फाइनेंशियल डिस्पिलेन लाना, अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत बनाना, हर हाथ को काम की स्थिति को क्रिएट करना, यह एक चैलेंजिंग टास्क है। सभी सरकारें देशहित में अनेक निर्णय लेती हैं। लेकिन जिस स्पीड से जो काम होना चाहिए, जब वह नहीं होता तो अनेक कठोर निर्णय लेने पड़ते हैं। सर, मोदी सरकार इन कठोर निर्णयों को लेने के लिए जानी जाती है। आज हमारे देश की स्थिति जब सरकार ने काम संभाला था, उस समय से कई गुना परिस्थितियों में अंतर हो चुका है। इस सरकार ने न सिर्फ पुराने इश्यूज को स्ट्रीमलाइन किया, साथ ही साथ विकास कार्य का एजेंडा भी तेजी से आगे बढ़ाया। सर, मैं अब कुछ चीजों का विशेष रूप से उल्लेख करूंगा। बैंकों का रिकैपिटलाइजेशन, Ease of doing business, Make in India को बढ़ावा, डिफेंस सैक्टर में इंडियन कम्पनीज का पार्टिसिपेशन, स्टार्ट-अप कम्पनीज का प्रमोशन, मुद्रा लोन का डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन, इंक्रीज इन स्कॉलरशिप, एफोर्डेबल हाउसिंग के प्लान को बनाना तथा 2022 तक हर व्यक्ति को घर मिले इसकी योजना तैयार करना, क्वालिटी इन सर्विसेज को रीजनेबल कॉस्ट पर कैसे मिले, उसकी चिंता करना, ऑल्टरनेट फ्यूअल को इंक्रीज करना, ताकि डीजल और पेट्रोल का आयात हम कम कर सकें और सोशल और इकोनॉमिक सैक्टर्स में सोशली बैकवर्ड और इकोनॉमिकली बैकवर्ड लोगों को, जिन स्कीम्स से लाभ हो, उनको बढ़ावा देना। सर, ये जो सभी चीजें हैं, इस सरकार ने इतने प्रोग्रेसिव रिफॉर्म्स शुरू किए। सर, Demonetization और जीएसटी, ये दोनों ही इस सरकार के द्वारा लिए गए क्रांतिकारी निर्णय थे। सर, इनीशियली कोई भी जब एक बड़ा कदम उठाया जाता है, तो उसकी तकलीफ सभी को होती है। सरकार इस चीज को बहुत अच्छी तरह से जानती थी। ऐसा नहीं है कि आज किसी निर्णय को लागू किया, तो कल से उसके परिणाम दिखने लग जाएंगे, लेकिन जब दूरगामी परिणामों की चिंता की जाती है। It is like if you have to go for a good dinner in a restaurant, तो जब आदमी अच्छी जगह रेस्टोरेंट में जाता है, अच्छा खाना वहां उसको मिलने वाला है, एनवायरनमेंट अच्छा है, तो आदमी सोचता है कि मैं सुबह खाना कम खाऊं, थोड़ा-सा लाइट भी खाऊं, ताकि मुझे शाम को बहुत अच्छे से खाना खाने को मिले, उसकी पसंद का खाना खाने को मिले। सर, जीएसटी, डिमॉनेटाइजेशन इसी प्रकार के दोनों निर्णय थे। तकलीफ इनीशियली हुई, लेकिन आज उसके जो परिणाम हैं, उनको हम सब देख रहे हैं।

Sir, initial problems are faced by people and the Government, but for a better and a bright future, it is a very, very small cost. Now, we are seeing the fruits of it. Few of them to name are; FOREX reserves have increased; stock exchanges are seeing substantial increase day after day; fiscal deficit is reduced than the Budgeted; substantial growth is seen in core sectors like steel and cement; Mudra loan is a huge success for small and poor; FDI is increasing day-in-and-day-out; country's rating has moved ahead.

[Shri Ajay Sancheti]

सर, एक्सपोर्ट्स खुश हैं, इम्पोर्ट कम हो गया है, हमारा फॉरेन एक्सचेंज बचने लगा है। सर, कोई माने या न माने पुराने legacy issues को पटरी पर लाते हुए, नये काम को बढ़ाना और सिर्फ बढ़ाना ही नहीं, मल्टिपल बढ़ाना एक चैलेंजिंग काम होता है। इससे देश की इकोनॉमी मजबूत हुई है, बहुत तेज़ी से हुई है। सेल्फ एम्प्लॉयमेंट की बात आती है कि यह ज्यादा हुआ या कम हुआ। सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि जितने भी आंकड़े हैं, इनकी फिगर्स में जाने के बजाय सेल्फ एम्प्लॉयमेंट, स्किल डेवलपमेंट के माध्यम से जो सेल्फ डेवलपमेंट और स्किल कम्पनियों का काम बढ़ा है, ultimately, that is also an employment. पहले मैं किसी के यहां काम करता था, आज मुझे बैंक लोन देने के लिए तैयार है, इसलिए मैं खुद का काम करने के लिए तैयार हो गया हूं और कर भी रहा हूं। इससे भी इस देश का एम्प्लॉयमेंट बढ़ा है। आने वाले समय में यह और तेज़ी से बढ़ेगा। यह सिर्फ मेरा ही नहीं, यह जनता का भी विश्वास है और आने वाले समय में इन सभी इकोनॉमिक रिफॉर्म्स में एम्प्लॉयमेंट बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से देश के रिज़र्व को बढ़ाने की दृष्टि से जितने भी काम किए जा रहे हैं, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि विपक्ष भी इसमें constructive साथ देगा, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Ajay. Now, Shri Shadi Lal Batra.

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा (हरियाणा): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। चर्चा का विषय तो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन सरकार इसको कितना महत्व देती है, सरकार के पास एक आर्ट है मार्केटिंग और मार्केटिंग में सरकार सोचेगी कि किस प्वाइंट को किस तरह से उठाना है, कौन से आंकड़ों की ओर जाना है, क्या बात करनी है। जब चार साल पहले चुनाव थे...

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Batraji, your time-limit is four minutes. आप बोलिए।

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा: जब चार साल पहले चुनाव हो रहे थे, तो कितने वायदे किए गए थे, क्या कुछ नहीं कहा गया था, उनकी मार्केटिंग करके चुनाव जीते। चुनाव जीतने के बाद उन्होंने कौन-सा वायदा पूरा किया, क्या किया? आज सबसे पहले मैं खेती-बाड़ी के बारे में कहूंगा। हमारे देश की 70 परसेंट आबादी गांव में रहती है और वह खेती पर निर्भर करती है। उस खेती के लिए सरकार ने क्या किया, उस खेती की ग्रोथ कितनी बढ़ गई या कम हो गई और कितने फार्मर्स ने सुसाइड किया या नहीं किया, थोड़ा उसको देखेंगे। यह नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट है और मैं इस पर आधारित हूं। जो नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट नवम्बर, 2017 में आई है, उसमें कहा गया है कि demonetization के बाद, GST के बाद एग्रीकल्चर में क्या हुआ? सरकार द्वारा लागू demonetization के बाद किसानों के पास बीज खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं था, कैशलेस सोसायटी हो गई थी, उनके पास कैश नहीं था, किसान के पास फर्टिलाइजर खरीदने के लिए पैसा नहीं था और फर्टिलाइजर न खरीदने का एक ही कारण था कि किसान के पास पैसा नहीं था। नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट की relevant lines हैं, Fertilizer off-take during the current rabi season, till 21st December 2016, was lower than the fertilizer off take in the corresponding period during 2014-15 and 2015-16 by 7.47 per cent and 7.0 per cent. उसके बाद

जब फर्टिलाइजर नहीं खरीदा गया तो एक पॉइंट के पीछे 1.25 लाख करोड़ का नुकसान होता है। उन्होंने लिखा है कि One per cent decrease in fertilizer use can result in a 0.1 per cent decrease in agricultural GDP and 0.14 per cent decrease in crop output. As the rabi season constitutes half of the annual agricultural output, this shortfall in fertilizer utilization can result in a 1.05 per cent decline in crop output and 0.75 per cent decline in agricultural output. और फिर the total loss of the crop sector was estimated to be 0.26 per cent at this stage. The report also states that demonetization was responsible for creating a glut in the market in December 2016. उसके बाद कितना नुकसान हो गया? देश के 52 परसेंट लोग जो खेती-बाड़ी पर निर्भर करते थे, वहां कमी आ गयी। वे jobless हो गए और वे नीचे 30 परसेंट पर आ गए। तो जो इन्होंने वायदा किया था कि 2 करोड़ जॉब्स सालाना देंगे, वे नहीं मिले। पहले दो साल तो इन्होंने "मनरेगा" का बजट कम कर दिया था। इस साल बढ़ाया है और यह माना है कि इस प्रोग्राम से जॉब्स मिलते हैं, लेकिन रिजल्ट कुछ नहीं हुआ। उस का लाभ गांव तक नहीं पहुंचा और आज गांव वाले निराश हैं कि हमारा आगे क्या होगा।

मैं तो इस सरकार से एक ही बात कहना चाहता हूं कि आप marketing अच्छी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उन गरीबों की ओर भी देखो, जो गांवों में रहते हैं। यह ठीक है कि यह सरकार अमीरों की है और इसे अमीरों की चिंता है, इसे तो कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर के लोगों की चिंता है। ये कॉरपोरेट सेक्टर के लिए जो कर रहे हैं, वह नज़र आ रहा है, लेकिन आप गरीबों के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं, यह एक चिंता का विषय है और मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि यह सरकार गरीबों के लिए नहीं है, देश के लिए नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? I told you that your time is four minutes.

श्री शादी लाल बत्रा: सर, आरबीआई ने नवम्बर, 2017 में एक सर्वे किया था और उसकी एक रिपोर्ट आयी थी, जिस के अनुसार आज सारे हिंदुस्तान में सिर्फ 45 परसेंट लोग ऐसे हैं, जो सोचते हैं कि यह सरकार हमारा कुछ भला कर सकती है, लेकिन 55 परसेंट यह कह रहे हैं कि यह सरकार भला नहीं कर सकती। इस सरकार के पास न कोई लक्ष्य है और न कोई सोच है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? I am helpless. Okay. All right. Thank you very much. Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. My previous speakers dealt with several aspects of our economy, and made several suggestions. Sir, the economy is in a very bad shape. After demonetization, after GST roll out, many economists have admitted that it will lead to economic slow-down. Now, the industrial sector, manufacturing sector, small and medium sector, they are all in crisis. Agriculture is passing through unprecedented distress. Economy is in bad shape. Unemployment and under-employment are the most burning problems which the youth of this country are facing. Their future is so bleak and uncertain. In such a situation, what should

[Shri D. Raja]

we do? What the Government of the day can do because the Government of the day has made several promises. For that matter, Mr. Prime Minister made several promises of creating two crore jobs, of bringing back black money, and so many other things. I am not getting into those issues; I am not getting into polemics. But, I would like to raise certain fundamental issues. It is time, whether this Government, or, those who were in the previous Government, should realise the economic reforms, which all of us, or, all the countries adopted, had led to unprecedented inequalities. Now, everybody quotes Thomas Piketty to prove the point how unprecedented the inequality has grown in every country, and it includes India also. Sir, in such a situation we should look back and do some serious introspection. Now, we are in 2018. In 2008, there was a global financial crisis, melt down. At that time, I remember, Dr. Manmohan Singh, who is sitting here, was the Prime Minister, and Mr. Pranab Mukherji was the Finance Minister. India was not that way affected by that crisis, and both of them claimed that it was because our fundamentals were quite strong, and we could withstand that crisis. Even at that time, we asked, what were those fundamentals? If you claim that those fundamentals were strong, what were those fundamentals, if not, the public sector undertakings; if not, the public sector banks, if not, the public sector insurance companies; they are the strength of the Indian economy? I consider that they are the fundamentals if you think of our economy. These fundamentals are being weakened now. In the name of disinvestment, in the name of privatization, selling of Government equities, these fundamentals are being broken. Weakening of public sector weakens our economy, and it fails us to achieve, accomplish the social objectives, the national objectives. What is the social objective and the national objective that should be there? And the Government can have satisfaction quoting Moody's report. But, they also should take note of the world's hunger report, which says, India has got the largest number of malnutrition children. Our children are malnourished. They do not get food, and they starve; twelve crore of our children are malnourished. What is that we claim that India has grown? India is a power when our children do not get food! They are malnourished, and it puts India below 139 countries, as a country, which has hunger. This is the Hunger Report. I am not blaming one party, this party or that party. What are we doing to work on this problem and save our population? Sir, providing healthcare, providing education, providing decent dwelling, providing adequate means of livelihood, must be the objective of any Government. That is what will decide the state of the economy. And here, I would like to underline one thing. Fundamentals are being broken. This Government started it by breaking the Planning Commission. First, they dismantled the Planning Commission. They formed the NITI Aayog, and I always used to say that NITI Aayog is not a national institution for transforming India; it is a national

institution for transferring public institutions to private sector. That is what NITI Aayog is doing, and we oppose the privatization of the public sector. When they talked about privatizing the Railways, we criticized; when they talked about privatizing the Air India, the Airports Authority of India, we opposed. We do not agree with that understanding of the Government, and we opposed the privatization of the Salem Steel Plant and other public sector undertakings. We opposed the privatization of Ordnance Factories in this country. Now, Sir, this Government has taken a decision even to get rid of the soldiers' uniforms, and they have taken a decision to grant ₹ 10,000 as uniform allowance to the soldiers of the Armed Forces. It meant that instead of providing stitched uniforms to our soldiers, allowance was given towards the same. This decision would result in closure of five groups of ordinance and equipment factories of which four are located in Uttar Pradesh. Professor Ramgopalji, four factories located in Uttar Pradesh and one factory located in Tamil Nadu would be closed and 12,000 employees, including two per cent women employees, are likely to lose their jobs. On the one side, you are talking about creating jobs; on the other side, you are forcing people to lose their jobs. What is the policy that we are following, Sir? This is where I strongly feel that Government must have a rethink on its policy of disinvestment. Government should not go in for reckless and massive disinvestment of public sector undertakings.

Then, Sir, I wish to make another point that some people have already touched upon. The Planning Commission has gone. Earlier, the Planning Commission used to issue directives for the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. Now, what is happening to the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan? How are you allocating money in your Budget for that? We have been demanding that there should be a Central legislation on the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. The previous Government didn't agree to it and what this Government's thinking on that is, nobody knows. Everybody keeps talking about Dr. Ambedkar and social justice, but when it comes to taking action on the ground for the society, nothing is happening. Are we deceiving ourselves? Are we deceiving our people, sitting in Parliament? What is our commitment to social justice? How are we going to do it if we don't address these questions? Sir, these are the working people. I am not talking in terms of Castes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, and so on. They are the working class. They create wealth. What is their share in the nation's wealth? What is the share of these working people in the country's wealth? Let the Finance Minister address these questions. How come the corporate houses own the majority of the wealth of this nation? How does that happen? These are the issues which we need to address. I hope the Finance Minister would give thought as to how the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would be taken care of when he prepares the Budget.

[Shri D. Raja]

Sir, they talked about reservation. Even the last week I spoke on the issue of reservation in the private sector. If there can be reservation in the public sector, why can't it be extended to the private sector? What is private about private sector in the given situation? Private sector takes money from public sector banks. Private sector gets all the concessions from the Government and they claim to be private! What is private about a private sector? We have the definition of 'public sector'. As even Mr. Pranab Mukherjee had said, a 51 per cent Government equity would maintain the public character of any company or factory. Now, what is the definition of 'private sector'? These are some of the issues that this Government needs to address.

Finally, Sir, I come to agriculture. Agriculture is in deep crisis. Farmers are committing suicide. The Government talks about doubling the income of farmers. You are not setting up a farmers' income commission, at least, to study the problems of farmers, and you talk about doubling the income of farmers! You are not giving farmers the Minimum Support Price for crops. The other day, my friend from Odisha, Mr. Tirkey, raised the issue of providing the MSP for paddy to farmers. Why can't the Government provide the MSP to farmers? Why do you constitute so many commissions? There is the Swaminathan Commission and other commissions. What happened to its report? Why are we not taking up the recommendations made in the Swaminathan Commission Report? Agriculture is a neglected sector. Unless we address the agrarian crisis in an earnest and sincere manner, we cannot retrieve our economy. Our economy is in a deep crisis. We cannot boast and pat ourselves. The economy is in a bad shape. We must admit that fact. From there we will have to move forward, correcting our policies. There is a need for course correction. There is a need for reviewing the present economic policies pursued by the Government.

Thank you, Sir.

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, as you know, this Government likes to break new records. When it comes to the issue of unemployment, the employment generation in 2015 hit a six-year low; in 2016, it hit a seven-year low; and, in 2017, it hit an eight-year low. So, that is the record of this Government. When you actually look at the India Exclusion Report and the Labour Bureau data, you see that employment generation is negative in a majority of the eight sectors which employ the largest number of Indians - textiles, leather, metals, automobiles, gems and jewellery, transport, IT and handlooms. Only 1.35 lakh jobs were created when more than 1.2 crore people entered the workforce.

Sir, basically, the Government is in denial. Recently, there was a session at World Economic Forum's India Economic Summit and one of the Ministers actually made a statement. When everyone expressed concern about job losses in the formal

sector, he actually said that companies bringing down their employment is a very good sign, in fact. Okay. I quote, “The country today is seeing more and more young people wanting to be entrepreneurs.” If that were the case, that would be wonderful. But, look at the state of entrepreneurship under this Government. The MUDRA Scheme, which they like to tom-tom, is supposed to give ₹ 10 lakhs in loans to every entrepreneur. Instead, the average loan is ₹ 44,000. That is less than the median household income. What kind of jobs are you creating with that?

Sir, another big story is the Startup Mission. The Local Circles Media Platform conducted a survey of 33,000 Startup entrepreneurs. Eighty per cent of them said that they are not benefited from this Mission. When you look at other tax benefits for Startups, you will find that there were exactly 111 firms that have actually benefited and got tax benefits from that particular scheme. Sir, their own Chief Economic Adviser suggested to them that the Government should focus on two key sectors - textiles and leather - because they have huge job creation potential. Instead, what you had was the demonetization devastating the textile sector along with the hasty implementation of GST, and, of course, the cattle slaughter rules, which went ahead in totally disrupting the leather industry overall. So, basically, construction is also in deep distress. IT is seeing lay-offs. Regarding agriculture, my colleagues have talked enough about the kind of crisis that we are facing. Fundamentally, gross fixed capital formation in the private sector is in deep trouble and at record lows, and the Government is not doing anything about it.

Sir, when you think about where job creation happens, it is in the medium, small and micro enterprises sector, in the informal sector. They have demonetized these sectors and devastated them by saying that these are cash-driven sectors and, therefore, they are all illegal and criminal. That is a very, very wrong move and it is the time for them to change their approach towards these sectors which is where the jobs are actually created. Sir, unfortunately, entrepreneurs have to shut down their businesses and job seekers have become discouraged. Enough number of people are migrated back to their villages and that is why the Finance Minister announced record allocation to MNREGA because people have gone back to take refuge in the social safety net that we established.

Sir, last year, we came out with a report in January called, ‘The Real State of the Economy’, and we presented that to the nation. We will be presenting one more report this year. But, last year, the title of that report was, ‘Where are the jobs, Mr. Prime Minister?’. Sir, we have not got an answer. The people of India are going to ask this Government that question in 2019 and they will have no answer to that, and that is the real disaster for India and its demographic dividend which is squandering in front of our eyes because they are not paying attention to the jobs and employment issue. I am sorry to say that. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Rajeev Shuklaji, I am sorry. I got your name, but...

श्री राजीव शुक्ल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी एवं बहुत सारे अन्य माननीय सदस्यों ने इस बारे में अपने विचार विस्तार से प्रकट कर दिए हैं। मुझे सिर्फ दो ही चीजें वित्त मंत्री जी से पूछनी हैं। पहली तो यह कि मॉर्गन स्टेनली की रिपोर्ट है कि 6 हजार एंटरप्रेन्योर्स देश छोड़कर माइग्रेट कर गए हैं, यानी वे बाहर चले गए हैं या बाहर बस गए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी क्या वजह है? वे क्यों देश छोड़कर गए हैं? क्या गवर्नमेंट डिपार्टमेंट्स या गवर्नमेंट एजेंसीज़ के हेरेसमेंट की वजह से उन्हें जाना पड़ रहा है?

महोदय, अगर जॉब क्रिएशन होना है, तो प्राइवेट एंटरप्रेन्योर्स ही कर सकते हैं, क्योंकि गवर्नमेंट सेक्टर में जॉब्स नहीं हैं। प्राइवेट कंपनीज़ या प्राइवेट सेक्टर जॉब दे सकता है। अगर वह रिपोर्ट सच है, तो क्या वजह है कि ये लोग छोड़कर जा रहे हैं?

महोदय, दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ल्ड में क्रूड ऑयल की प्राइसेस गिरी हैं। अब तो उसे भी चार साल बीत गए हैं। इधर से भी पॉइंट आउट किया गया था और मैं भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसका कितना परसेंट कंज्यूमर को पास ऑन किया गया जा रहा है? मैं समझ सकता हूँ कि ऑयल कंपनीज़ की हालत खराब है और उन्हें स्ट्रेंथन करने के लिए कुछ पैसा खर्च होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितना परसेंटेज कंज्यूमर्स को भी जा रहा है? यह बात सभी जानते हैं कि तभी प्राइस राइज होता है, यानी महंगाई बढ़ती है, जब पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स के, डीज़ल, पेट्रोल और गैस के दाम बढ़ते हैं। उसका सीधा असर महंगाई पर पड़ता है और प्राइस राइज होता है। उसका सीधा असर महंगाई पर पड़ता है, प्राइस राइज पर पड़ता है। तो उस मामले में कंज्यूमर को कितना परसेंटेज जा रहा है, क्योंकि यह जितना कम होगा, उसी हिसाब से वस्तुओं की कीमतें भी कम होंगी। तो international prices में यह जो reduction है, इसका कितना परसेंटेज प्राइस राइज रोकने के लिए कंज्यूमर को pass on किया जा रहा है? यही दो बातें मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Hon. Finance Minister.

वित्त मंत्री तथा कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली): उपसभापति जी, मैं माननीय श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी का और उन सभी साथियों का आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था और उसके साथ सम्बन्धित विषयों पर इस चर्चा में भाग लिया है।

स्वाभाविक है कि इस प्रकार की चर्चा जब संसद में होती है, तो अपने अनुभव के आधार पर जो समस्याएँ सांसदों को, राजनीतिक दलों को समझ में आती हैं और जो जनता का दुख-दर्द और पीड़ा भी समझ में आती है, वह अर्थव्यवस्था की इस बहस के अन्दर अपने आपको प्रकट करती है। इसके साथ-साथ, थोड़ा सा हम सबका, राजनीतिक दलों का भी एक स्वभाव होता है कि राजनीतिक दृष्टि से भी हर चीज़ को देखें, राजनीतिक चश्मे से हर चीज़ को देखें। अब यह स्वाभाविक है कि देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के सामने चुनौतियाँ हैं। उन चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिए आपको अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था में भी, अपनी निर्णय प्रक्रिया में भी, जो सुधार होना चाहिए, वह भी आवश्यक है और अर्थव्यवस्था की विश्वसनीयता बनाना भी आपके लिए आवश्यक है। पिछले साढ़े तीन-चार सालों में, प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में, सरकार ने अर्थव्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में जो निर्णय

5.00 P.M.

प्रक्रिया है, वह जनता के हित में हो, अर्थव्यवस्था के हित में हो और उसकी एक विश्वसनीयता बने, इसके लिए अनेकों कदम उठाये हैं। राजनीतिक टिप्पणी की दृष्टि से जब आनन्द शर्मा जी कहते हैं कि बहुत खराब स्थिति है, तो खराब स्थिति— पूरे विश्व का माहौल क्या है? वे अनुभवी व्यक्ति हैं। वे संसद में बहुत समय से हैं, मुझसे पहले से हैं। वे बहुत सालों तक मंत्री रहे हैं। जब विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था तेज़ी से चलती है, तो स्वाभाविक है कि सभी देशों को उसका लाभ होता है और जब हम विकास दर को measure करते हैं, तो उस वक्त पूरी दुनिया की स्थिति क्या थी? जब विश्व में boom period आता है, तेज़ी आती है और उस तेज़ी के दौरान, स्वाभाविक है कि वह 2003 में आरम्भ हुई और भारत को भी उसका लाभ हुआ था, लेकिन बाद में जब चुनौतियाँ आईं, तो सिर्फ एक बार याद कर लीजिए कि क्या स्थिति थी, जिसमें छोड़ कर गये थे।

आज आपने GDP की new series का जिक्र किया, लेकिन जब यह new series लागू हुई, तो यह 2014-15 से लागू नहीं हुई, यह 2011-12 से लागू हुई। आपकी सरकार के भी जो आखिरी तीन साल थे, उसी revised series के हिसाब से-- Revised series के पीछे यह उद्देश्य होता है कि अर्थव्यवस्था का चरित्र बदला है, उसमें काफी आइटम्स और विषय आये हैं, इसलिए अर्थव्यवस्था की जो वास्तविकता है, वह उस GDP में रिफ्लेक्ट हो जाये। आपका अनुभव भी आपको बतलायेगा कि अक्सर सरकारें— मैं मानता हूँ कि आपकी सरकार में भी यह रहा होगा कि जो संस्थाएँ इसको measure करती हैं, CSO वगैरह, सरकार का अंग होती हैं, लेकिन political establishment उससे an arm's distance रखता है। Political establishment को भी अन्तिम समय पर ही पता चलता है कि इस बार का डेटा क्या है। उसके साथ छेड़छाड़ कभी आपने की हो या कभी हमने की हो, मेरी जानकारी में ऐसा कोई उदाहरण नहीं है। जब नई सीरीज़ बनती है और यह 2011-12 से बनती है। जब यह बनती है, तो उस साल की जो विकास दर होगी, वह विकास है। Growth is growth. पिछले साल की तुलना में वह कितना आगे बढ़े हैं, वह उसको रिफ्लेक्ट करती है। सच में, एक समय आ गया था कि हमारी जो credibility थी, विश्वसनीयता थी, जो 90 के दशक में बनी थी, वह पूरे विश्व में भी और देश में भी धीरे-धीरे कम होती गई। कारणों में मैं नहीं जाता, लेकिन निर्णय प्रक्रिया ढीली हो गई, सुधार होने अपने आप में बंद हो गए।

आपने चिन्ता व्यक्त की कि क्या fiscal deficit में slippage हो सकता है? आज तो केवल marginal slippage की टिप्पणी आती है, उस वक्त तो बहुत बड़ा slippage हुआ था और slippage इतना कि उसका Current Account Deficit पर क्या असर था, साढ़े चार परसेंट से ज्यादा Current Account Deficit था। आपका fiscal deficit 6 परसेंट के करीब पहुंच रहा था। इसलिए आप यह न भूलिए कि पिछले साढ़े तीन, चार सालों में उस 4.6 परसेंट fiscal deficit को धीरे-धीरे नीचे लाना और उसको एक प्रकार से उस glide path के ऊपर ले आना, यह consistently पिछले तीन वर्षों में हम लोगों ने किया है।

जिस तरह का fiscal prudence, fiscal discipline था, उसका उदाहरण भी दिया है और वह स्वाभाविक भी है, इसलिए जो बाजार हैं, वे उस fiscal discipline को reward करते हैं। उस विश्वसनीयता का असर भी पड़ा है। दुनिया की परिस्थिति क्या थी? ये दो, तीन, साढ़े तीन, चार साल से, जिनमें दो साल देश में सूखा भी था, दुनिया की ग्रोथ नीचे जा रही थी। इस चौथे वर्ष में थोड़ी सी pick up करनी शुरू की है और इस बार 3.6 परसेंट global growth की

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

उम्मीद की जा रही है। इस स्टेज पर अर्थव्यवस्था के अंदर बड़े structural reforms लाना, मैं अगर आपसे एक शिकायत करूँ कि इनमें कई ऐसे हैं, जिनके लिए आपने भी प्रयास किए थे, वे किसी कारणवश नहीं हो पाए। हममें तो कम से कम इतनी ईमानदारी थी, आधार तो आपने शुरू किया था। Unique Identity Number तो आपकी सरकार का एक idea था। आरंभ में कई बार हम लोगों को कठिनाई थी, क्योंकि हमारे कई साथियों के मन में एक विषय आता था कि क्या non-citizens को यह मिलेगा, क्या citizen or non-citizen के बीच में जो अंतर है, वह इसकी वजह से धूमिल हो जाएगा? लेकिन पहले ही महीने में नंदन नीलेकणि, जो आपकी सरकार में इस विषय को देखते थे, उन्होंने आकर प्रेजेंटेशन दी और इसके लाभ बताए, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी में इतनी openness थी कि उन्होंने पहली ही मीटिंग के बाद, दो घंटे की presentation के बाद कहा कि इस idea को आगे ले जाने की आवश्यकता है। उसको statutory support देना, फिर केंद्र और राज्य सरकार अपनी-ही योजना... हर साल बजट के बाद शाम को क्या चर्चा होती थी? चर्चा यही होती थी कि subsidies must be targeted. Subsidy must benefit the poor. Subsidies cannot be an unidentified amount reaching an unidentified section of people. हम बीसियों साल से चर्चा कर रहे थे। पहला कदम आपने उठाया, उसको आप पूरा नहीं कर पाए। हम लोग उसको उसके logical end पर ले गए और अब आपने उसके प्रति अपना रवैया बदल दिया। यह बड़ा structural change था। इसका लाभ भी हुआ है। आज किसी भी योजना में पैसा कम खर्च नहीं हो रहा है, लेकिन उसकी targeting उस दिशा में सुधर गई है, वहां पहुंचने लगी है। आप जी.एस.टी. का उदाहरण देते हैं। यदि कहें तो वह सारे सदन का एक प्रकार से सामूहिक idea था। वाजपेयी जी की सरकार में केलकर कमेटी appoint हुई। उसके बाद आपकी सरकार ने उसकी घोषणा की। संविधान संशोधन बिल आप लाए। उसके बाद Empowered Committee बनी। Empowered Committee में लोगों को कुछ शंकाएं थीं। जो काम अधूरा रह गया था, उसे हमने पूरा करके, कानून को पारित किया। आप देखिए कि सदन के बाहर क्या तर्क देते हैं और सदन के बीच में क्या तर्क देते हैं? सदन के बाहर आप कहते हैं कि रेट कम कीजिए और सदन के भीतर कहते हैं कि देखिए, revenue गिर रहा है। आप देखें कि पहले standard rate क्या था? मैं केवल standard rate की बात कर रहा हूँ, कम-ज्यादा रेट वाली बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ। पहले standard rate था - 12.5 परसेंट (केंद्र) और 14.5 परसेंट (राज्य) at an average. अगर inter-state transaction है, तो CST लगता था, जिसका cascading effect जाकर 31 परसेंट पड़ता था। सालों तक वह 31 परसेंट रेट चलता रहा। केवल उसमें excise component छिपा रहता था, स्पष्ट होकर सामने नहीं आता था। फिर सामूहिक रूप से तय हुआ कि उसकी placement 28 परसेंट में कर दी जाए। दो-तीन महीने के बाद GST Council को लगा कि collection अपेक्षाकृत ठीक नहीं हुआ है। उसमें केवल एक ही प्रश्न-चिह्न था कि IGST component ज्यादा था, जिसका division होता है। इसलिए 28 परसेंट वाले अधिकतर items या luxury या दूसरे negative products थे, उन 3-4 items को छोड़कर, बाकी को हमने धीरे-धीरे 18 परसेंट पर लाना शुरू किया। आपकी पार्टी यह मांग करने में सबसे आगे थी। शुरू में दो-तीन महीने उसका असर होगा, फिर उसके बाद अंतर दिखाई देगा। यह structural reform है, structural reform करने के क्या परिणाम होंगे, महीने-दो महीने के लिए आलोचना भी हो सकती है, लेकिन उसके बाद व्यवस्था को लाभ होगा। यह स्वाभाविक है। Demonetization के पीछे भी यही भावना थी।

यह ऐसी अर्थव्यवस्था थी, जिसमें cash economy अधिकतर चलती रहे, देश digitization की तरफ आगे बढ़े, cash component थोड़ा compressed हो और tax-base बढ़े। पहले सारी दुनिया आलोचना करती थी कि इस देश का tax base बहुत narrow है। कुछ संकेत सामने भी आ रहे थे। इन सब structural changes के बाद, उस दृष्टि से सबने सहयोग किया, जिसके कारण हम Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code भी ला पाए। इतने बड़े changes करने के बाद स्वाभाविक है कि एक-दो-तीन quarters में structural changes का असर पड़ सकता है। जब दुनिया धीमी गति से चल रही थी तो आनन्द जी, यहां इतनी खराब स्थिति नहीं थी कि देश-दुनिया के साथ हम भी डूब रहे थे। कम-से-कम इतिहास में पहली बार 3 साल लगातार आप दुनिया की सबसे तेज गति से बढ़ने वाली अर्थव्यवस्था बने। चौथे वर्ष भी, इन सब structural changes के बाद, आपने कहा कि अर्थव्यवस्था बहुत धीमी है, जबकि इस साल World Bank कहता है कि by 0.1 per cent, you may be the second highest. अब साल के अंत में क्या होता है, मैं नहीं जानता।

इसलिए आप देखें कि इन सबकी वजह से यह विश्वसनीयता वापस आयी है कि आज 13-14 साल के बाद भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को अपग्रेड मिला है। ये इतने सरल नहीं होते। देखिए, इसको आप इतना आसान मत समझिए। आप तो 'Fragile Five' के अंदर हिन्दुस्तान को छोड़ कर गए थे। यह phrase भारत के लिए यूज हुआ था। उस वक्त तो चिन्ता नहीं थी! अगर 'Fragile Five' से अर्थव्यवस्था को upgrade मिलता है, तो देश में शायद कोई अच्छे काम हुए होंगे, तभी तो यह अपग्रेड मिला है! Ease of Doing Business में आप तो 188 देशों में 142वें नम्बर पर छोड़ कर गए थे। देश की व्यवस्थाएँ बदलनी थीं। अगर हम तीन साल में उस 142 से 100 पर पहुँच जाते हैं, तो उसको आप और कुछ मानते हैं। इसका जो असर है, आपको मालूम है। अगर आप इन दिनों को देखें, तो मैं आज भी यह नहीं कह रहा कि हमारी सारी चुनौतियाँ समाप्त हो गईं, लेकिन अभी आपने कहा कि देश के अंदर एक्सपोर्ट की चिन्ता थी। यह स्वाभाविक है कि जब विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था कमजोर होगी, तो खरीददार कम खरीददारी करेंगे। तब भारत का सामान क्या, दुनिया का सामान भी कम बिकेगा और जब दुनिया का सामान कम बिकेगा, तो एक्सपोर्ट धीमा होगा। लेकिन, इस साल एक्सपोर्ट का आंकड़ा बदला जा रहा है। From April to November, you are already in the 11 to 12 per cent growth bracket. आप सितम्बर और नवम्बर का डेटा देख लीजिए। हालांकि मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इसकी बड़ी consistency है। सितम्बर और नवम्बर में high growth हुई है और अक्टूबर में maintain हुई है। इस बार तो लगभग 30 परसेंट के करीब बढ़ी, सितम्बर में 26-27 परसेंट के करीब बढ़ी। इसमें core sector growth का latest figure 6.8 परसेंट आया है। कल मैं देख रहा था, Manufacturing PMI अपने आपमें 54.7 के करीब है। इसलिए इन सारे ट्रेंड्स को हम धीरे-धीरे समझें कि अगर यह एक प्रकार का ट्रेंड आता है, तो इसमें एक चीज की स्पष्टता आती है कि यह ट्रेंड 7.4 परसेंट, 8 परसेंट, 7.1 परसेंट क्यों आ रहा है।

उसके बाद हम लोगों ने structural reforms किए। स्वाभाविक है कि structural reforms की एक कीमत होती है। वह अपने आपको bottom out करती है और उसके बाद फिर वह आपका term use करने लगता है। मैं कम से कम यह कह सकता हूँ कि अब अपने आप में उसके संकेत आने आरम्भ हुए हैं। वहीं एक विषय आपने कहा कि सरकार का infrastructure में जो निवेश है, इस साल बजट में ही केवल 3.96 लाख करोड़ है। कोई social sector ऐसा नहीं है, जिसमें हमने इसे कम किया हो। आप केवल MNREGA का उदाहरण दे रहे थे, फूड के ऊपर,

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

1.45 लाख करोड़। यह कानून आप लाए थे। जितने भी quick data आते हैं, वे अपने आपमें उस संकेत को स्पष्ट रूप से दिखला रहे हैं कि उसमें bottom out करके उसका curve सुधर रहा है।

Inflation management का अर्थव्यवस्था के ऊपर बहुत असर पड़ता है। यह आपके अंतिम वर्षों में 9 परसेंट, 10 परसेंट, 11 परसेंट तक भी गई थी। आज हमारी सरकार के peak period की inflation है, जो 4 परसेंट से ऊपर गई है। अब तो Monetary Policy Committee ने एक statutorily fixed target रखा है और वह statutorily fixed target 4 परसेंट प्लस/माइनस 2 का है। उसमें यह 2 परसेंट तक नीचे जाती रही है। इसके आज नीचे जाने के पीछे एक कारण तेल की कीमत है, इसके अलावा Seventh Pay Commission के House Rent Allowances अभी release हुए हैं और इन दिनों थोड़ा vegetable prices का अपने आपमें बढ़ना और Foreign Exchange Reserves, ये भी कारण हैं। आपने कहा कि पब्लिक इन्वेस्टमेंट, अब पब्लिक इन्वेस्टमेंट जिस कैपिटल फॉर्मेशन पर आपने कहा जो चैलेंजिंग था पिछले क्वार्टर का डेटा, अगर आप देखें तो दोबारा से पॉजिटिव टेरेट्री में 4.7 परसेंट के करीब आना शुरू हुआ है और उसी तरह से जितने ये अपने आप में आंकड़े हैं आज के नॉन फूड क्रेडिट, 10 और 11 परसेंट के बीच में, जब पिछले महीने का आंकड़ा आया है तो इसलिए चैलेंजिंग रहे हैं, लेकिन धीरे-धीरे उस स्थिति में यह पूरे विश्व की स्थिति रही, लेकिन उसका एक असर हिन्दुस्तान के ऊपर जो पड़ा, हम कंसिस्टेंटली 7 परसेंट से 8 परसेंट तक के ग्रोथ रेट और हम एकमात्र अर्थव्यवस्था थे, जो इस चुनौती काल में उस 7 से 8 परसेंट तक की अर्थव्यवस्था के क्षेत्र के अंदर अपने आपको मेन्टेन करना है। इस अवधि में प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट धीरे थी, हमने पब्लिक इन्वेस्टमेंट बढ़ाई और यह जो साढ़े सात, आठ परसेंट की ग्रोथ रेट आई, उसमें पब्लिक इन्वेस्टमेंट का रोल था और फॉरेन डॉयरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट की दुनिया में हम सबसे बड़े रेसिपिएंट बन गए। इस साल भी अगर हम पहले दो क्वार्टर्स को देख लें तो यह 37 बिलियन के करीब है और इसलिए यह दोनों मिलाकर और अब तो प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट के भी आरंभिक संकेत अपने आप में आने शुरू हो गए। इस परिस्थिति में सरकार की योजनाओं का इस देश के अंदर बहुत ऑथेंटिक एम्प्लॉयमेंट डेटा आता है हर बार, ऐसी स्थिति में अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट का डेटा रिलीज़ होता है, लेकिन इस चुनौती को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार ने अपनी योजनाएं भी उसी दृष्टि से बनाई थीं। आपने कहा कि बिल्कुल बैंकिंग सिस्टम के सामने, अपने यहां दो-तीन दिन पहले प्रश्न-काल में चर्चा की थी। आज हम सारे साधन लाकर बैंकिंग सिस्टम में डालने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। कई बार यह करते हुए बहुत विचित्र स्थिति है कि उद्योग के कुछ लोग बैंक का पैसा न दें और हमें टैक्सपेयर्स का पैसा इसलिए बैंक में डालना पड़े। यह जो बेलआउट हम लोग कर रहे हैं, यह अपने आप में बहुत आदर्श स्थिति नहीं है, लेकिन चूंकि पब्लिक सैक्टर बैंक सरकार की मिल्कियत के हैं, इसलिए हम लोगों की एक प्रकार से कानूनी और नैतिक जिम्मेदारी भी है उनको जीवित रखने की। इसलिए इतना बड़ा रि कैपिटलाइजेशन प्लान कि 2 लाख 12 हजार करोड़ रुपया बैंकों के अंदर डाला जाए और पब्लिक सैक्टर बैंकों को हम बनाए रखें, इसके पीछे उद्देश्य केवल यही है कि बैंक की जो क्षमता है विकास को सपोर्ट करने की, ग्रोथ को सपोर्ट करने की, वह अपने आप में कमजोर न पड़े। यह जो reckless spending हुई, जिसमें रिस्क मैनेजमेंट भी हुआ, उससे बैंक की क्षमता ग्रोथ को सपोर्ट करने की, विकास को सपोर्ट करने की अपने आप में एडवर्सली इम्पेक्ट हुई है और उस कमजोरी से जूझते हुए उसका भी असर उस प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट के ऊपर हुआ है, जिसको

लेकर आप अपनी टिप्पणी कर रहे थे और इसलिए उन बैंकों की उस क्षमता को हमने बढ़ाया है। इसी तरह से सरकार की जो योजनाएं रही हैं, आपने कहा कि एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट, इस साल तो दस लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा की एग्रीकल्चरल क्रेडिट है और उसका ऑफटेक हो रहा है, जो बैंकों की तरफ से दिया जा रहा है। मुद्रा योजना के तहत साढ़े सात, आठ करोड़ लोगों को ट्रांजेक्शंस किए गए हैं, जिसमें छोटे-बड़े लोन छोटे उद्योगपतियों को दिए जाएं, जिसको हम इनफॉर्मल सैक्टर कहते हैं। उस इनफॉर्मल सैक्टर का इस परिस्थिति में उसके ऊपर असर न पड़े। मैं एक बात स्पष्ट कर दूं, मैं अभी तक आंकड़े देखता रहा हूं। कई बार हम लोग यह टिप्पणी बार-बार कर देते हैं कि जीएसटी का स्मॉल सैक्टर के ऊपर क्या असर पड़ा है। हम लोगों को यह लगा कि छोटे उद्योग के ऊपर असर पड़ सकता है, तो उसी वक्त जीएसटी काउंसिल ने जो कम्पोजिशन स्कीम बनाई कि आज जिसकी ट्रांजेक्शन एक करोड़ तक है, वह एक परसेंट उस ट्रांजेक्शन के ऊपर देकर अपनी टैक्स लॉइअबिलिटी कम्पाउंड कर सकता है। वन परसेंट की टैक्स लेवी, यह रेट तो शायद दुनिया में कहीं नहीं होगा, जो छोटे और लघु उद्योग को दिया गया है और जिसका एक करोड़ तक का टर्नओवर है। अब काउंसिल ने यह कहा है कि इस एक करोड़ की सुविधा को डेढ़ करोड़ तक ले जाया जाएगा। This is the last recommendation of the Council. यानी जिसकी डेढ़ करोड़ तक की, people with one-and-a-half crore rupees transaction pay just one per cent for compounding itself. कई ऐसे आइटम्स हैं, जिनको बाहर रखा गया है। सैक्शन 94 में जो lowest charge mechanism था, कुछ छोटे लोगों को लगा कि इसका हम पर असर पड़ेगा, तो उसके बारे में ऑपरेशनल काउंसिल ने कहा कि हम बैंच में रखते हैं। यह जो बार-बार कई चीजों पर हम लोगों का तकिया कलाम बन जाता है, तो compounding का अभी तक टोटल टैक्स जितना आया देश में, जिससे लगा कि इसमें टैक्स से सारा स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री पर बहुत बड़ा असर पड़ा और कई बार हम लोग नारे के रूप में इसको कह लेते हैं और फिर फिल्मों का डायलॉग इस्तेमाल करके इसको एक्सप्लेन करते हैं। इसमें 16 लाख उद्योगों ने रजिस्टर किया है और उन्होंने टोटल ढाई सौ करोड़ रुपया जमा कराया है। इसलिए कितना adverse असर आया होगा, उस एक परसेंट बेसिस पर पूरे देश के अंदर, इसका हम अंदाजा लगा सकते हैं। देश के अंदर इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात आप लोग करते हैं। एक स्थिति बन गई थी कि किस स्थिति में इसको ले जाना है? Highway sector एक booming sector था, highway sector में यह स्थिति थी कि टेंडर भेजिए, कोई टेंडर का जवाब देने को तैयार नहीं था। आज 255 highways under construction हैं। रूरल रोड्स — कोई भी सांसद, विशेष रूप से लोक सभा के सांसद हैं, उनके ऊपर इसका ज्यादा प्रभाव पड़ता है। आज राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर, राज्य की सरकार में इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि ग्राम सड़क योजना का पैटर्न two-third: one-third है, 27-28 हजार करोड़ रुपया हर साल ग्राम सड़क योजना के अंदर जा रहा है और आप उस दिशा में जा रहे हैं जिसमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर और physical infrastructure तथा जितनी भी social sector schemes आपके ज़माने से भी शुरू हुई थीं, कोई ऐसी नहीं जिसमें एक रुपया कम न हो, सरकारी साधनों के मुताबिक एक न एक नम्बर उसका बढ़ता रहा है। मैं फिर, भी कहूंगा कि आपने ठीक कहा कि इस देश की एक खूबी है और उसे मैं इस देश की एक ताकत मानता हूं कि even at a good seven to eight per cent growth rate, India is not a satisfied nation. We are not satisfied even if we are the highest in the world; we aspire for more. That is an aspirational India and that is a good sign. इसलिए जितने कदम हम लोगों ने उठाये हैं, उनमें कई कदम ऐसे थे, जिनकी शॉर्ट टर्म्स में हम

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

लोगों को कीमत देनी पड़ी, लेकिन मैं आपको इस बात का विश्वास दिलाता हूँ कि मीडियम और लांग टर्म में इनका असर इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के ऊपर देखने को मिलेगा और आने वाली पीढ़ियाँ यह याद रखेंगी कि इन कदमों से एक नया आर्थिक इतिहास इस देश का लिखा गया है। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Messages from Lok Sabha.

(I) The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2018

(II) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2018

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

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2017 at its sitting held on the 2nd January, 2018, was taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th January, 2018:—

CLAUSE 1

1. That at page 1, line 4, *for* the figure “2017”, the figure “2018” be *substituted*.”

(II)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendment made by Rajya Sabha in the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2017 at its sitting held on the 2nd January, 2018, was taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th January, 2018:—

CLAUSE 1

1. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure “2017”, the figure “2018” be *substituted*.”
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Regarding Point of Order demanding voting on Amendments — Contd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, we will take up Statutory Resolution and The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2017. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, नहीं, नहीं। देखिए, पहले यह तय हुआ था कि हमारे अमेंडमेंट्स जो हुए हैं, जो अमेंडमेंट्स आपने accept किए हैं, उन अमेंडमेंट्स पर आप वोटिंग कराइए। आप उन पर वोटिंग कराइए और हम डिवीजन की मांग करेंगे। आप हम लोगों के अमेंडमेंट्स को पढ़िए, जो आपने accept किए हैं। आप उनको रखने के लिए बाउंड हैं। मैंने आपसे कहा है कि रूल 131 में यह आपका अधिकार है। यह गवर्नमेंट का अधिकार नहीं है कि गवर्नमेंट क्या बिजनेस लाएगी। यह with the consent of the Chair है। इसलिए आप यह प्रथा खराब न करिए। हमारा, सुखेन्दु शेखर राय और आनन्द शर्मा जी का अमेंडमेंट Select Committee के लिए जो आपने accept किया है, आप उसे प्रस्तुत करें जिस से कि उस पर पूरे सदन की राय मालूम हो जाए।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Thereafter, we can go to the next Business. It will not take much of your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are serious in running the House. Don't create a situation where all the Business goes topsy turvy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do the needful. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, ऐसा न करिए कि सदन 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित हो जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the hon. Leader of the Opposition, please.

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, सब से पहले मेरा आप से निवेदन होगा कि चेयर की नज़र या तो राइट होती है, सेंटर होती है और लेफ्ट तो होती नहीं।

†شری غلام نبی آزاد: سر، سب سے پہلے میرا آپ سے نویدن ہوگا کہ چئیر کی نظر یا تو رائٹ ہوتی ہے، سینٹر ہوتی ہے اور لیفٹ تو ہوتی نہیں۔

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने इसीलिए आपकी ओर देखा।

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, मेरी आप से request है कि हम इस का समाधान निकाल सकते हैं, कल से बने गतिरोध का हमारे पास समाधान है। हम सरकार की मदद कर रहे हैं। हम एक दफा फिर स्पष्ट करना चाहते हैं कि मुस्लिम महिलाओं से संबंधित जो बिल लाया गया है, उस ट्रिपल तलाक को, जो तुरंत तलाक होता है, फौरी तलाक होता है, instant tripple talaq होता है, उसके हम सब खिलाफ हैं। एक भी सदस्य उसके सपोर्ट में नहीं होगा, लेकिन अगर यह बिल लाया गया है और जैसा कि सरकार 24 घंटे टेलीविजन पर प्रचार कराती है कि ये मुस्लिम महिलाओं के बड़े हितैषी हैं, सपोर्टर हैं, लेकिन इस में जो प्रावधान है, वह मुसलमान महिलाओं को खत्म करने के लिए लाया गया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

†شری غلام نبی آزاد: سر، میری آپ سے ریکویسٹ ہے کہ ہم اس کا سمدھان نکال سکتے ہیں، کل سے بنے گئی رودھ کاہمارے پاس سمدھان ہے۔ ہم سرکار کی مدد کر رہے ہیں۔ ہم ایک دفعہ پھر واضح کرنا چاہتے ہیں کہ مسلم مہیلاؤں سے متعلق جو بل لایا گیا ہے، اس ٹریپل طلاق کو، جو تورنٹ طلاق ہوتا ہے، فوری طلاق ہوتا ہے، instant tripple talaq ہوتا ہے، اس کے ہم سب خلاف ہیں۔ ایک بھی ممبر اس کے سپورٹ میں نہیں ہوگا، لیکن اگر یہ بل لایا گیا ہے اور جیسا کہ سرکار 24 گھنٹے ٹیلی ویژن پر پرچار کراتی ہے کہ یہ مسلم مہیلاؤں کے بڑے ہتیشی ہیں، سپورٹر ہیں، لیکن اس میں جو پراؤدھان ہے، وہ مسلمان مہیلاؤں کو ختم کرنے کے لیے لایا گیا ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): आप मुस्लिम महिलाओं का अपमान कर रहे हो। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: उनके पतियों को जेल में डालकर ... (व्यवधान) ... जब तक पति जेल में रहेगा, उसे कौन खिलाएगा, उसका खर्च कौन बरदाश्त करेगा...

†شری غلام نبی آزاد: ان کے پتیوں کو جیل میں ڈال کر۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ جب تک پتی جیل میں رہے گا، اسے کون کھلائے گا، اس کا خرچہ کون برداشت کریگا۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't go into the merit or demerit of the Bill.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: उसके बच्चों को कौन देखेगा? ... (व्यवधान)...

†شری غلام نبی آزاد: اس کے بچوں کو کون دیکھے گا؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Leader of the Opposition, please don't go into the merits of the Bill.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सरकार यह प्रावधान करे कि जब तक वह जेल में है, उसका खर्च सरकार देगी। हम अभी सपोर्ट करते हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

†شری غلام نبی آزاد: سرکار یہ پراؤدھان کرے کہ جب تک وہ جیل میں ہے، اس کا خرچہ دیگی۔ ہم ابھی سپورٹ کرتے ہیں۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me now listen to the Leader of the Opposition.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: उसके लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। इसलिए मेरा सुझाव है कि या तो आनन्द शर्मा जी का सुझाव मानिए या श्री देरेक ओब्राइन का सुझाव मानिए या सरकार यह सुझाव लाए, हम सरकार का सुझाव मानेंगे। इसे Select Committee को भेजा जाए। We are not standing on prestige.

† شری غلام نبی آزاد: اس کے لیے کوئی پراؤدھان نہیں ہے۔ اس لیے میرا سجھاؤ ہے کہ یا
تو نند شرما جی کا سجھاؤ مانئے یا شری ڈیرک اوبرائن کا سجھاؤ مانئے یا سرکار یہ
سجھاؤ لائے، ہم سرکار کا سجھاؤ مانیں گے۔ اسے سلیکٹ کمیٹی کو بھیجا جائے۔
We are not standing on prestige.

श्री उपसभापति: ऑनरेबल लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस।

सभा के नेता (श्री अरुण जेटली): उपसभापति जी, कल जब यह चर्चा आरंभ हुई थी, तो दो प्रस्ताव आए थे — एक श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी का और दूसरा श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय का। मेरा यह कहना था कि दोनों नियमों के मुताबिक नहीं हैं और इसलिए मैंने कल भी आग्रह किया था कि मैंने जो objection raise किया है, मैं चेयर से रूलिंग मांगता हूँ कि Please rule on the validity of these motions. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give the ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

Please listen to the Leader of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I don't know the reason. यह बहुत स्पष्ट है कि जो प्रस्ताव आए, वे motions 24 घंटे पहले आने चाहिए थे। They did not come.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing this? ...(Interruptions)... बोलने दो ...**(व्यवधान)**... कहने दो ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Dr. Subbarami Reddy, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए।

If the hon. Leader of the House is raising a point, the Chair will listen and reply to him. You need not interrupt like this. You allow me to conduct the Business of the House.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: After this, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ ऑर्डर यह है कि अगर चेयर की रूलिंग पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will reply to that. आप क्यों reply करते हैं, मैं reply करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: चेयरमैन की रूलिंग पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will give the ruling. ...(Interruptions)... Let me speak. Why are you doing this?

श्री अरुण जेटली: नरेश जी, ने बात शुरू की, तो नरेश जी हजारों प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर्स उठा चुके हैं, इसलिए इनको बहुत समझ है, तो इसलिए ये उस ज्ञान में ऐड कर लें।

My first objection besides the delay is that the Resolution says, 'I am orally giving some names, other names may be taken.' This is not a valid Resolution. The Parliamentary precedent is very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am addressing you. It is of 1953 and I will give you the copy of the precedent: 'The Select Committee has to be one which represents the character of the House.' Therefore, both the resolutions have proposed a Select Committee which does not reflect the character of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is very clear if you read Kaul & Shakhder: "The composition of a select committee or a joint committee reflects the strength of various parties and groups in the House. In that sense, the committee is a microcosm of the House or the Houses." So, any Committee where only one-sided names are given is not a valid Select Committee.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is not true.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Secondly, Sir, a Select Committee—this is a serious objection—is to work on legislation, improve on the legislation and report to the House. Now it is very clear from what the Leader of the Opposition has said. He said that most of the people are opposed to this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are not opposed to the Bill but to the contents of the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप टेलिविजन पर तो बोलते हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमने कहा कि केवल तलाक के खिलाफ हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्योंकि इसमें जो एंटी वीमेन प्रावधान हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनके खिलाफ हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम बिल के हक में हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो प्रावधान हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब तक उसका पति जेल में है तब तक उसको कौन खिलाएगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम उस प्रावधान के खिलाफ हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

† شری غلام نبی آزاد: آپ ٹیلی ویژن پر تو بولتے ہیں --(مداخلت)-- ہم نے کہا کہ صرف طلاق کے خلاف ہیں --(مداخلت)-- کیوں کہ اس میں جو اینٹی ویمین پراؤدھان ہے --(مداخلت)-- ان کے خلاف ہیں --(مداخلت)-- ہم بل کے حق میں ہیں --(مداخلت)-- جو پراؤدھان ہیں --(مداخلت)-- جب تک اس کا پتی جیل میں ہے تب تک اس کو کون کھلائے گا؟ --(مداخلت)-- ہم اس پراؤدھان کے خلاف ہیں --(مداخلت)--

श्री उपसभापति: ऑनरेबल LoP आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: हम बिल के हक में हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन उसके पति के जेल में रहने पर कौन खिलाएगा, इसका कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†श्री غلام نبی آزاد: ہم بل کے حق میں ہیں --(مداخلت)--- لیکن اس کے پتی کے جیل میں رہنے پر کون کھلائے گا، اس کا کوئی پروویژن نہیں ہے --(مداخلت)---

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

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आप लॉ में यह प्रावधान रखिए कि जब तक उसका पति जेल में है, उसको खाना क्या सरकार खिलाएगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

†श्री غلام نبی آزاد: آپ لا میں یہ پراؤدھان رکھیئے کہ جب تک اس کا پتی جیل می ہے، اس کو کھانا کیا سرکار کھلائے گی؟ --(مداخلت)---

श्री उपसभापति: गुलाम नबी जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम बिल के हक में हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Let me deal with this. ...**(Interruptions)**... I will give the ruling after this. ...**(Interruptions)**... Allow him to say and I will give the ruling. What are you doing? What is this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the second practice is, besides the delay none of the two resolutions is representative. The second principle is, a saboteur to a Bill can never be on the Select Committee. Those who seek to sabotage a Bill and this is held in a Parliamentary ruling of 1958.. ...**(Interruptions)**... अगर आप बिल को सेबोटेज करना चाहते हो, तो आप सेलेक्ट कमेटी से डिसक्वालिफाइड हो, यह पार्लियामेंटरी प्रोसीजर है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, how can you allow this? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to give a ruling on this. ...**(Interruptions)**.... This is what I said.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You are trying to sabotage the Bill. You can't be in the Select Committee. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to give the ruling. ...**(Interruptions)**... I am only asking you a question.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, the Leader of the House has challenged my motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. Let me give the ruling on that. I want to give the ruling.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: The Leader of the House has challenged the technicalities of my motion. So, I should be given an opportunity of hearing. It relates to my motion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will. Either you listen to me or else I will have to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will have to adjourn the House if you so want. It is because the hon. Leader of the House has raised a question on the very issue on which yesterday I gave a decision. Therefore, I am bound to give a reply to that. First you have to allow me. After that I will allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday I said that both the motions have been accepted and are valid. Now, I have to explain why it is so. I am not disputing anything on what hon. LoH has said. I am not disputing. One point he said is that, one resolution is not representative ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoH said, one amendment does not contain names from all the sides. He has read that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is not true.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying what he said.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, आप बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am saying what he said.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आप बोलिए, सर।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can't even listen to that. I am saying what he said.*(Interruptions)*... The second thing is 24 hours' notice is required. The third thing he said is that Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray's resolution does not contain the names.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Of course, it contains and we will tell you why.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, fine, I will come to that, but what I said yesterday is, I heard all that. I am not disputing anything. What I said yesterday was something else. I will repeat that and I will explain the rationale also. Number one, I said the two amendments have been accepted and admitted by the hon. Chairman. If there is technical defect in an amendment, the Secretariat should have seen to it. Therefore, I presume, since the hon. Chairman has admitted it, that it is an admitted resolution. This is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN: So, now, we want a Division.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Then, you come here and decide. *...(Interruptions)...* I am also a human being.

Secondly, with regard to the question of 24 hours or one day's notice, Rule 232 is clear. The same rule says and I read it. It says, "Notice of an amendment to a motion shall be given at least one day before the day on which the motion is to be considered, unless the Chairman allows the amendment to be moved without such notice." Here, the hon. Chairman allowed. Therefore, the Deputy Chairman has no role to change it; I cannot change it.

Third one is the most important point. Here, I crave your indulgence. All of you should listen to it. Why I took a decision? Why I said that? I heard the hon. Leader of the House. I know he is a legal luminary. Whatever he said has relevance. I admit it. But, I cannot accept and act on that. Or, I could not do that. I will tell you the reason why. The rule clearly says that the amendment is a motion. The amendments moved by Shri Anand Sharma and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray are amendments and are motions moved in the House. If the hon. Chairman admitted a motion, I have no go other than allowing it to be moved. Secondly, motion is moved. And, once motion is moved, it is the property of the House. The Chair, whoever may be sitting on the Chair, has no role in that. But, whatever the Leader of the House said is valid. It is for the House to listen to that and take a decision. The Chair cannot take any decision. Once a motion is moved, it is the property of the House. I cannot ask him to withdraw the motion or I cannot amend that motion. Only this House has the prerogative to amend that motion. Therefore, both motions are here. It is up to the House, after listening to what he said, to decide. *...(Interruptions)...* It is my decision. *...(Interruptions)...* This is my position. *...(Interruptions)...*

Regarding the question of taking up of the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, I have already said that I did not give any decision or direction yesterday. So, it is the priority or prerogative of the Government to list it and the Government has listed it in a different way and it is within its right to do that. Therefore, I cannot take up that Bill now unless the Government also agrees or unless there is consensus in the House. That is the position.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you had said that you would allow me, since my name has been mentioned. *...(Interruptions)...* I am the mover of the resolution.

श्री विजय गोयल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मेरी हाउस से request है कि गवर्नमेंट ने जो List of Business दी है, उसके अन्दर GST (Amendment) Bill को लिया जाए। उस पर गवर्नमेंट कायम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, you said, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am taking up the Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, please hear me first. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is to be decided first.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, first of all, I want to repeat and place it on record so that nothing wrong is recorded. Yesterday, when I moved the resolution, I also said, on both the occasions *i.e.*, when I was speaking and given in writing, the names of the BJP and the NDA shall be given by the Government — it is in writing — along with the names from the Opposition. To say that the composition is. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not correct. It is given in writing. Secondly, Sir, Rule 131 is also there. The unfinished Business has to be finished.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that, I gave the ruling.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: The motions have been moved. Yesterday, the Government, the Ministers, the Ministers who are not even Members of Rajya Sabha, were disrupting. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, that has to be finished.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That I have decided.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, with all respect to the Chair, we are very clear if the Government, as the LoP has said ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that, there should be a consensus. I have decided that.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If the Government wants a consensus, we can resolve it in two minutes. If the Government does not want....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You do one thing. You can ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no ...*(Interruptions)*... I will now take up the GST Bill and you can. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You will not. ..*(Interruptions)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is for the Government ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, since you moved the motion, what do you want to say?

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, a question has been raised ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave the ruling.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: No, no, Sir. I have to make one submission. A question has been raised by the hon. Leader of the House that the list which I have given in the motion does not hold a representative character. Now, the question is this. It was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee (BAC) and all party leaders said that the Bill should go to the Select Committee. And, the hon. Chairman says that because the Government is not willing ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What is said there, you should not say. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Then, the hon. Chairman says that since the Government is not willing, the matter will be decided in the House. Now, since the Government is not willing to refer the matter to the Select Committee, how can I give the names of the ruling party? This is number one. Number two and it is my final point, even now, if the Government wants that they should be represented, their party should be represented, I am open for that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Today, it has become pretty clear that this side wants to empower women and they have been exposed. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have been exposed.*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Absolutely not. ...*(Interruptions)*.. We want to empower women but they don't. They want to ...*(Interruptions)*... I want a discussion now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have given the ruling. With regard to Government Business, the priority is for the Government to decide. The Government has listed the GST Bill. So, I cannot start the Bill on Triple Talaq. ...*(Interruptions)*... Statutory Resolution, Dr. Subbarami Reddy.*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Subbarami Reddy, are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling. I cannot take up the

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Bill on Triple Talaq now because there is no agreement. There is no consensus. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not listed first in the Business. So, we cannot take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*... With regard to the Government Business, the priority is for the Government to decide. So, I cannot do that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. No. ...*(Interruptions)*... The GST (Amendment) Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The House is adjourned till 11.00 a.m. tomorrow, Friday, the 5th January, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at forty-nine minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 5th January, 2018.*

Regarding Point of Order demanding voting on Amendments (pages 432-442 and 489-498)

Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 2017-18 — *Laid on the Table* (page 442)

Short Duration Discussion —

The state of economy, investment climate and job creation in the country and the need to address the challenge of rising unemployment (pages 443-488)

Messages from Lok Sabha — *Reported*

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (page 488)

The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Bill, 2018 (page 488)

