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Thursday,

28 December, 2017

7 Pausha, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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## RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 28th December, 2017/7th Pausha, 1939 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

#### **Report and Accounts (2016-17) of DPC, 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 (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Development Planning Centre (DPC) of the Institute of Economic Growth (IEG), 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. 8054/16/17]

#### **I. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various Corporations, Institute, Center and Laboratories and related papers.**

#### **II. MoU (2017-18) between Government of India and the Antrix Corporation Limited.**

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. जितेन्द्र सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. (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 Antrix Corporation Limited (ANTRIX), Bengaluru, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and comments of the Controller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Performance Review by Government of the above Corporation, for the year 2016-17. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8065/16/17]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, (IIST), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8058/16/17]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre (NE-SAC), Shillong, Meghalaya, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8062/16/17]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), Gadanki, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8060/16/17]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Physical Research Laboratory (PRL), Ahmedabad, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8061/16/17]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory (SCL), SAS Nagar, Chandigarh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8059/16/17]

II. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Space) and the Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL), for the year 2017-18.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8057/16/17]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various Companies, Corporations, Board, Organization, Institute 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 each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, under article 309 of the Constitution of India:—

- (1) G.S.R. 598 (E), dated the 19th June, 2017, publishing the Central Government Pool General Residential Accommodation Rules, 2017.
- (2) G.S.R. 989 (E), dated the 4th August, 2017, publishing Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 598 (E), dated the 16th June, 2017, published in the Gazette of India on the 19th June, 2017.

[Placed in Library. For (1) and (2) See No. L.T. 8256/16/18]

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) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), 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. 8261/16/18]

- (ii) (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Prefab Limited (HPL), 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 Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8262/16/18]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lucknow Metro Rail Corporation Limited (LMRC), Lucknow, 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. 8263/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kochi Metro Rail Limited (KMRL), Kochi, Kerala, 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 Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8265/16/18]
- (v) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), Tamil Nadu, 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 Company.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8266/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mumbai Metro Rail Corporation Limited (MMRC), Mumbai, 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. 8264/16/18]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Transport Corporation Limited, (NCRTC), 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. 8260/16/17]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC), 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. 8259/16/18]
- (2) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board Act, 1985:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB), 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 Board.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8271/16/18]
- (3) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
  - (i) (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO), 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. 8269/16/18]
  - (ii) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Urban Affairs (NIUA), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8270/16/18]

**Report and Accounts (2016-17) of ISI, Kolkata and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Eighty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8053/16/17]
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

**Report and Accounts (2016-17) of ICWA, New Delhi and related papers**

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (जनरल (सेवानिवृत्त) वी.के. सिंह): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Statement by Government accepting the Reports at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8086/16/17]

**Report and Accounts (2016-17) of NAB, New Delhi and related papers**

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Association for the Blind (NAB), 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 Association.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8318/16/18]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2014-15 to 2016-17) of NBB, New Delhi and various Education Societies and related papers.**

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy), under Section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:—

(1) F. No. 51-1/2015/NCTE (N&S), dated the 29th April, 2017, publishing the National Council for Teacher Education (Recognition Norms and Procedure) Amendment Regulations, 2017.

(2) F. No. NCTE-Estt 018/14/2017-Esst Section-HQ, dated the 8th May, 2017, publishing the National Council for Teacher Education (Establishment, Location and Territorial Jurisdiction of the Regional Committees) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

(3) F. No. 51-1/2015/NCTE (N&S), dated the 9th June, 2017, publishing the National Council for Teacher Education (Recognition Norms and Procedure) (Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

- (4) F. No. 9-21/2016/NCTE/Estt., dated the 22nd June, 2017, publishing the National Council for Teacher Education (Establishment, Location and Territorial Jurisdiction of the Regional Committees) Regulations, 2017.  
[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 8483/16/18]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Bal Bhavan (NBB), 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 Institution.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8492/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Tamil Nadu State Mission implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Chennai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8491/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shikshana Abhiyan Samithi Karnataka, Bengaluru, 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. 8486/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Universalization Elementary Education (UEE) Mission Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), NCT of Delhi, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8485/16/18]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Goa implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Goa, 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. 8496/16/18]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Goa implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Goa, 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. 8497/16/18]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Kavaratti, of Lakshadweep, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8484/16/18]

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

**Reports and Accounts (2014-15 and 2015-16) of ICCR, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M.J. AKBAR): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (iii) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) and (ii) above. [Placed in Library. For (i) to (iii) See No. L.T. 8089/16/17]

**I. Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development.**

**II. Reports and Accounts (2016-17) of various Universities and Institutes 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 Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987:—
- (1) F. No. 3-1/D-SDC/NEEM/2017 dated the 13th October, 2017, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (National Employability Enhancement Mission (NEEM) Regulations, 2017 (1st Amendment).
  - (2) F. No. 108-152/B1/Admn.(Medi) 2013 dated the 21st November, 2017, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Medical Scheme 2017 for superannuated employees of AICTE and their dependent family members.
  - (3) F. No. AB/AICTE/REG/2016, dated the 6th December, 2017, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of Approvals for the Technical Institutions) (1st Amendment) Regulations, 2017.

[Placed in Library See No. L.T. 8540/16/18]

- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. 220/Academic/2017, dated the 28th July, 2017, publishing Ordinances Nos. 1, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 44, 45, 46, 48, 50, 51 and 52 of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central Universities Act, 2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8542/16/18]

- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. G.S.R. 988 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2017, publishing the Statutes of the National Institute of Technology, Andhra Pradesh, 2017, under sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8541/16/18]

- II. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the English and Foreign Languages University Act, 2006:—

- (a) Annual Report of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, 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. 8572/16/18]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1996:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, Maharashtra, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, Maharashtra, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8553/16/18]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Central Universities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2008:—

(a) Forty-third Annual Report of the North-Eastern Hill University (NEHU), Shillong, for the year 2016-17.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8555/16/18]

(iv) 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 Central Universities Act, 2009:—

(1) (a) Eighth Annual Report of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Eighth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, 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. 8546/16/18]

(2) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Eighth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, 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. 8573/16/18]

(3) (a) Annual Report of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2016-17.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Vishwavidyalaya. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8561/16/18]

(4) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2016-17.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, 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. 8552/16/18]
- (5)
  - (a) Ninth Annual Report of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2016-17.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8550/16/18]
- (6)
  - (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Jammu, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2016-17.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Jammu, Jammu, Jammu and Kashmir, 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. 8547/16/18]
- (7)
  - (a) Ninth Annual Report of the Central University of Karnataka, Karnataka, Kalaburagi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (b) Ninth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Karnataka, Karnataka, Kalaburagi, 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. 8548/16/18]
- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 34 and sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007:—
  - (a) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2016-17.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya 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. 8554/16/18]

- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 34 of the Aligarh Muslim University (Amendment) Act, 1981:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), Aligarh, for the year 2016-17.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8577/16/18]
- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 29 and sub-section (4) of Section 30 of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University Act, 1996:—
- (a) Nineteenth Annual Report of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17.
  - (b) Twentieth Annual Accounts of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by the Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8574/16/18]
- (viii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006:—
- (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17.
  - (b) Review by the Government on working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8576/16/18]
- (ix) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 13A and sub-section 3 of Section 13 of the Banaras Hindu University Act, 1915:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, for the year 2016-17.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Banaras Hindu University (BHU), Varanasi, 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. 8560/16/18]

- (x) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Manipur University Act, 2005:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Manipur University, Canchipur, Imphal, for the year 2016-17.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8551/16/18]
- (xi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 and sub-section (5) of Section 28 of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Central University Act, 1988:—
- (a) Annual Report of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, 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. 8580/16/18]
- (xii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Kendriya Hindi Sansthan, Agra, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sansthan.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8662/16/18]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, for the year 2016-17.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Guwahati, 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. 8571/16/18]
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**PETITION PRAYING FOR STRENGTHENING AND EFFECTIVE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN  
FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I report to the House, the receipt of a petition signed by Ms. Namita Goel, R/o Gurugram, Haryana, praying for strengthening and effective implementation of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

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**REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

DR. C.P. THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table:—

- (I) Hundred Fifty-first Report regarding delayed laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS); V.V. Giri National Labour Institute (WGNLI); National Bal Bhavan (NBB); and Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Akademi (IGRUA); and
- (II) Hundred Fifty-second Report regarding delayed laying of Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of National Book Trust (NBT); Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI); and Central Zoo Authority (CZA).

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

SHRI SHADI LAL BATRA (Haryana): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2017-18):—

- (I) Eighteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution); and
  - (II) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).
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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित श्रम संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2017-18) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (I) Twenty-ninth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of Labour and Employment; and
- (II) Thirtieth Report on the subject 'Land Assets Management in National Textile Corporation (NTC)' pertaining to the Ministry of Textiles.

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**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

**Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the  
Ninetieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;  
Two Hundred and Second Report of the Department-related  
Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs;  
and Two Hundred and Ninety-eighth Report of the  
Department-related Parliamentary Standing  
Committee on Science and Technology,  
Environment and Forests**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHEASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations/contained in the Ninetieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region; and
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Ninety-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Department of Space.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Forty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth, Two Hundred and Seventy-ninth and Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development**

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 make the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on the Action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in the Two Hundred and Sixty-fifth Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2015-16), [Demand No. 60] pertaining to the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development;

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Seventy-ninth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on Demands for Grants (2016-17), [Demand No. 52] pertaining to the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development; and
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighty-fourth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on 'Issues and Challenges before Higher Educational Sector in India'.

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you have to lay a Report, you have to; I am told.

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**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF  
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That this House resolves that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee of both the Houses on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for the term of one year beginning from the date of the first sitting of the Committee, and proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, ten Members from amongst the Members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

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**REGARDING NOTICE GIVEN BY SOME MEMBERS UNDER RULE 267**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before I permit the hon. Minister of External Affairs to make a statement regarding the meeting of the family members of Shri Kulbhushan Jadhav with him in Pakistan and situation arising therefrom, certain Members have given notice under Rule 267 on the same issue, both the Leader of the Opposition and Shri Naresh Agrawal as also others. ...*(Interruptions)*... Many Members have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Also, on my right side, Shri Bhupender Yadav, Shri Anil Desai and a lot of others have given notice. Seeing the seriousness of the situation as also the sensitivity of the matter, I myself have spoken to the Minister of External Affairs. She spoke to me yesterday and said that the situation is a little sensitive. So, she will make a statement and then we will proceed further. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please hear me and I will tell you. The point is made by Sushmaji and I also feel that way; in the morning, I mentioned it in the informal meeting also. As the matter is sensitive, since the person is still in a jail of other country, if any unwanted comment from here is made, will it be useful in our purpose of getting him back? Also, the particular case is before the International Court of Justice. Should we say things beyond? Once you start a discussion, you know what is going to happen. I am not casting aspersion on anybody, but I am trying to understand. So, please first hear the Minister's statement and later we may decide.

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER — Contd.**

**Meeting of the family members of Shri Kulbhushan Jadhav with him in  
Pakistan and situation arising therefrom**

**विदेश मंत्री (श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज):** धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। सभापति जी, मैं आपकी अनुमति से भारतीय नागरिक श्री कुलभूषण जाधव की पाकिस्तान में गैर-कानूनी हिरासत के संबंध में हाल ही में हुए घटनाक्रम के बारे में सदन को अवगत कराना चाहती हूँ। जैसा कि सदन को पता है कि 25 दिसम्बर, 2017 को श्री जाधव की माँ और पत्नी ने उनसे इस्लामाबाद में मुलाकात की। यह मुलाकात राजनयिक माध्यमों से तय करायी गयी थी।

सभापति जी, अप्रैल 2017 में मैंने इसी सदन में एक वक्तव्य दिया था जिसमें श्री जाधव की सुरक्षा और कल्याण के लिए और उनको गैर-कानूनी हिरासत से मुक्त कराने के लिए सरकार की इच्छा शक्ति को प्रदर्शित किया था। सदन को यह पता है कि उसके बाद हमने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय, यानि International Court of Justice में श्री जाधव के पक्ष में एक याचिका दायर की और इस याचिका के फलस्वरूप हम अस्थायी तौर पर उनके मृत्युदंड को रुकवाने में सफल रहे। सभापति जी, यह मृत्युदंड श्री जाधव को पाकिस्तान की सैन्य अदालत द्वारा एक उपहास्यास्पद तरीके से, यानि farcical तरीके से चलाए गए मुकदमे में सुनाया गया था। श्री जाधव के जीवन पर मंडरा रहे खतरे को अभी टाल दिया गया है, ICJ के जजमेंट के द्वारा और अब हम और ज्यादा अधिक मज़बूत तर्कों के आधार पर ICJ (International Court of Justice) के द्वारा उन्हें स्थायी राहत दिए जाने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, सदन को मैंने यह भी बताया था कि इस मुश्किल की घड़ी में हम उनके परिवार से निरंतर संपर्क बनाए हुए हैं, इसलिए यह स्वाभाविक था कि हम उनके परिवार के सदस्यों की श्री जाधव से मिलने की इच्छा पूरी करने में सहायक बनें, ताकि वे स्वयं उनसे मिलकर

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

उनके कुशलक्षेम के बारे में जान सकें। हम राजनयिक माध्यमों से निरंतर इस दिशा में प्रयास करते रहे, जिसके चलते इस महीने पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों ने श्री जाधव को उनकी मां और पत्नी से मिलने के लिए अपनी स्वीकृति दे दी।

सभापति जी, यह भेंट आगे की दिशा में बढ़ने वाला एक कदम साबित हो सकती थी, लेकिन यह अत्यंत खेद का विषय है कि इन दोनों देशों के बीच बनी सहमति से हटकर इस मुलाकात का आयोजन किया गया। 22 महीने बाद एक मां की अपने बेटे से और एक पत्नी की अपने पति से होने वाली भाव-भरी भेंट को पाकिस्तान ने एक प्रोपेगेंडा के हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया। सभापति जी, परसों विदेश मंत्रालय ने इस संबंध में अपनी स्थिति सार्वजनिक तौर पर स्पष्ट की थी और कल इस मुलाकात से उपजी आपत्तियों को हमने राजनयिक माध्यमों के जरिए पाकिस्तान को भी बता दिया है। उनमें से कुछ का उल्लेख मैं सदन में करना चाहूंगी। सबसे पहला, सभापति जी, हमारे बीच यह स्पष्ट समझौता था कि मीडिया को श्री जाधव की मां और पत्नी के नजदीक आने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी, लेकिन पाकिस्तानी प्रेस को न केवल परिवार के समीप आने का मौका दिया गया बल्कि उन्हें तरह-तरह के अपशब्दों से संबोधित करके परेशान किया गया, ताने-उलहाने दिए गए। उन पर झूठे आरोप लगाए गए और श्री जाधव को जबरन आरोपी सिद्ध करने का प्रयास किया गया।

दूसरा, सुरक्षा के नाम पर परिवार के सदस्यों के कपड़े तक बदलवा दिए गए और पहनने के लिए अपनी ओर से वस्त्र दिए गए। श्री जाधव की मां जो केवल साड़ी पहनती हैं, उन्हें साड़ी की बजाए सलवार-कुर्ता पहनने पर मजबूर किया गया। उनकी पत्नी की बिंदी, चूड़ियाँ और मंगलसूत्र भी उतरवा दिए गए।

मैं यहां सुधार करना चाहती हूँ कि केवल पत्नी की ही नहीं, उनकी मां की भी चूड़ी, बिंदी और मंगलसूत्र उतरवा दिया गया और यहां सदन में मुझसे कोई गलतबयानी न हो जाए, इसलिए आज सुबह मैंने उनकी मां से दोबारा बात की और पूछा कि क्या आपकी भी चूड़ी, बिंदी और मंगलसूत्र उतरवाया था, तो उन्होंने भरे गले से कहा कि जिस समय वह मंगलसूत्र उतरवा रही थी, तो मैं यह कह रही थी कि यह मेरा सुहाग का चिह्न है, इसे रहने दो, इसे मैंने कभी नहीं उतारा, तो उसने यह कहा कि यह तो मेरी मजबूरी है, मुझे तो ऑर्डर का पालन करना है। उसके बाद जो उन्होंने कहा कि बैठते ही कुलभूषण ने मुझसे कहा कि बाबा कैसे हैं, क्योंकि मेरे माथे पर बिंदी और गले में मंगलसूत्र न होने के कारण, उसे यह शक हो गया कि शायद उसके पीछे से कुछ अशुभ घट गया है और यह कहते-कहते उनका गला भर आया। दोनों को, मतलब दोनों सुहागिनों को विधवा के रूप में पति और बेटे के सामने पेश किया, बेअदबी की इससे बड़ी इंतहा पाकिस्तान नहीं कर सकता।

सभापति जी, श्री जाधव की मां अपने बेटे से मराठी में बात करना चाहती थी क्योंकि स्वाभाविक रूप से मां और बेटे के लिए अपनी मातृभाषा में ही बात करना सुविधाजनक होता है, किंतु श्री जाधव की मां को मराठी में बातचीत करने की इजाजत नहीं दी गई। मीटिंग में साथ बैठीं दो पाकिस्तानी अधिकारियों द्वारा लगातार उन्हें रोका गया और जब वे अपनी बात पर डटी रहीं, तो उनका इंटरकॉम बंद कर दिया गया ताकि वे आगे बातचीत न कर सकें।

सभापति जी, भारत के डिप्टी हाई कमिश्नर जो परिवार के साथ इस मुलाकात के लिए गए थे, उनको बिना बताए परिवार के सदस्यों को पिछले दरवाजे से बैठक के लिए ले जाया गया। इसीलिए वे उनका यह स्वरूप नहीं देख पाए कि उनके वस्त्र बदलवा दिए गए हैं, उनकी बिंदी, चूड़ी, मंगलसूत्र उतरवाकर उनको मीटिंग में ले जाया जा रहा है, वरना वे वहीं विरोध जताते। उनकी अनुपस्थिति में बैठक शुरू कर दी गई और थोड़ी देर में जब उन्होंने पूछताछ की, तब उनको बैठक के लिए ले जाया गया।

सभापति जी, मुलाकात के बाद जो कार श्री जाधव के परिवार और भारतीय राजनयिक को ले जाने के लिए दी गई थी, उसे जानबूझ कर रोक कर रखा गया ताकि मीडिया को उन्हें परेशान करने का एक और मौका मिल सके, वे और व्यंगात्मक टिप्पणियां कर सकें और तरह-तरह के कटाक्ष करके जाधव की मां और पत्नी को तंग कर सकें।

सभापति जी, श्री जाधव की पत्नी के जूते मुलाकात से पहले उतरवा दिए गए थे और अपनी ओर से चप्पल देकर मीटिंग में भेजा गया था। मीटिंग के खत्म होने के बाद उनके बार-बार मांगने पर भी उनके जूते वापस नहीं किए गए। हमें लगता है कि पाकिस्तानी अधिकारी इसमें कोई शरारत करने वाले हैं, जिसके बारे में हमने उन्हें कल भेजे गए नोट वर्बल में सचेत कर दिया था।

सभापति जी, हमारी आशंका सच साबित हो रही है। अब दो दिन से टी.वी. में चल रहा है, कभी कहते हैं कि जूते में कैमरा था, कभी कहते हैं कि चिप थी, कभी कहते हैं कि रिकॉर्डर था, इससे ज्यादा absurd बात नहीं हो सकती। सभापति जी, उन्हीं जूतों को पहनकर जाधव की पत्नी दो-दो flights में गई हैं। यहां से एयर इंडिया से दुबई गई और वहां से Emirates की flight लेकर के वह इस्लामाबाद गई। चलिए, आप कह सकते हैं कि एयर इंडिया में उसकी मदद कर दी होगी, लेकिन Emirates जैसी flight में, जो दुबई से इस्लामाबाद तक सफर कर सकती है, वहां पर पूरा सिक्योरिटी चैक हुआ। वहां किसी को रिकॉर्डर नज़र नहीं आया, किसी को चिप नज़र नहीं आयी, लेकिन पाकिस्तान पहुंचने के बाद उस में चिप थी, तो मीडिया का जो उन्होंने बहुत बड़ा तमाशा खड़ा कर रखा था, उसी में दिखाना था कि इस के अंदर चिप है। वे अब शरारत कर रहे हैं, दुष्प्रचार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैं कहती हूं कि it is an absurdity beyond a measure. यह एक ऐसा झूठ है, जिस का पर्दाफाश एक सेकंड में केवल इस बात से हो सकता है कि जिन जूतों को वे security check से पार कर गयीं, पाकिस्तान में जाकर उन्हें रिकॉर्डर दिखायी दे रहा है।

सभापति जी, मुलाकात से लौटने के बाद उनकी माँ और पत्नी ने मुझे बताया कि कुलभूषण जाधव काफी तनाव में दिख रहे थे और ऐसा लग रहा था कि वह दबाव में बोल रहे थे। जैसे-जैसे उनकी मुलाकात में बातचीत आगे बढ़ी, यह स्पष्ट हो गया कि उनके कैद करने वालों ने उनको जो सिखा-पढ़ाकर भेजा था, वे वही बोल रहे थे और इस का उद्देश्य उनकी तथाकथित गतिविधियों की झूठी दास्तान को सही-सही साबित करना था। उनकी बोलचाल और हाव-भाव से पता चल रहा था कि वे पूरी तरह स्वस्थ भी नहीं हैं।

[श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज]

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हालांकि पाकिस्तान श्री कुलभूषण जाधव की उनकी माँ और पत्नी से मुलाकात को एक humanitarian gesture के तौर पर प्रदर्शित कर रहा था, लेकिन सच्चाई तो यह है कि मानवता और सद्भाव के नाम पर हुई इस मीटिंग में से मानवता भी गायब थी और सद्भाव भी। इस मीटिंग में श्री जाधव के परिवार वालों के मानवाधिकारों का उल्लंघन पर उल्लंघन ही हो रहा था और उन्हें भयभीत करने वाला वातावरण वहां पैदा कर दिया गया था, जिसकी जितनी निंदा की जाए उतनी कम है। इसलिए माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं पूर्ण विश्वास के साथ कहती हूँ और मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि यह समूचा सदन और इस सदन के माध्यम से भारत के समस्त लोग एक स्वर से पाकिस्तान के इस अत्यंत अशिष्ट व्यवहार की पुरजोर निंदा करेंगे और जाधव के परिवार के साथ हार्दिक सहानुभूति प्रकट करेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. I have already appealed to all of you, keeping in mind the sentiments, sensitivity and also the future of Mr. Jadhav, that you should restrain in your points and should maintain balance. There should not be any speeches, only associations.

**श्री जावेद अली खान** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मीडिया को तो रोकिए। मीडिया इस विषय में जिस तरीके से दिखा रहा है उससे स्थिति और खराब होती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، میڈیا کو تو روکنے۔ میڈیا اس وشے میں جس

طریقے سے دکھا رہا ہے اس سے استتھی اور خراب ہوتی ہے۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़ इस विषय में अभी आप कुछ न कहें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। आप मेरी अनुमति के बिना बोलें, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाएं।

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, मैं अपनी तरफ से और अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से सुषमा जी के स्टेटमेंट के साथ associate करना चाहूंगा। मुझे कहना तो बहुत कुछ था, लेकिन आपने अंकुश लगा दिया, पाबंदी लगा दी कि कहीं इस से हालात और ज्यादा खराब न हों और कहीं कुलभूषण जाधव जी पर जितने भी झूठे और फर्जी आरोप पाकिस्तान की फौज और पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने लगाए हैं, तो कहीं उन फर्जी आरोपों को, झूठे आरोपों को यहां हमारे ज्यादा तेज बोलने से उनको खतरा पहुंच सकता है। सभापति महोदय, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर बताऊंगा कि पाकिस्तान की फौज और पाकिस्तान की लीडरशिप को भारत अच्छी तरह से जानता है, यहां के लोग जानते हैं। उन्हें लोकतंत्र पर कोई विश्वास नहीं है, उन्हें मर्यादा पर कोई विश्वास नहीं है, उन्हें पोलिटिकल भाषा का और यह भी पता नहीं है कि एक हमसाया देश या हमसाया देश के लोगों के साथ या हमसाया देश का कोई व्यक्ति चाहे फर्जी जुर्म में जेल में हो, उस के साथ किस तरह का बर्ताव किया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन जो दुर्व्यवहार पाकिस्तान की सरकार ने कुलभूषण जाधव और पत्नी के साथ किया है- उनका मंगलसूत्र निकालना, उनकी बिंदी निकालना, उनकी वस्तु तब्दील करना - मैं यह

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

समझता हूँ कि यह दुर्व्यवहार कुलभूषण जाधव जी के परिवार के साथ नहीं हुआ है, यह भारत की 130 करोड़ लोगों की माओं और बहनों के साथ हुआ है।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے چیئرمین صاحب، میں اپنی طرف

سے اور اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے سٹما جی کے اسٹیٹمنٹ کے ساتھ ایسوسی- ایٹ کرنا چاہوں گا۔ مجھے کہنا تو بہت کچھ تھا، لیکن آپ نے انکس لگا دیا، پابندی لگا دی کہ کہیں اس کے حالات اور زیادہ خراب نہ ہو اور کہیں کلبھوشن جادھو جی پر جتنے بھی جھوٹے اور فرضی آروپ پاکستان کی فوج اور پاکستان کی سرکار نے لگائے ہیں، تو کہیں او فرضی آروپوں کو، جھوٹے آروپوں کو یہاں ہمارے زیادہ تیز بولنے سے ان کو خطرہ پہنچ سکتا ہے۔ سبھا پتی مہودے، لیکن میں اتنا ضرور بتاؤں گا کہ پاکستان کی فوج اور پاکستان کی لیڈر شپ کو بھارت اچھی طرح سے جانتا ہے، یہاں کے لوگ جانتے ہیں۔ انہیں لوک تنتر پو کوئی وشواس نہیں ہے، انہیں مریدا پر کوئی وشواس نہیں ہے، انہیں پالیٹکل بھاشا کا اور یہ بھی پتہ نہیں ہے کہ ایک ہمسایہ دیش یا ہمسایہ دیش کے لوگوں کے ساتھ یا ہمسایہ دیش کا کوئی شخص چاہے فرضی جرم میں جیل میں ہو، اس کے ساتھ کس طرح کا برتاؤ کیا جانا چاہئے، لیکن جو بدسلوکی پاکستان کی سرکار نے کلبھوشن جادھو اور انکی بیوی کے ساتھ کیا ہے - ان کا منگل-سوتر نکالنا، ان کی بندی نکالنا، ان کی چیزیں تبدیل کرنا - میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ بدسلوکی کلبھوشن جادھو جی کے پریوار کے ساتھ نہیں ہوا ہے، یہ بھارت کے 130 کروڑ لوگوں کی ماؤں اور بہنوں کے ساتھ ہوا ہے۔

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे राजनीतिक स्तर पर सरकार के साथ चाहे कितने भी मतभेद हों, लेकिन जब देश की आन-बान और इज्जत की बात होती है, हमारी माँओ और बहनों की बात होती है, वे चाहे किसी भी धर्म की हों, किसी भी जाति की हों और जब किसी दूसरे देश द्वारा हमारी माँओ और बहनों का इतना अपमान किया जाए, तो उसे बरदाश्त नहीं किया जा सकता है। पाकिस्तान सरकार को भारत को, भारत की 130 करोड़ जनता को यह आश्वासन दिलाना होगा कि कुलभूषण जाधव जब तक उनकी हिरासत में हैं, तब तक वे सुरक्षित रहने चाहिए और उनकी सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी पाकिस्तान की सरकार को लेनी चाहिए, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہمارے راجنٹک اسٹر پر سرکار کے ساتھ چاہے کتنے ہی اختلافات ہوں، لیکن جب دیش کی آن بان اور عزت کی بات ہوتی ہے، ہماری ماؤں اور بہنوں کی بات ہوتی ہے، وہ چاہے کسی بھی دھرم کی ہوں، کسی بھی جاتی کی ہوں اور جب کسی دوسرے دیش کے ذریعہ ہماری ماؤں اور بہنوں کا اتنا ایمان کیا جائے، تو اسے برداشت نہیں کیا جاسکتا ہے۔ سرکار کو پاکستان کی سرکار کو بھارت کو، بھارت کی 130 کروڑ جنتا کو یہ آسواسن دلانا ہوگا کہ کلہوشن جادھو جب تک ان کی حراست میں ہیں، تب تک وہ محفوظ رہنے چاہیں اور اس کی حفاظت کی ذمہ داری پاکستان کی سرکار کو لینی چاہیے۔ میں یہ بتانا چاہتا ہوں۔

श्री सभापति: प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी। सभी लोग संक्षेप में बोलिए।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो बयान दिया है, मैं अपने आपको उससे पूरी तरह से संबद्ध करता हूँ। मेरी राय यह भी है कि जो व्यवहार पाकिस्तान के अधिकारियों ने कुलभूषण जाधव की माँ और पत्नी के साथ किया है, वह एक सभ्य समाज में अकल्पनीय है, इसलिए भारत की संसद को, भारत की संसद के दोनों सदनों को इस व्यवहार को लेकर पाकिस्तान की सरकार के खिलाफ एक कठोर रिजॉल्यूशन पारित करना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। श्री दरेक ओब्राईन।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I wish to say only one sentence. We have heard the statement from the Government. And, on behalf of my party, I completely endorse every word in the statement and the spirit of the statement.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of my party, I completely endorse the statement made by the hon. External Affairs Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh - hon. Member not present. Shri Harivansh.

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): माननीय सभापति जी, कुलभूषण जाधव जी के संबंध में माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो भी बयान दिया है, हम सब उसके साथ हैं। वे भारत की अस्मिता के प्रतीक हैं। उनके साथ जो कुछ भी हुआ है, वह हर भारतीय का अपमान है।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

**श्री सभापति:** थैंक यू, श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी।

**श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी** (ओडिशा): सभापति जी, माननीय विदेश मंत्री ने जो स्टेटमेंट दी है, हम और हमारी पार्टी पूरी तरह से उससे एसोसिएट करती है। श्री कुलभूषण जाधव के साथ उनकी फैमिली के साथ जो घटना घटी है, वह हमारे देश के लिए दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री तपन कुमार सेन।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also fully agree that the manner, in which the Pakistan dealt with the issue, is indeed condemnable. They crossed the limit of a civilized treatment even within the diplomatic barrier. That is, indeed, very much condemnable. My another concern is, it is very clear from the development in the Pakistani soil that the Government let loose the media to create that kind of atmosphere to harass the family of Kulbhushan Jadhav. At the same time, the manner in which it is being reported here, I think, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. We should not go beyond that, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: The hon. Chairman has asked us to exercise caution. I think, there also ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is my request to all. ...*(Interruptions)*... It may unnecessarily cause harm to the cause. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Yes, Sir, the main cause should be protected. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T. (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I fully agree with Sushmaji. My party and myself fully support the statement made by the hon. Minister.

**श्री सभापति:** श्री वीर सिंह।

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने जो वक्तव्य दिया है, हम और हमारी पार्टी स्वयं को उससे संबद्ध करती है। कुलभूषण जाधव जी की पत्नी और उनकी माता के साथ जो दुर्व्यवहार हुआ है, बहुजन समाज पार्टी उसकी कड़ी निन्दा करती है और उन्हें न्याय मिलना चाहिए।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, since day-one, the Government approached the International Court of Justice... ...*(Interruptions)*... to suspend the death sentence of Kulbhushan Jadhav.

**श्री सभापति:** ऐसे बैठ के न बोलें, प्लीज़, प्लीज़। ... (व्यवधान)... विषय गंभीर है, कृपया थोड़ी शांति रहे। सब लोग ध्यान से सुनिए।

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Till today we have been condemning the obnoxious behaviour of Pakistan and its violation of human rights. The Government of India is on the right path. My party, the DMK, extends all support in all the initiatives it takes with regard to this case. We appreciate the Government for its initiatives.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. India is a democratic country. Everything is heard and everything is seen. What happened there was not allowed to be seen. Keep that in mind, please. Now, Mr. D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I share the concern expressed by everyone on this issue. The meeting could have been held in a more civilized and dignified manner. I agree with Sushmaji when she said that the meeting could have been a step forward. It is a matter of great concern that there was departure from the agreed understanding between the two countries in the conduct of this meeting. I fully share this concern. In fact, we, as a mature and civilized nation, should move forward and not allow this matter to further the hostility between the two countries. We should find a solution.

SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (Punjab): Sir, on behalf of my Party, I fully associate myself with the statement made by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj, and I and my Party agree with it.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I and my Party really appreciate the initiatives taken by Sushmaji, and we completely endorse India's views and Sushmaji's statement.

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र):** आदरणीय चेयरमैन सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी शिव सेना की तरफ से जो सम्माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी ने बयान दिया है, उससे पूरी तरह से सहमत हूँ। मुझे विश्वास है कि कुलभूषण जाधव के लिए देश, सरकार, विदेश मंत्रालय पूरी कोशिश करेगा और जो दो महिलाएं, एक माता और दूसरी पत्नी जिस हिम्मत से पाकिस्तान में गईं और जिस हिम्मत से उन्होंने उस परिस्थिति का सामना किया, मैं उनकी हिम्मत को भी दाद देता हूँ। मैं एक बार फिर सरकार का भी, जो उनका प्रयास है, जो सरकार कर रही है, उसका अभिनंदन करता हूँ।

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान):** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय विदेश मंत्री जी द्वारा इस पूरे घटनाक्रम पर जो बयान दिया गया है, इस पर निश्चित रूप से पूरे सदन की भावनाएं सरकार के साथ हैं और निश्चित रूप से अन्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर सरकार जो कार्रवाई कर रही है, उसको भी पूरा सदन एकमत से समर्थन देता है।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री रामदास अठावले। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलेंगे।

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):** चेयरमैन सर, कुलभूषण जाधव की खतरे में है जान, उनकी माता का और पत्नी का हो गया है वहां अपमान। हम रखते हैं भारत देश की आन और एक दिन बरबाद करेंगे पाकिस्तान। पाकिस्तान ने जिस तरह उनकी माता का और पत्नी का अपमान किया है, सुषमा जी ने जो स्टेटमेंट दिया है, उसका मेरी आरपीआई पार्टी सपोर्ट करती है।...

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** और कांग्रेस का मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने इस मुद्दे को सपोर्ट किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** धन्यवाद।

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** ऐसा ही सपोर्ट हर बिल पर करना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** वे विपक्ष को धन्यवाद दे रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this is such a serious matter. It should be taken seriously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I and my Party join everyone in appreciating the Government in all the steps that they have taken in this matter. We join in one voice, as we have done, in condemning the obnoxious behaviour of Pakistan in this particular case.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Hon. Members, the entire House, irrespective of the different political shades, joins in appreciating the steps taken by the Minister and the Government of India, and we all stand firm with the Government for the safety and security of Shri Kulbhushan Jadhav. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ एक resolution pass कर दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: When I am saying, the entire House joins together ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, when I say, "The entire House joins together", it is an observation normally not made by the Chairman. The entire House joins together to appreciate the efforts and also call upon the Government to safely secure the release of Shri Kulbhushan Jadhav and also to convey to international community the way Pakistan behaved in a most inhuman manner. धन्यवाद, हम इस विषय को यहाँ छोड़ते हैं और आगे बढ़ते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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**REGARDING POINT OF ORDER BY AN HON'BLE MEMBER**

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, I have one point of order.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: क्या यह इस विषय से संबंधित है?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: नहीं सर, यह इससे अलग है।

श्री सभापति: मैं आपको बुलाऊंगा। धन्यवाद सुषमा जी, I think you have to make a statement in the other House also. Now, Shri Shwait Malik, "Demand for strict law to check cyber crime." भूपेन्द्र जी, आपका point of order क्या है?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, हम सब लोग सदन में कोई भी विषय रखते हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद: सर, उससे पहले एक विषय ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، اس سے پہلے ایک مسئلہ  
---(مداخلت)---

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह यादव: सर, पहले मेरा point of order सुन लीजिए।

श्री सभापति: गुलाम नबी जी, मैंने उनको मौका दिया है।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, जब हम सदन में कोई विषय रखते हैं और सदन में जो विषय रखा जाता है, तो उस विषय को रखने के लिए सदन के सदस्यों की एक गरिमा होती है। सदन में लंबे समय से जो एक गतिरोध चला था, कल उस गतिरोध को समाप्त करने के लिए माननीय नेता सदन और माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष द्वारा बयान दिए गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र सिंह यादव: मेरा point of order है। ...(व्यवधान).... सर, रूल 187 ...(व्यवधान).... सर, रूल 187 के तहत मैंने सुबह आपको नोटिस दिया है। सदन के नेता, माननीय अरुण जेटली जी के नाम को intentionally दुर्भावनापूर्ण, अवमाननापूर्ण और इस सदन को बदनाम करने के लिए कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष के द्वारा उनके नाम का प्रकाशन किया गया। ...(व्यवधान).... इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि ...(व्यवधान).... मेरा यह कहना है कि उनके द्वारा अपने twitter पर जिस तरह से सदन के नेता के नाम को tweet किया गया है, वह privilege की category में आता है। ...(व्यवधान).... सर, रूल 187 के तहत पहले भी ऐसे precedents रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... सर, 1954 का श्री एन.सी. चटर्जी का precedent है, जब उन्होंने राज्य सभा के लिए कहा था, ...(व्यवधान).... तो दोनों सदनों की एक संयुक्त समिति बनी थी। ...(व्यवधान).... सर, मेरा मानना है कि आप उस precedent पर जाइए ...(व्यवधान).... और मुझे protection दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... हम लोगों ने रूल 187 के तहत जो

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

privilege का नोटिस कांग्रेस अध्यक्ष, \* के खिलाफ दिया है, ...(व्यवधान)... आप उस पर रूलिंग दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप हमें protection दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह मेरा point of order है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... Persons who are not there in the House ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं deal करूंगा, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Please, ...(Interruptions)... Should I say something? ...(Interruptions)... मैंने सुना, मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं जवाब दे रहा हूँ, आप लोग बैठ जाइए। Don't you want answer? ...(Interruptions)... प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... A person who is not a Member of this House, who is not present in the House ...(Interruptions)... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मधुसूदन जी, मुझे क्या करना है, यह मेरे विवेक पर छोड़ दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज, आपके लीडर भी यहाँ हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए, एक मिनट सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मधुसूदन जी, आप बैठिए प्लीज। सुब्बारामी रेड्डी जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... No Member should take the name of person who is not present in the House and who cannot defend himself in the House against a charge or an allegation or an issue raised against him. That is the rule position, which is very clear. Bhupenderji, you should also know it. The name will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... I am telling, it will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... My appeal to all of you is ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, पूरी proceedings delete कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति :** फिर वह आपके लिए भी होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... फिर आपके लिए भी होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... Every Member has got a right. ...(Interruptions)... It will apply to you also from tomorrow. ...(Interruptions)... Let's not have such a situation. ...(Interruptions)... Please, Puniaji ...(Interruptions)... पुनिया जी, प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... I am really thankful to all the Members the way, yesterday, we resolved the issues and in the evening we passed two Bills. I came late in the evening also though the Deputy Chairman was sitting here. I waited till the Deputy Chairman came into the room and then I told him, "I compliment you and I also compliment all the Members." Outside, people are feeling that Parliament is not doing its Business, particularly Rajya Sabha, and Bills are not taken up. It is sending a wrong message. But, fortunately, with the initiative of the Leader of the House and that of the Leader of the Opposition and also with the cooperation of other Members, the House has come back to normalcy. So, let us keep that in mind and today. ...(Interruptions)... Renukaji, please, you are senior. ...(Interruptions)...

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\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): But, Sir, I did not say anything.

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, मैं हमेशा भूल जाता हूँ, मैं विप्लव ठाकुर जी की तरफ देखता हूँ और नाम आपका लिया जाता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, this is regionalism.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She belongs to another region. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप लोग बैठिए, बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Ganesan, please sit. When the Chair is saying something, it is required for all the Members to please be seated in their respective places and do not speak anything. So, my appeal to all the Members is: let us continue this good tradition and you can definitely raise issues as and when an appropriate occasion comes and sort out those issues. Today also, when Shri Naresh Agrawal gave notice under Rule 267, and subsequently, other friends also came in an unusual manner, because of the sensitivity, importance and also the seriousness of the matter, I myself spoke to the Minister. She was also willing and then she made a statement. That really makes things very clear. Then, all of you — once again, I would like to compliment all the Members — have shown the needed restraint and expressed your sentiments also, joining with the hon. Minister and then you have sent a message across the globe, because it is a matter which is going to be seen by the international community. So, that being the case, I request every one of you to please co-operate and let us take up other Business because for the last five days, we have not been able to take up the Zero Hour. We are not able to do justice to other Members who also want to raise questions. Please bear with me. My appeal, including to Ghulam Nabiji, is to please bear with me and let us proceed. For Zero Hour, Shri Shwait Malik is first, then Shri Ritabrata Banerjee, then Kumari Selja. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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**REGARDING A STATEMENT GIVEN BY A MINISTER ABOUT THE  
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA**

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, I have to just raise one issue. Yesterday, we had raised this issue, and it was also raised by my colleagues from the Opposition, about the statement given by one Minister of State in the Government of India about the Constitution. Then, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs made the clarification. But we were not satisfied.

The Opposition was not satisfied with the statement given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs. Then, we wanted to know whether a person, who does not believe in the Constitution of India, can continue to be a Member of the Council of Ministers of the Union Government. The Minister of State stood up and he wanted one day's time to be given to him. So, one day's time is over. We would like to know from the Minister, as he wanted us to wait till today, whether he continues to be a Minister and how he can continue to be as a Minister.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** सर, अनन्त कुमार हेगड़े जी के बयान के ऊपर कल जो हंगामा हुआ था, उसके बाद मैं सदन को यह सूचित करना चाहता हूँ कि अनंतकुमार हेगड़े जी ने सदन के बाहर और लोक सभा के अंदर साफ-साफ तौर पर यह कहा है कि उनके बयान को थोड़ा तोड़-मरोड़ कर लिया गया है। उन्होंने साफ कहा है कि मैं संविधान का और बाबा भीमराव अम्बेडकर का पूरा-पूरा सम्मान करता हूँ और उनके बयान से अगर किसी को भी ठोस पहुंची हो, तो वे उसके लिए क्षमा चाहते हैं, ऐसा उन्होंने बयान दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं समझता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए, सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश):** उन्होंने बयान यहां क्यों नहीं दिया? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** नरेश जी, सुनिए तो सही। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing shall go on record except what the Parliamentary Affairs Minister says. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब ...(व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : پارلیمنٹری افیئرس منسٹر صاحب  
--(مداخلت)--

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, Ghulam Nabiji, please ...(Interruptions)... The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is on his legs. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** गुलाम नबी जी, पहले मुझे अपनी बात पूरी तो कर लेने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** उनको पहले अपनी बात पूरी करने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** आज के ज़माने में से टेपपर है। ...(व्यवधान)... लोक सभा वाले चाहें तो उस पर प्रिविलेज ला सकते हैं, क्योंकि वे बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... और यह बात आप मत बोलिए, वरना प्रिविलेज आप पर भी आ जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : آج کے زمانے میں سب ٹیپ ہے  
 --- (مداخلت) --- لوک سیٹھا والے چاہیں تو اس پر پریولج لا سکتے ہیں، کیوں کہ وہ  
 بول رہے ہیں --- (مداخلت) --- اور یہ بات آپ مت بولتے، ورنہ پریولج آپ پر بھی آ  
 جائے گا --- (مداخلت) ---

**श्री विजय गोयल:** एक बार एक व्यक्ति ने कोई वक्तव्य दिया है और उसके बाद वह उसके लिए  
 खेद भी प्रकट कर रहा है ... (व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। ... (व्यवधान)... लोक सभा के  
 अंदर भी और बाहर भी ... (व्यवधान)...

**श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद:** वे खेद वहां प्रकट न करें, सदन में प्रकट करें। ... (व्यवधान)... वे सदन  
 में आकर खेद प्रकट करें। ... (व्यवधान)...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : وہ کہید وہاں پرکٹ مت کریں، سدن میں  
 پرکٹ کریں --- (مداخلت) --- وہ سدن میں آکر کہید پرکٹ کریں --- (مداخلت) ---

**श्री विजय गोयल:** आप पहले मुझे अपनी बात पूरी तो करने दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing any other Member to speak. ... (Interruptions)...  
 Subbarami Reddyji, please. ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** चेयरमैन सर, यह सरकार वह सरकार है, जिसके प्रधान मंत्री जब पहले दिन  
 संसद के अंदर आते हैं, तो कहते हैं कि संविधान ही हमारा सर्वोच्च ग्रंथ है और अब मैं समझता हूं कि  
 मामला इसलिए नहीं बनना चाहिए, क्योंकि कल भी मैंने स्पष्टीकरण दे दिया था और आज श्री  
 अनन्तकुमार हेगड़े जिस सदन के मैम्बर हैं ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan, what you are saying is not going on record.  
 ... (Interruptions)...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** उन्होंने अपने स्पष्टीकरण में साफ तौर से कहा है कि उनकी देश के संविधान  
 और बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर के प्रति पूरी-पूरी निष्ठा और सम्मान है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके  
 बाद कुछ मामला नहीं रह जाता है। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please. ... (Interruptions)...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. This is not the way. Mr. Bhubaneswar Kalita,  
 please. ... (Interruptions)... Madhusudan ji, please. ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Members.  
 ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I am on a point of order.  
 ... (Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

\*Not recorded.

**श्री सभापति:** मैं जरूर सुनूंगा, लेकिन पहले सदन में ऑर्डर तो आने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं-नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY (Nominated): Sir, yesterday, you called my name. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please give me opportunity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Swamy ji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, let me make one thing very clear. The statement purported to be made by a Minister has appeared in the news. He has not made a statement inside the House. This is number one. Number two, whatever it is, as Members of Parliament and also others have taken serious note of the same, I told the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to explain to the House the stand of the Government. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister yesterday rightly stood up and said that the Government do not subscribe to the view expressed by that Member, and. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anybody who sits and makes comments, I have to call him by name. That is not a good thing for anybody. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, he can be dropped from the Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is your suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is your suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not hearing you. Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Secondly, ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Swamy ji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Sir, yesterday, ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a different matter; we are in today. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

What I want to say is that, number one, he is a Member of the other House. The information given by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister just now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you do not want to hear anybody, I leave it to your wisdom. We are sending a wrong signal. We are a mature democracy. You are all senior people and belong to parties which also have enough experience. Let us maintain standards. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): \*

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\*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House is adjourned to meet at 12 o' clock.

*The House then adjourned at forty-seven minute past eleven of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

**REGARDING POINT OF ORDER RAISED BY SEVERAL MEMBERS**

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

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I have a point or order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 106. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the Minister has ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupender Yadav has given a privilege notice to me. ...*(Interruptions)*... Though I have disallowed him the point of order because of reference, ...*(Interruptions)*... the notice given by Shri Bhupender Yadav regarding a privilege motion is before me. I have to examine it and then take a view. One thing I should advise everybody is, a solemn agreement has been reached between the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition and all other Members also endorsed it. Anybody outside commenting on that agreement is not fair and good for the House and for the system also. Anyhow, whatever it is, I will be going through the privilege motion and take an appropriate decision. ...*(Interruptions)*... Till such time, I am not allowing you to raise it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No name shall go on record. I have already said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already said it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is becoming a serious issue. The name of the Leader of the House was also taken. Comments were made against the Prime Minister. Let us not complicate the issue further. Please bear with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 106, Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, allow us to raise point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have a point of order. Please take it up. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hariprasad, you are blocking Rajani Patilji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rajani Patilji is behind you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can't argue with the Chairman like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: \*

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Five people stand up. Is it point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is it order? There is no point of order in the Question Hour. You know it. You are all seniors. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 106, Shrimati Rajani Patil. ...*(Interruptions)*... Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: \*

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have not allowed anyone of you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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## ORAL ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTION

### Review of progress of urban development schemes

106. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the progress of various urban missions/urban development schemes announced by Government during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

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\*Not recorded.

(b) the detailed review of progress and implementation issues noticed, State/ Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government has assessed that the major infrastructure projects targeted for cities have not been completed; and

(d) whether various schemes/projects like Smart Cities Mission and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) are likely to be completed within their time-frame and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) has reviewed the implementation of all Missions/Schemes, announced during the last three years to assist the States/Union Territories (UTs) in improving their urban infrastructure, through field visits of the senior officers/video conferencing with officers of States/UTs and specific State-wise review meetings chaired by the Minister or Secretary of the Ministry. These schemes are:

- (i) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT);
- (ii) Smart Cities Mission;
- (iii) Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban);
- (iv) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-U);
- (v) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM); and
- (vi) Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY).

(b) to (d) The detailed projects under the Missions/Schemes are conceived, appraised, approved and implemented by the States/UTs. The MoHUA approves the overall State plans and releases the Central financial assistance towards the projects appraised and approved at the State/UT level. Infrastructure projects generally require three years or more for creation of assets after approval. The States/UTs are implementing the Missions/Schemes which are likely to be completed within their time-frame. States/UTs have not raised any implementation issues, during the reviews, which require Central intervention. States/UTs have been urged by MoHUA to fast-track sanction and implementation of housing and urban infrastructure projects. The progress under these Missions/Schemes is given in the Annexure.

**Annexure***Details of progress made under various Schemes/Projects of Urban Development***(A) Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)****(Progress as on 30 November, 2017)**

Sl. No.	2	3	DPR Approved/ under preparation		NIT* Issued		Contract Awarded		Work Completed		Total No. of project		Approved SAAP size
			Cost (₹ in crore)	No.	Cost (₹ in crore)	No.	Cost (₹ in crore)	No.	Cost (₹ in crore)	No.	Cost (₹ in crore)	No.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10			20	1	18	0.4	38	11			
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	29	635	152	2,273	5	3	186	2,890			
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140								140			
4.	Assam	657								657			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
5.	Bihar	1,227	16	832	16	410			32	2,470
6.	Chandigarh	61	3	11	2	23	1	1	6	95
7.	Chhattisgarh	322	35	637	50	1,228	20	6	105	2,193
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	7	1	4					1	11
9.	Daman and Diu	12			1	6			1	18
10.	Delhi	656	1	4	3	142	1	1	5	802
11.	Goa	171	2	5	7	33			9	209
12.	Gujarat	2,777	9	123	112	1,984			121	4,884
13.	Haryana	1,751	9	93	23	722			32	2,566
14.	Himachal Pradesh	200	12	46	26	58	1	1	39	305
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	64	18	159	64	370			82	593
16.	Jharkhand	508	9	322	20	414	2	2	31	1,246
17.	Karnataka	833	160	902	73	3,139	9	79	242	4,953
18.	Kerala	2,232	15	107	14	19	9	2	38	2,359
19.	Lakshadweep	3			3	1			3	4
20.	Madhya Pradesh	254	55	704	77	5,243			132	6,201

21.	Maharashtra	1,052	58	2,682	118	4,025	1	1	177	7,759
22.	Manipur	51			2	128	1	1	3	180
23.	Meghalaya	80								80
24.	Mizoram	58	2	26	6	56			8	140
25.	Nagaland	93			6	28			6	120
26.	Odisha	511	30	340	112	740	11	8	153	1,599
27.	Puducherry	35	3	14	7	16			10	65
28.	Punjab	2,271	3	160	10	335			13	2,767
29.	Rajasthan	97	69	428	79	2,699			148	3,224
30.	Sikkim	27			26	13	1	0.2	27	40
31.	Tamil Nadu	5,331	29	2,489	193	3,335	77	40	299	11,195
32.	Telangana	72	5	104	38	1,491			43	1,666
33.	Tripura	148								148
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7,811	99	1,914	143	1,696			242	11,422
35.	Uttarakhand	327	4	31	58	230	3	4	65	593
36.	West Bengal	1,558	76	306	105	2,156	129	15	310	4,035
TOTAL		31,384	752	13,079	1,566	33,013	289	164	2607	77,640

## (B) Smart City Mission

(Progress as on 30 November 2017)

Sl. No	State/City	DPR Under Preparation		DPR Approved		Tender Issued		Work Order Issued		Work Completed		Total Number of Projects	Total Cost (₹ in crore)
		Number of Projects	Cost (₹ in crore)	Number of Projects	Cost (₹ in crore)	Number of Projects	Cost (₹ in crore)	Number of Projects	Cost (₹ in crore)	Number of Projects	Cost (₹ in crore)		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	776.60					1	5.05			41	781.65
2.	Andhra Pradesh	95	3,775.34			24	1,085.93	38	516.45	1	0.10	158	5,377.82
4.	Assam	11	2,383.02			8	353.45					19	2,736.47
5.	Bihar	17	1,023.17					3	5.75	5	12.39	25	1,041.31
6.	Chandigarh	47	5,919.74			3	67.35	13	115.61	7	111.66	70	6,214.36
7.	Chhattisgarh	32	3,245.28	1	4.04	22	459.78	16	98.21	10	3.19	81	3,810.50
8.	Delhi	12	399.96	2	90.90	10	372.95	10	48.84	23	44.17	57	956.82
9.	Goa	2	77.40	7	56.45	5	13.76	9	33.26	1	0.35	24	181.22

10.	Gujarat	54	3,301.45	4	170.31	19	2,762.96	63	4,459.64	10	96.45	150	10,790.81
11.	Haryana	45	2,318.12			5	58.75			3	2.86	53	2,379.73
12.	Himachal Pradesh	72	1,753.11	2	361.04							74	2,114.15
13.	Jharkhand	18	1,167.35			5	1,395.17	12	1,321.13			35	3,883.65
14.	Karnataka	214	8,460.84	5	133.76	23	158.92	5	29.41	1	0.35	248	8,783.28
15.	Kerala	115	2,869.69	9	696.20			2	44.00	1	25.00	127	3,634.89
16.	Madhya Pradesh	150	7,990.17	1	148.43	37	2,013.93	114	3,336.16	22	338.42	324	13,827.11
17.	Maharashtra	178	16,028.51	4	450.90	12	775.50	34	1,275.00	17	201.47	245	18,731.38
18.	Manipur	48	1,046.49									48	1,046.49
19.	Nagaland	62	1,661.27									62	1,661.27
20.	Odisha	60	4,686.13			4	844.72	17	869.18			81	6,400.03
21.	Puducherry	16	1,827.82									16	1,827.82
22.	Punjab	49	6,305.65	2	234.62	6	77.57	1	2.55			58	6,620.39
23.	Rajasthan	135	4,465.88	5	49.30	33	1,858.09	33	1,136.45	18	51.63	224	7,561.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
24.	Sikkim	55	877.56	3	106.00			1	28.00	1	7.50	60	1,019.06
25.	Tamil Nadu	106	5,938.43	2	210.36	9	601.30	9	1,421.38	4	198.61	130	8,370.08
26.	Telangana	47	2,665.26			3	210.62	2	74.85	1	489.13	53	3,439.86
27.	Tripura	38	1,644.38									38	1,644.38
28.	Uttar Pradesh	262	8,118.48			9	403.66	24	778.65	23	289.07	318	9,589.86
29.	West Bengal	45	1,532.43									45	1,532.43
GRAND TOTAL		2,025	102,259.53	47	2,712.31	237	13,514.41	407	15,599.57	148	1,872.35	2,864	135,958.17

**(C) Swachh Bharat Mission****(Progress as on 30 November 2017)**

Sl. No.	State	Individual	Communiity	Public	Total	ODF	
		Household	Toilets	Toilets	Community	Total	No. of
		Toilets	(No. of seats)	(No. of seats)	Toilets (No. of seats)	waste processing (%)	Cities declared as ODF
		Completed	Completed	Completed	Completed		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	203,676	4,817	4,357	9,174	7%	110
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	384	256	14	270	23%	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,611	19	0	19	0%	0
4.	Assam	8,793	57	60	117	7%	0
5.	Bihar	155,299	672	602	1,274	16%	1
6.	Chandigarh UT	6,117	1,323	894	2,217	40%	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	297,221	8,966	8,117	17,083	25%	168
8.	Daman and Diu	671	22	181	203	0%	1
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,177	22	34	56	0%	1
10.	NCT of Delhi	361	13,172	3,836	17,008	55%	1
11.	Goa	471	128	6	134	60%	0
12.	Gujarat	560,046	4,168	10,535	14,703	28%	171
13.	Haryana	42,468	2,595	4,028	6,623	3%	80
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,055	5	75	80	20%	6
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4,313	204	542	746	1%	1
16.	Jharkhand	229,083	2,678	989	3,667	2%	22
17.	Karnataka	123,788	3,086	2,643	5,729	22%	24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Kerala	37,168	70	1,148	1,218	52%	21
19.	Madhya Pradesh	493,450	9,949	12,401	22,350	14%	383
20.	Maharashtra	633,040	62,215	37,619	99,834	34%	217
21.	Manipur	6,158	5	50	55	40%	5
22.	Meghalaya	817	0	102	102	58%	0
23.	Mizoram	2,334	85	0	85	4%	16
24.	Nagaland	5,697	165	0	165	15%	0
25.	Odisha	36,071	705	802	1,507	0%	0
26.	Puducherry UT	29,753	121	43	164	3%	1
27.	Punjab	35,775	229	644	873	10%	2
28.	Rajasthan	264,936	3,954	2,837	6,791	10%	11
29.	Sikkim	1,066	8	12	20	67%	1
30.	Tamil Nadu	429,630	10,088	1,123	11,211	10%	50
31.	Telangana	140,663	62	839	901	64%	24
32.	Tripura	184	10	9	19	57%	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	228,519	7,824	9,381	17,205	20%	6
34.	Uttarakhand	6,545	328	1,038	1,366	1%	14
35.	West Bengal	280,269	123	60	183	5%	0
TOTAL		4,272,609	138,131	105,021	243,152	22.99%	1338

## (D) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY-URBAN)

(Progress as on 30 November, 2017)

Sl. No	Name of the State/UT	Proposal Considered	Financial Progress (₹ in crore)			Physical Progress (Nos.)			
			Investment	Central Assistance involved	Central Assistance Released	Target Houses to be constructed	Houses grounded for construction	Houses Completed	Houses Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268	31,113.78	8,146.65	1,065.84	5,41,722	1,71,025	21,794	16,796
2.	Bihar	226	5,718.32	2,004.42	595.18	1,25,017	51,298	3,345	3,048
3.	Chhattisgarh	227	3,884.13	883.21	259.73	61,209	17,101	2,813	2,175
4.	Goa	-	8.82	1.10	1.10	54	54	54	54
5.	Gujarat	206	12,341.69	2,685.90	1,441.06	1,81,393	1,41,418	54,474	44,756
6.	Haryana	89	2,122.28	599.94	131.80	29,188	4,530	1,746	1,746
7.	Himachal Pradesh	36	224.30	97.02	37.32	4,925	1,575	191	191
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	60	470.15	152.75	17.58	9,509	483	187	187

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Jharkhand	229	5,644.37	1,902.26	454.80	1,24,271	60,430	27,308	25,920
10.	Karnataka	901	10,311.69	3,615.51	767.16	2,20,845	95,513	33,445	28,607
11.	Kerala	264	2,284.30	1,110.66	195.79	72,102	19,871	1,868	1,832
12.	Madhya Pradesh	500	22,904.75	5,499.51	1,528.64	3,58,803	2,14,498	27,862	24,001
13.	Maharashtra	79	17,986.53	2,587.49	863.06	1,63,218	63,024	22,699	22,699
14.	Odisha	204	3,289.04	1,284.46	305.37	80,031	22,689	2,302	2,022
15.	Punjab	329	1,258.46	612.98	83.78	43,315	10,301	1,192	1,192
16.	Rajasthan	71	3,669.80	894.38	392.60	51,402	33,821	16,698	7,978
17.	Tamil Nadu	1,705	15,136.52	5,959.32	1,670.62	3,92,659	2,40,796	32,730	29,224
18.	Telangana	246	13,886.87	2,857.50	504.50	1,89,870	1,21,195	1,646	962
19.	Uttar Pradesh	496	6,833.82	2,781.20	457.16	1,74,295	12,390	7,231	7,098
20.	Uttarakhand	63	766.73	268.74	112.03	12,293	4,799	1,819	1,803
21.	West Bengal	153	6,012.29	2,199.46	904.09	1,45,576	68,790	24,166	24,166
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	22	189.78	103.40	57.03	3,270	1,592	15	15
23.	Assam	163	2,119.84	1,040.81	160.96	69,346	15,955	163	163

24. Manipur	24	680.02	396.89	159.76	26,462	2,873	141	141
25. Meghalaya	8	33.67	11.82	5.21	780	74	45	45
26. Mizoram	16	293.18	216.00	18.86	13,914	1,575	254	254
27. Nagaland	13	335.38	229.33	85.36	13,563	2,345	462	7
28. Sikkim	11	13.43	7.74	0.27	516	20	1	1
29. Tripura	44	2,160.43	1,215.87	431.52	78,857	41,166	7,440	7,440
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	3	53.96	9.14	-	609	-	-	-
31. Chandigarh (UT)	-	5.74	0.68	0.68	34	34	34	34
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	2	130.99	45.51	10.44	2,918	730	259	259
33. Daman and Diu (UT)	4	18.90	7.14	1.52	460	84	36	36
34. Delhi (UT)	-	194.83	26.11	26.11	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,262
35. Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
36. Puducherry (UT)	9	246.15	87.49	23.67	5,826	2,230	33	33
GRAND TOTAL	6,671	1,72,344.96	49,542.40	12,770.61	31,99,514	14,25,541	2,95,715	2,56,147

**(E) Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission  
(DAY-NULM)**

(Progress as on 30 November 2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of urban poor Skill- trained	No. of skill trained people given placement	Beneficiaries assisted for setting up Individual/ Group Micro- enterprises	SHGs given loans under SHG-Bank Linkage
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71442	39180	21326	117500
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2432	0	20	0
3.	Assam	5594	293	137	63
4.	Bihar	31364	266	1904	337
5.	Chhattisgarh	34443	10026	12573	1951
6.	Goa	866	66	7	0
7.	Gujarat	19389	4146	2918	49
8.	Haryana	1616	282	799	222
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3541	282	625	53
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	10242	254	1354	510
11.	Jharkhand	44121	2700	957	73
12.	Karnataka	39322	4164	12730	2507
13.	Kerala	527	443	354	5378
14.	Madhya Pradesh	117133	44704	34237	1760
15.	Maharashtra	34719	11768	12120	1816
16.	Manipur	1137	6	17	70
17.	Meghalaya	849	317	40	0
18.	Mizoram	10475	147	657	212
19.	Nagaland	6505	2898	1188	42
20.	Odisha	27811	2467	7086	826
21.	Punjab	2473	0	1839	51
22.	Rajasthan	14977	0	6042	198

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	2257	0	10	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	104448	59250	29995	64777
25.	Telangana	14431	8207	4491	67224
26.	Tripura	0	0	44	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	152691	42174	20470	106
28.	Uttarakhand	8663	1731	2319	2
29.	West Bengal	68680	11096	2519	1747
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	4633	1813	123	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	983	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		8377641	248680	178901	267478

**(F) Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY)**

(Progress as on 30 November 2017)

City	Cost of approved Projects (in ₹ crore)	No. of Projects Approved	Fund Released to cities for implemen- tation (in ₹ crore)	Contracts awarded	Physical completion city-wise (in %)	Projects Expected to be completed by
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Varanasi (U.P.)	91.14	11	62.23	11	58%	March, 2018
Amritsar (Punjab)	61.47	10	42.82	8	58%	June, 2018
Ajrner (Rajasthan)	35.42	5	25.94	5	36%	June, 2018
Warangal (Telangana)	35	6	18.15	4	18%	June, 2018
Gaya (Bihar)	34.67	4	12.70	2	1%	November, 2018
Mathura (U.P.)	33.35	4	11.22	2	10%	July, 2018
Dwarka (Gujarat)	32.37	6	11.14	5	8%	July, 2018
Puri (Odisha)	20.40	6	07.41	6	10%	July, 2018

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Velankanni (T.N.)	20.0	3	08.37	2	10%	June, 2018
Kancheepuram (T.N.)	19.99	3	14.14	2	18%	July, 2018
Amravati (A.P.)	18.74	3	13.59	2	53%	June, 2018
Badami (Karnataka)	18.67	4	03.72	2	6%	August, 2018
TOTAL FOR OVERALL SCHEME	421.22	65	231.43	51	31%	

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, Question no. 106. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the way. You are talking about the Constitution and you are violating the principles. Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hariprasad ji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no point of order in Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go through the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Sir, I am not able to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please put the House in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल: सर, हाउस को ऑर्डर में लाइए प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am not able to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't hear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What can I do? Your own party people are disturbing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are violating the rules of the House. Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, do you agree that you are violating the rules? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a political demand. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are saying you don't follow the rules! ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't follow the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have two ways, either I take action against you or I adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the House decide. ...*(Interruptions)*... As Mr. B.K. Hariprasad has openly said he is violating the rules, I have to think of taking some action. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't want that situation to come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... No shouting will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... No shouting will go on record. Nothing will go on the television also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on live telecast and nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. B.K. Hariprasad has openly said that he is violating the rules. I have to think about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will think about it and then decide appropriately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): लोक सभा चल रही है, श्री अनंतकुमार हेगड़े जिस सदन के मेम्बर हैं, वह सदन चल रहा है और आप राज्य सभा को डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कोई लॉजिक है क्या कि लोक सभा चल रही है और आप इसे डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS****Cyber bullying of children**

107. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether school children are falling prey to cyber bullying in the wake of growing use of smart phones and internet;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any study report has been published in this regard recently; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (d) No such study report has come to the notice of the Ministry of Women and Child Development to establish the same. However, some reports of purported cyber bullying were noticed through media recently. In the wake of reports of Blue Whale Games 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 impact of this game and to ensure the safety and security of children. Also, deliberations were held with different stakeholders to create awareness. 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. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has taken several measures for awareness generation in this regard.

**Development of PVTGS**

†\*108. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any survey has been conducted to identify the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Chhattisgarh;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has any data of PVTGs and if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Chhattisgarh; and

(c) whether any scheme is being implemented by Government for development of PVTGs and if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Chhattisgarh and the funds allocated to Chhattisgarh during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) There are 75 centrally identified and recognized Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). These 75 PVTGs are spread across 18 States and 1 Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Such groups are characterized by (i) a pre-agriculture level of technology (ii) a stagnant or declining population (iii) extremely low literacy and (iv) a subsistence level of economy. State-wise list of PVTGs including State of Chhattisgarh is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The details in terms of population of PVTGs is not available as the Registrar General of India has not carried out a separate survey for the PVTGs. However, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has requested the concerned State Governments to conduct a Baseline Survey to ascertain population of PVTGs. State(s) of Bihar, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, West Bengal and UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands has shared data in this regard.

(c) Since PVTGs are the most vulnerable tribal community, it becomes necessary to allocate adequate funds for the socio-economic development of PVTGs. However, it was observed that funds provided under other schemes for STs were not reaching the PVTGs adequately. Therefore, a separate 100% Central Sector Scheme for exclusive development of PVTGs namely Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups is implemented and the scheme was revised w.e.f. 1st April, 2015. The scheme covers only the 75 identified Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups among Scheduled Tribes in 18 States/ UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands. The scheme is flexible as it enables the States to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment. Under the scheme activities for socio-economic development of PVTGs are carried out in various sectors such as education, health, agricultural development, skill development, housing and habitat, social security, preservation and promotion of culture, etc. Conservation-Cum-Development (CCD) Plans are to be prepared by the State Governments and Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for five years by adopting habitat development approach on the basis of data obtained from baseline or other surveys conducted by them, and are approved by the Project Appraisal Committee of the Ministry. The funds are released to States/UT in accordance with the annual programme proposed for a particular financial year in the CCD Plan. The details

of funds, State-wise including State of Chhattisgarh, released during last three years under the scheme are given in Statement-II (*See below*). Besides, status of funds released under the scheme during the current financial year 2017-18 is also given in Statement-III.

**Statement-I**

*State/UT-wise list of the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)*

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	Name of PVTGs
1.	Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana)	1. Bodo Gadaba
		2. Bondo Poroja
		3. Chenchu
		4. Dongria Khond
		5. Gutob Gadaba
		6. Khond Poroja
		7. Kolam
		8. Kondareddis
		9. Konda Savaras
		10. Kutia Khond
		11. Parengi Poroja
		12. Thoti
2.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	13. Asurs
		14. Birhor
		15. Birjia
		16. Hill Kharia
		17. Korvvas
		18. Mai Paharia
		19. Parhaiyas
		20. Sauria Paharia
		21. Sava

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	Name of PVTGs
3.	Gujarat	22. Kathodi
		23. Kotwalia
		24. Padhar
		25. Siddi
		26. Kolgha
4.	Karnataka	27. Jenu Kuruba
		28. Koraga
5.	Kerala	29. Cholanaikayan (a section of Kattunaickans)
		30. Kadar
		31. Kattunayakan
		32. Kurumbas
		33. Koraga
6.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	34. Abujh Marias
		35. Baigas
		36. Bharias
		37. Hill Korwas
		38. Kamars
		39. Saharias
		40. Birhor
7.	Maharashtra	41. Katkaria (Kathodia)
		42. Kolam
		43. Maria Gond
8.	Manipur	44. Morram Nagas
9.	Odisha	45. Birhor
		46. Bondo
		47. Didayi

Sl. No.	Name of States/UT	Name of PVTGs
		48. Dongria-Khond
		49. Juangs
		50. Kharias
		51. Kutia Kondh
		52. Lanjia Sauras
		53. Lodhas
		54. Mankidias
		55. Paudi Bhuyans
		56. Soura
		57. Chuktia Bhunjia
10.	Rajasthan	58. Seharias
11.	Tamil Nadu	59. Kattu Nayakans
		60. Kotas
		61. Kurumbas
		62. Irulas
		63. Paniyans
		64. Todas
12.	Tripura	65. Reangs
13.	Uttar Pradesh (including Uttarakhand)	66. Buxas
		67. Rajis
14.	West Bengal	68. Birhor
		69. Lodhas
		70. Totos
15.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	71. Great Andamanese
		72. Jarawas
		73. Onges
		74. Sentinelese
		75. Shorn Pens

**Statement-II**

*State-wise details of the amount released under the Central Sector Scheme of development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups during 2014-15 to 2016-17*

(₹ in lakhs)				
Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2000.00	3240.00	5105.00
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	100.00
3.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	342.87
4.	Chhattisgarh	2212.02	1809.63	1230.00
5.	Gujarat	1091.00	898.10	779.12
6.	Jharkhand	0.00	1575.00	3120.00
7.	Karnataka	0.00	800.00	136.00
8.	Kerala	600.00	0.00	100.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	4272.94	4491.92	10460.40
10.	Maharashtra	1900.00	0.00	2077.00
11.	Manipur	47.50	100.00	329.00
12.	Odisha	2500.00	3373.92	1379.00
13.	Rajasthan	1500.00	1076.09	1331.00
14.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	1048.15	3055.00
15.	Telangana	600.00	1439.04	1139.00
16.	Tripura	826.54	895.56	2250.00
17.	West Bengal	0.00	447.60	574.00
18.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	292.48
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
GRAND TOTAL		17550.00	21195.00	33799.87

**Statement-III**

*State-wise details of funds released under the Central Sector Scheme of development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups during 2017-18*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2017-18 (as on 26.12.2017)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1557
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
3.	Bihar	295.91
4.	Chhattisgarh	817.5
5.	Gujarat	390.67
6.	Jharkhand	2043.75
7.	Karnataka	117
8.	Kerala	62
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3170.6
10.	Maharashtra	1226.25
11.	Manipur	195
12.	Odisha	548.31
13.	Rajasthan	778.5
14.	Tamil Nadu	1149.03
15.	Telangana	434.5
16.	Tripura	798
17.	West Bengal	330.75
18.	Uttarakhand	130
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0
GRAND TOTAL		14044.77

**Toilet and water facilities for girls in schools**

\*109.DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the absence of toilet facilities and inadequate water is forcing the girl students to abandon education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and disbursed during the last three years for construction of toilets in schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), State-wise and year-wise;
- (c) the status of setting up of toilets in remaining schools under SSA, State-wise;
- (d) whether Government has any plans to involve NGOs, PSUs and corporate companies in construction of toilets and also in their maintenance; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Lack of toilet facilities in schools has been one of the reasons for girls to dropout from schools in earlier days. In view of this, the Government of India announced in 2014 and prioritized the education of girls and launched the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative in collaboration with State/UT Governments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Private Corporates for provision of separate toilets for girls and boys in all government schools. Under this initiative, 4.17 lakh toilets including 1.91 lakh girls' toilets were constructed/made functional in 2.61 lakh government schools in one year period upto 15th August, 2015. With this, students in government schools have access to gender segregated toilets.

The Central Government supports States/UTs for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including construction of toilets, based on the gap determined by Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) and proposals received from States/UTs as per enrolment of the children in government elementary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Physical/ financial details of toilets sanctioned during last three years under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are given in Statement-I (See below).

Ministry of Human Resource Development releases Central share of funds to States/UTs in lump sum taking into consideration the Annual Work Plan of the respective

State/UT, norms of the scheme, General Financial Rules and availability of Budget. States/UTs utilize the funds on the activities approved for the scheme in a given year. State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds released under SSA during the last three years for the various approved activities including construction of toilets are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Central Government has encouraged PSUs and private corporates to utilize Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds for construction and maintenance of school toilets. Under the Swachh Vidyalaya Initiative, a total of 141636 and 3466 toilets were constructed/made functional in Government schools by Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Private Corporates respectively. Apart from the above, construction/re-construction of 25,324 school toilets in 23 States has been sanctioned from Swachh Bharat Kosh, in which contribution was also received from private entities.

The primary responsibility of maintenance of school toilets lies with the concerned State Government/UT Administration. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has advised all State Governments and UT Administrations to ensure proper maintenance of school toilets to keep them functional and also to take steps to bring about behavioural changes among students and teachers through an intensive awareness campaign so that the schools toilets are properly used and kept clean.

#### **Statement-I**

*Details of physical/ financial details of toilets sanctioned during last three years under SSA*

(₹ in lakh)							
Sl. No.	State/UTs	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial	Physical	Financial
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6804	8638.00	4255	7488.8	885	1725.75
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2379	1876.80	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	18920	25069.57	2530	5373.72	0	0
4.	Bihar	13606	11235.78	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	903	839.79	1199	1115.07
6.	Goa	151	72.48	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	3476	5364.89	6080	14438.89	2890	7086.55
8.	Haryana	1175	1361.20	0	0	1139	1416.1
9.	Himachal Pradesh	35	52.50	340	255	8	12
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6945	8192.25	99	139.59	1	1.05
11.	Jharkhand	0	0.00	252	202.83	0	0
12.	Karnataka	375	516.94	1848	3141.6	290	549
13.	Kerala	145	127.80	0	0	188	216.2
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8540	9055.07	0	0	2489	3361.4
15.	Maharashtra	60	90.00	0	0	2200	3850
16.	Manipur	658	855.40	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	3474	4689.90	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	1117	1769.24	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	212	613.76	0	0	30	129.63
20.	Odisha	5758	6909.60	3584	5662.72	2212	3716.16
21.	Punjab	950	1093.91	0	0	81	94.53
22.	Rajasthan	939	670.50	0	0	275	453.75
23.	Sikkim	58	199.00	205	522	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	270	415.80	0	0	1261	2510.57
25.	Telangana	9875	7406.25	0	0	337	657.15
26.	Tripura	340	458.31	156	301.08	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	7728	5409.60	57	28.5	1256	879.2
28.	Uttarakhand	192	383.90	107	210.74	0	0
29.	West Bengal	11588	8217.63	0	0	3054	3937.07
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0	0	114	45.6
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	226	1371.82	79	511.13	8	55.24
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		105996	112117.90	20495	39116.39	19917	31812.02

**Statement-II**

*Details of State/UT-wise and year-wise funds released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during last three years.*

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Central Share released	Central Share released	Central Share released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	154566.68	66810.81	63302.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33607.83	18179.44	19956.64
3.	Assam	97782.17	100464.64	87652.30
4.	Bihar	216336.05	251557.33	270688.44
5.	Chhattisgarh	92705.34	62219.70	59262.77
6.	Goa	1310.38	813.58	869.11
7.	Gujarat	78476.48	61563.82	77740.50
8.	Haryana	42110.65	34501.21	32000.88
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12547.30	12139.13	12825.46
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	51276.51	129980.55	107250.05
11.	Jharkhand	75775.18	55863.31	50945.73
12.	Karnataka	66213.52	41759.33	54495.50

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Kerala	21844.02	12858.86	11316.74
14.	Madhya Pradesh	149094.91	160197.85	154455.09
15.	Maharashtra	58288.54	41225.28	60369.65
16.	Manipur	21465.80	18355.46	4405.31
17.	Meghalaya	20404.51	16626.96	20067.00
18.	Mizoram	14739.69	9437.51	10934.31
19.	Nagaland	20568.72	8739.53	10725.34
20.	Odisha	66695.31	82081.65	70423.00
21.	Punjab	36215.98	30003.82	30002.69
22.	Rajasthan	248041.55	193462.09	182578.48
23.	Sikkim	4526.13	4054.36	3479.24
24.	Tamil Nadu	135819.79	82111.73	82111.30
25.	Telangana	81406.88	21776.01	41776.09
26.	Tripura	19800.13	16956.97	19190.95
27.	Uttar Pradesh	449867.53	505434.30	505433.99
28.	Uttarakhand	22880.56	22588.40	25268.98
29.	West Bengal	97240.30	84679.41	82185.32
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	147.21	359.46	479.14
31.	Chandigarh	3893.53	3521.81	3333.55
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	911.74	594.91	1068.38
33.	Daman and Diu	72.77	78.38	300.00
34.	Delhi	6223.73	7293.80	8306.19
35.	Lakshadweep	58.83	139.87	239.87
36.	Puducherry	100.00	583.14	304.68
TOTAL		2403016.25	2159014.41	2165744.85

**Redressal of public grievances**

\*110. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of public grievances are pending for redressal with Government;

(b) whether Government is aware that, due to absence of effective grievance redressal mechanism in its Departments, the aggrieved citizens are forced to take legal recourse for redressal of their problems; and

(c) whether Government has any strategy to institute effective grievance redressal mechanism and fix accountability on the officers responsible for redressal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per the data available on the online Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), the pendency position during the period 1.1.2014 to 30.11.2017 in respect of Ministries/ Department of Government of India is as under:—

Received	Disposed	Pending	Pending for more than 60 days
3609920	3512705 (97.31%)	97215 (2.69%)	42057 (1.17%)

As per the guidelines issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, a grievance is required to be disposed of within a period of 60 days. In case it is not possible, an interim reply with reasons for delay needs to be sent to the aggrieved person.

(b) As per information available, this does not appear to be the case.

(c) Government has been making efforts to strengthen the grievance redressal mechanism and several steps have been taken in this direction:—

- (i) Instructions have been issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances to Secretaries of the Central Ministries/ Departments to accord top level priority to the redress of grievances.
- (ii) Review of Grievances of one Ministry/Department is also undertaken every month during meetings conducted on PRAGATI (Pro-Active Governance and Timely Implementation) platform.

- (iii) For effective monitoring of grievances at Secretary level, an electronic Dashboard has been created showing the consolidated status of grievances disposed and pending, on CPGRAMS. Weekly reminders through SMS are also being sent for pending grievances.
- (iv) A Grievance Analysis Study in respect of top 20 grievance receiving Ministries/Departments/Organizations listed on CPGRAMS for identifying grievance prone areas, their root cause analysis and suggested systemic reforms for reducing such grievances, has been carried out by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances.
- (v) Several reforms have been implemented by the concerned Ministries/Departments. Some of these reforms are: automatic refunds on cancellation of Railway Tickets, Single Window Pension through disbursing Banks, intensive mechanized cleaning of coaches, e-verification of Income Tax Returns, expeditious Income Tax Returns upto ₹50,000/-, etc.
- (vi) In continuation of the Grievance Analysis Study in respect of top 20 Ministries/Departments receiving maximum grievances on CPGRAMS, another Grievance Analysis Study for next 20 Ministries/Departments receiving bulk of the grievances has been taken up on the same lines during this year.
- (vii) A Public Grievances Call Centre has been set up for reminding the concerned officials of top 40 Ministries/Departments/Organizations for expeditious disposal of grievances pending for more than 2 months.
- (viii) An Award Scheme has been launched for recognising outstanding performance on CPGRAMS on a quarterly basis through issue of Certificate of Appreciation. So far, 21 Certificates of Appreciation have been issued under the scheme.
- (ix) Review meetings are being taken on regular basis with the representatives of Central Ministries/Departments for monitoring the pendency of public grievances.
- (x) Training on CPGRAMS is conducted on regular basis.
- (xi) Grievances are required to be redressed in a decentralized manner by the Ministries/Departments concerned as per work allocation under the Allocation

of Business Rules, 1961. Nodal Officers for Public Grievances have been identified in each Ministry/Department. Redressal of grievances is handled by various officials as per internal work allocation in a Ministry/ Department. Action can be taken against the erring official(s) for dereliction of duties as per the relevant service rules, if required.

### **Contract/outsourcing of jobs by departments**

†\*111. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that people are not getting permanent jobs due to contracts/outsourcing resulting in their frustration;
- (b) whether the Ministry proposes to issue guidelines whereby departments provide permanent jobs to people instead of keeping them on contract/outsourcing for a long time;
- (c) whether the Ministry is also contemplating to issue any guidelines to curb middlemen in contract/outsourcing; and
- (d) the number of permanent jobs provided and the number of jobs provided on contract/outsourcing during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government posts are regularly filled up in accordance with the recruitment rules. However, keeping in view the administrative exigency of work, efficiency and economy of operations and unavoidable circumstances, outsourcing through contract is also sometimes resorted to.

There are detailed procedures laid down for procurement of such non-consulting or outsourced services, including through e-procurement, in the "General Financial Rules 2017" (GFR 2017), and the "Manual for Procurement of Consultancy and Other Services, 2017". Any deviation or violation can be dealt by the concerned Ministry or Department appropriately. The wages for the persons engaged on contract/outsourcing cannot be less than the minimum wage fixed/notified by the concerned State Government.

Ministries/Departments engage contractual services directly and they only are responsible for appointment of regular employees against vacant posts after completing

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

all necessary procedural formalities. No centralized data of employment in government Departments is maintained in this regard. However the year wise number of persons recruited through the main recruiting agencies of the Central Government *i.e.*, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and Railway Recruitment Board (RRB)/Railway Recruitment Cells (RRCs) in the last 3 years is as given below:—

Year	Number of candidates recommended by UPSC	Number of candidates recommended by SSC	Number of candidates empanelled/ recruited by RRB/RRCs	total
2014-15	8272	58066	47186	113524
2015-16	6866	25138	79803	111807
2016-17	5735	68880	26318	100933

The above figures do not include recruitments made by the State Governments, Banks, other financial institutions, Universities, Central Public Sector Enterprises, Statutory/Autonomous Bodies and directly by the Ministries/Departments without going through UPSC/SSC.

#### **Construction of road and helipad in Doklam**

\*112. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether China has again started construction of road and helipad in Doklam area;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken up the matter at diplomatic level;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the reasons for repeated diplomatic failure of Government to check China?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

- (a) and (b) Since the disengagement of Indian and Chinese border personnel in the

Doklam area on 28 August 2017, there have been no new developments at the face-off site and its vicinity. The *status quo* prevails in this area.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

### **Approvals for real estate projects**

\*113. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that almost about fifty approvals need to be taken for starting a real estate project and these approvals are required from different Government departments or authorities;

(b) whether poor record keeping of land titles is the major hurdle faced by real estate industry; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Building permission for real estate projects is granted by Urban Local Bodies/ Development Authorities under State laws. The Government of India has circulated a Model Building Bye-Laws (MBBL) 2016 on 18 March, 2016 and their adoption is reviewed with State/UT Governments as AMRUT reform. Model Building Bye-Laws provides for online building plan approval system, online payment and seamless integration with all internal and external agencies to cut down procedures and time.

Online building plan approval system with single application, online fee calculator and payment, risk based classification for expediting permission, inspection and granting Occupancy-cum-Completion Certificate, online processing for inspection and Common Occupancy-cum-Completion-Requirement Form for grant of Occupancy-cum-Completion Certificate has been introduced in Delhi and Mumbai from April, 2016. All internal and external No Objection Certificates (NOCs)/Clearances have been seamlessly integrated online. This has reduced the total number of procedures for the construction cycle to 8 and maximum time to 60 days.

(b) and (c) The land is a State subject. For the city of Mumbai, property records have been digitalized and integrated with online building plan approval system.

**Recognition of Jerusalem as capital of Israel by USA**

\*114. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the statement of US President Donald Trump, officially recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of Israel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ): (a) Yes.

(b) On 6 December 2017, US President Donald Trump announced that the US is officially recognizing Jerusalem as the Capital of Israel. He also stated that the US will begin preparation to move their Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Government has said that:—

"India's position on Palestine is independent and consistent. It is shaped by our views and interests and not determined by any third country".

**Difficulties in utilization of funds of SSA and RMSA**

\*115. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the criteria for disbursement of funds under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) create difficulties for some States to utilize such funds;

(b) how much funds have been given to different States during the last three years and how much of them have been utilized;

(c) whether States including Kerala have pointed out the difficulties they face in this regard; and

(d) if so, whether Government would reformulate the stipulations considering the facts that different problems are faced by various States?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The annual plans under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (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 approved/estimated outlay is apportioned between central and state share as per the existing funds sharing pattern between Centre and States of 60:40 (90:10 for North-Eastern States and 3 Himalayan States). 100% central share is provided to Union Territories without Legislature. The releases of due central share are made in different installments based on the pace of expenditure and submission of required documents as per the provisions of General Financial Rules (GFR).

(b) The State-wise details of central share released and utilized/expenditure incurred under SSA and RMSA during the last three years are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) To ensure effective utilization 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.

### **Statement-I**

#### *State-wise details of Central share released and Expenditure under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Central Fund Releases	Expenditure*	Central Fund Releases	Expenditure*	Central Fund Releases	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1545.67	2201.52	668.11	1610.52	633.02	1221.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	336.08	354.17	181.79	292.71	199.57	304.45
3.	Assam	977.82	1547.79	1004.65	1165.27	876.52	1061.31
4.	Bihar	2163.36	5499.82	2515.57	5762.26	2706.88	6383.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	927.05	1709.40	622.20	1477.52	592.63	1702.30
6.	Goa	13.10	23.01	8.14	15.86	8.69	17.91
7.	Gujarat	784.76	1263.67	615.64	1824.93	777.41	1184.13
8.	Haryana	421.11	771.11	345.01	529.16	320.01	682.65
9.	Himachal Pradesh	125.47	221.57	121.39	325.27	128.25	307.05
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	512.77	686.57	1299.81	1828.93	1072.50	1257.84
11.	Jharkhand	757.75	1308.30	558.63	1355.91	509.46	1319.92
12.	Karnataka	662.14	1035.46	417.59	1196.37	544.96	1286.86
13.	Kerala	218.44	271.64	128.59	258.33	113.17	321.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1490.95	2754.76	1601.98	2126.04	1544.55	2669.14
15.	Maharashtra	582.89	1195.45	412.25	847.34	603.70	1922.07
16.	Manipur	214.66	236.29	183.55	150.32	44.05	143.84
17.	Meghalaya	204.05	263.69	166.27	210.04	200.67	235.22
18.	Mizoram	147.40	130.35	94.38	143.82	109.34	126.64
19.	Nagaland	205.69	153.51	87.40	159.44	107.25	170.01
20.	Odisha	666.95	1377.16	820.82	1348.83	704.23	1563.77
21.	Punjab	362.16	643.79	300.04	655.93	300.03	600.10
22.	Rajasthan	2480.42	4252.61	1934.62	4250.30	1825.78	4534.91
23.	Sikkim	45.26	48.20	40.54	51.64	34.79	50.15
24.	Tamil Nadu	1358.20	1785.47	821.12	1413.20	821.11	1386.20
25.	Telangana	814.07	1044.27	217.76	688.07	417.76	1245.83
26.	Tripura	198.00	218.78	169.57	196.67	191.91	199.66
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4498.68	7801.13	5054.34	12057.25	5054.34	14588.36
28.	Uttarakhand	228.81	371.39	225.88	381.32	252.69	422.38
29.	West Bengal	972.40	2509.41	846.79	1707.34	821.85	1739.46
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.47	6.09	3.59	6.97	4.79	8.32
31.	Chandigarh	38.94	64.36	35.22	57.68	33.34	56.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.12	19.87	5.95	16.95	10.68	19.74
33.	Daman and Diu	0.73	4.35	0.78	3.74	3.00	2.31
34.	Delhi	62.24	124.33	72.94	103.29	83.06	114.40
35.	Lakshadweep	0.59	4.49	1.40	2.35	2.40	2.51
36.	Pondicherry	1.00	6.08	5.83	5.61	3.05	5.77
TOTAL		24030.16	41909.86	21590.14	44227.18	21657.45	48858.25

\*Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State share release, and unspent balance of previous year, if any.

### Statement-II

*State-wise details of Central share released and Expenditure under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan (RMSA)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Central Fund Releases	Expenditure*	Central Fund Releases	Expenditure*	Central Fund Releases	Expenditure*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	74.97	446.98	271.83	432.37	71.09	349.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.38	10.63	36.26	8.02	12.07	46.63
3.	Assam	159.81	154.48	162.62	282.34	257.76	409.17
4.	Bihar	144.85	405.26	36.01	256.27	200.65	174.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	190.19	333.15	229.18	186.52	246.64	619.72
6.	Goa	3.23	2.96	2.29	4.28	3.35	5.81
7.	Gujarat	96.01	185.64	122.38	145.30	165.05	132.68
8.	Haryana	150.19	136.46	77.27	254.16	147.24	263.25
9.	Himachal Pradesh	36.09	1.11	125.52	275.08	232.79	282.79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	115.44	167.41	96.14	236.25	149.48	285.47
11.	Jharkhand	111.20	111.10	77.53	214.58	132.96	453.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	303.51	348.21	209.69	489.70	81.04	169.38
13.	Kerala	39.91	62.87	102.47	51.07	49.69	156.63
14.	Madhya Pradesh	210.11	513.98	283.41	487.56	348.35	688.83
15.	Maharashtra	234.52	25.26	201.80	505.71	123.06	298.34
16.	Manipur	62.42	51.90	50.93	50.98	43.21	73.13
17.	Meghalaya	0.59	9.74	0.40	1.66	18.98	29.73
18.	Mizoram	28.03	52.27	20.80	37.04	32.24	36.55
19.	Nagaland	3.64	7.23	53.26	25.13	25.10	66.32
20.	Odisha	201.00	191.00	198.71	404.95	100.59	257.24
21.	Punjab	99.39	67.12	44.83	289.14	88.52	244.73
22.	Rajasthan	344.21	833.06	371.30	743.47	359.68	840.33
23.	Sikkim	11.19	18.11	16.61	17.92	14.80	20.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	333.65	473.60	314.72	760.13	293.25	540.18
25.	Telangana	94.63	342.05	200.08	261.94	90.10	397.16
26.	Tripura	5.99	59.82	9.10	39.19	13.84	24.90
27.	Uttar Pradesh	142.28	152.59	131.50	228.48	189.14	508.78
28.	Uttarakhand	58.26	142.13	43.31	93.00	124.64	175.66
29.	West Bengal	107.44	70.07	29.09	49.64	42.00	122.81
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.86	0.47	0.98	2.11	3.55	4.29
31.	Chandigarh	1.81	2.97	1.18	2.50	3.35	0.82
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.51	0.77	1.78	1.34	2.20	0.74
33.	Daman and Diu	0.51	0.89	0.78	0.83	1.23	0.99
34.	Delhi	21.14	16.68	19.53	34.58	18.29	28.38
35.	Lakshadweep	0.02	0.04	0.10	0.19	0.18	0.15
36.	Puducherry	0.75	9.30	1.53	5.21	2.18	3.00
TOTAL		3389.73	5407.33	3544.93	6878.67	3688.27	7712.79

\*Expenditure shown above is against receipts from Central release, State share release, and unspent balance of previous year, if any.

**Vidyasri Residential schools for SC girls**

\*116. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is introducing 'Vidyasri Residential Schools for girls' for upliftment of Scheduled Caste girls in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether any such schools are being established in Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Kurnool district and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is in the process of revision of the scheme, 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)' for inclusion of one more component therein, *i.e.* 'Setting up of Residential Schools for SC Girls'.

(b) Under this component, residential schools for SC girls are proposed to be set up for class VI to XII students in the educationally backward districts of State having large SC population. The State Governments will provide adequate land free of cost for construction of school complex mandatorily. The Central Government will provide capital cost for construction of school complex and eligible recurring cost for the first three years. In addition, one-time grant for procurement of essential and non-recurring items like furniture, recreation, garden, etc. is proposed to be provided by the Central Government.

(c) As per the proposed guidelines of the scheme, the interested State Government will submit detailed project report for setting up of "Residential schools for SC girls" in their State including allotment of land for the schools. Based on the proposal received from the State Governments, location of the proposed residential school for SC girls will be selected by this Ministry.

No proposal for setting up of Residential School for SC girls under the proposed scheme in Kurnool has been received from the State of Andhra Pradesh.

**UGC guidelines for autonomous colleges**

\*117. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has come up with new guidelines on eligibility criteria for autonomous colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of colleges in the country which have applied for the autonomous status since the new guidelines came into force?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued new UGC guidelines for Autonomous Colleges, 2017 on 11.10.2017 with a view to enable them to determine and prescribe their own courses of study and syllabi, restructure and redesign the courses to suit local needs, make them skill oriented and in consonance with the job requirements.

All Colleges (of any discipline) under Section 2(f) of the UGC Act whether aided, partially aided and unaided/self financing after they have completed minimum 10 years of existence are eligible to apply for autonomous status/The College must be accredited by either NAAC with a minimum 'A' Grade or by NBA for at least three courses with a minimum score of 675 individually. However, if the number of programme(s) being run by the Institution is less than three, then each of the programmes should secure 675 or more marks.

Once sanctioned the autonomous status, these colleges will be free to conduct their own examinations and notify the results.

(c) UGC has informed that 4 proposals have been received for the autonomous status since the new guidelines came into force.

#### **Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan**

\*118. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many seats are there in Kendriya Vidyalayas in Rajasthan and how many students are enrolled against these seats;

(b) whether Government is considering to increase seats in such schools and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any vacancies for the posts of teachers in such schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not filling up such vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) The total number of seats in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the State of Rajasthan is 67560 and the total enrollment is 70099.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) As on 1.11.2017, in various KVs of Rajasthan, out of 2575 sanctioned posts of teachers including Principals, Vice-Principals and Headmasters, 184 posts are vacant.

(d) Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules. KVS has informed that 6255 posts of teaching staff and 200 posts of Principal have been filled up through direct recruitment and Limited Departmental Examination respectively, during the year 2017. Offers of appointments have been issued by KVS to 1274 candidates for various posts of teachers. Action has also been initiated by KVS for filling up 4293 teaching posts through Limited Departmental Examination. Teachers are also engaged on contractual basis for temporary durations by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered.

#### **Promotion of electric vehicles**

\*119. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to fine tune the plan to promote electric vehicles in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the surplus electricity available in the country would be used in promoting electric vehicles; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI ANANT GEETE): (a) and (b) With a view to provide impetus to domestic manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles (collectively termed as xEVs), the Government of India approved the National Mission on Electric Mobility in 2011 and subsequently National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020 was unveiled in 2013. This Mission Plan has been designed mainly considering the fuel security and environmental pollution in the country.

In order to promote manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles and ensure sustainable growth of the same and as a follow up of the mission, Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) has formulated a scheme namely FAME India [ Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] for the initial period of two years starting from 1st April, 2015 (Phase-I).

As per the Gazette Notification of the FAME India Scheme, the scheme shall be reviewed appropriately based on the outcome and experience gained in the Phase-1 of this scheme. The Phase-1 of FAME Scheme, which was initially for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April, 2015, has however been extended till 31st March, 2018. Further, the benefits available to "Mild Hybrid" technology under the scheme stands excluded with effect from 1st April, 2017.

In the extended period of the FAME Scheme, Department of Heavy Industry has decided to give a fresh thrust to e-mobility in public transport. Accordingly, an Expression of Interest has been issued calling for proposals from State Governments for providing a concerted push to e-mobility. Financial incentives for purchase of electric buses, three wheelers and four wheelers and for setting up charging infrastructure for public transport and shared mobility will be given from the scheme under this special thrust.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Power has informed that the Electric Vehicles and Plug-in Hybrid Vehicles need to draw electricity from the grid for charging of their batteries used for powering them. The country has sufficient capacity at present to meet the current requirement.

#### **Placement of engineering graduates**

\*120. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lakhs of seats offered by various engineering colleges in the country are going vacant each year;

(b) the total number of engineering graduates passing out each year during last three years; and

(c) the average percentage of their placement during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) The details regarding total number of vacant seats in engineering

colleges, graduating engineering students therefrom and their average placement during last three years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Sanctioned Intake	Enrolled students	Vacant Seats	No. of students passed	No. of students placed	Average Placement
1.	2014-15	39,61,662	21,38,023	18,23,639	15,77,417	6,68,965	42.48%
2.	2015-16	38,35,795	20,76,395	17,59,400	16,22,697	6,97,233	42.97%
3.	2016-17	37,01,674	19,32,644	176,90,30	N.A.	6,40,573	N.A.

### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

#### Taking over of cancer institute

1121. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department has taken over Dr. B. Borooah Cancer Institute, Guwahati, under its ambit;

(b) if so, what would be the further steps in the development of this premier hospital in the Cancer research centre in North-East India;

(c) whether there is any plan to set up a Cancer research unit in Jharkhand where it mines uranium; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The most important task is to ensure that patients from North-Eastern Region get quality cancer care in this hospital by providing the following:—

- (i) High dose radio-isotope therapy facilities for the first time in the north-east
- (ii) Highly subsidized anti-cancer drugs to all patients
- (iii) Treatment using Linear Accelerator, CT Scan and PET Scan machine
- (iv) Physical infrastructure up-gradation of existing old hospital buildings
- (v) Various academic courses for capacity development in oncology.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

#### **Generation of nuclear power**

1122. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 70 years since the constitution of our Atomic Energy Commission in 1948, the total installed capacity of nuclear power in India has reached only 6,780 MWe, comprising 22 nuclear reactors;

(b) whether with a total installed capacity of 315,426 MWe in the country, the nuclear power share is thus a minuscule 2.15 per cent of it;

(c) if so, what is the per unit cost of generating nuclear power as a return for each Rupee spent when compared with other sources and other countries; and

(d) whether any further investments in nuclear power is beneficial for the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The low installed capacity base of nuclear power in the country is mainly on account of the technology development in an international embargo regime that persisted from 1974 to 2008 and constraint of resources faced during the initial decades of the nuclear power programme, as it had to depend solely on budgetary support.

(b) The low share of nuclear power in the total installed capacity is on account of its low capacity base. However, the installed capacity is now expected to increase gradually, to 22480 MW (including PFBR, 500 MW being implemented by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited [BHAVINI]) by 2031 on progressive completion of projects under construction and accorded administrative approval & financial sanction by the Government of India.

(c) The average tariff of nuclear power in the financial year 2016-17 was ₹2.95 per unit, with tariffs of stations ranging from ₹1.07 in case of the oldest station TAPS 1 and 2 to ₹4.10 in respect of the latest station, KKNPP 1&2. The present tariff norms for nuclear power are based on recovery of relevant costs and a return on equity of 15.5%, to be grossed up with normal tax rate applicable during each year of the tariff period. The norms are similar to that notified by various Electricity Regulatory

Commissions for other electricity generating technologies.

(d) Yes, Sir. Nuclear is a clean, environment friendly base load source of power available 24X7. It also has huge potential which will ensure long term energy security of the country in a sustainable manner. Therefore nuclear energy is an important component of the country's energy mix and is being pursued along with other sources of energy in an optimal manner.

### Budgetary allocation to the Ministry

1123. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) how much fund/budgetary allocation has been given to the Ministry during the period 2014-15 to 2017-18; and

(b) what are the projects that have been taken up during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The fund/budgetary allocation to Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region during the period 2014-2015 to 2017-2018 is given below:—

	(₹ in crore)			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Budget Estimates	2332.78	2362.74	2430.01	2682.45
Revised Estimates	1825.45	2000.14	2524.42	-

(b) Ministry of DoNER has taken up projects under the following major schemes during the above period:—

- (i) **Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR - State):** Under this scheme, resources for filling gaps in physical infrastructure in the North Eastern Region, particularly in roads, power and water and in social sectors are provided to the respective State Governments.
- (ii) **Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources for North Eastern Region (NLCPR)-Central:** Under this scheme, funds are provided to some Central Ministries/Departments for selected projects/schemes in the North Eastern Region.

- (iii) **Schemes of North Eastern Council:** The North Eastern Council provides funds mostly to the State Governments for projects in sectors like agriculture, education, tourism, health, air connectivity, power, water development, tourism, transport & communication, medical and health, etc.
- (iv) **Other projects taken up include North East Road Sector Development Scheme:** Special Packages for funding identified infrastructure and development projects of the Bodoland Territorial Council, Karbi Anglong Territorial Council and Dima Hasao Territorial Council and the externally aided North Eastern Region Livelihood Project (NERLP).

#### **Increase of population**

1124. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has carried out any survey to find out the sharp increase in population in the North Eastern Region; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) As per available information, no such survey has been conducted. However, the data of Census 2011 shows that the decadal increase in the total population in the North Eastern Region was 17.79 % over Census 2001, as compared to the all India decadal growth rate of 17.64% during the same period.

- (b) Does not arise.

#### **Visit of PM to Myanmar**

1125. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Hon'ble PM has visited Myanmar recently and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the details of the discussions held with his counterpart; and
- (c) the details of outcome of the bilateral discussions with regard to mutual cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi paid a State Visit to Myanmar from September 5-7, 2017. During the visit, he held bilateral discussions with State Counsellor Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and also called on Myanmar President U Htin Kyaw. Bilateral, regional and international issues of mutual interest, including cooperation in agriculture, connectivity, health, power and energy, trade and investment, capacity building and culture were discussed. He also interacted with the Indian origin and expatriate Indian community of Myanmar during his stay in Myanmar.

Eleven bilateral documents were signed and exchanged by the two sides during the visit. These covered cooperation in the areas of health, culture, capacity building, maritime security and collaboration between key institutions. The visit has contributed to consolidating and strengthening India's bilateral ties with Myanmar.

#### **Safeguarding borders by herdsmen**

1126. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken note of the reports that China has urged Tibetan herdsmen to set down roots in the border areas, safeguard the Chinese territory and develop their homes there;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to make a similar request to the Indian herdsmen and motivate them to set down roots in the northern and eastern borders of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) how Government provides/proposes to provide various facilities to them to make them able to meet their daily household needs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Government has seen media reports in this regard.

(c) to (e) Government gives careful and specific attention to the improvement and development of India's border regions in order to facilitate the livelihood, meet the

special developmental needs, and promote the welfare of the citizens residing in those areas. To this end, Government has been implementing Border Area Development Programme (BADP) through the State Governments by building essential infrastructure and implementing programmes such as construction of roads, bridges, safe drinking water supply, health, agriculture and allied activities, Swatchh Bharat Abhiyan, construction of toilets particularly for women, infrastructure in health, education and sports sector, promotion of Rural Tourism/Border Tourism, etc.

**Chinese objection over minister's visit to Arunachal Pradesh**

1127. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has objected to the visit of the Union Minister to Arunachal Pradesh, saying that such a visit is not conducive to peace in the region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any objection to such reaction on the part of China; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) China has made critical statements on the visits of Indian leaders to Arunachal Pradesh, including the recent visit by Raksha Mantri on 5 November 2017.

Government of India has rejected such statements and conveyed to the Chinese side that the State of Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India. Indian leaders visit Arunachal Pradesh as and when they wish, just as they visit other parts of India.

**SC/ST officers posted in missions abroad**

1128. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Foreign Service (IFS) officers working in various missions abroad, mission-wise;

(b) the number of such officers from Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) categories, mission-wise;

(c) whether the officers belonging to SC/ST categories are considered for posting in the missions;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the norms laid down in this regard;

(e) the steps proposed to be taken to post IFS officers belonging to SC and ST categories in the missions abroad as per the norms; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (f) The total number of IFS Officers working in various Missions and Posts abroad is 512, of which the number belonging to SCs/STs is 97. All officers, including those belonging to SC/ST categories, are considered for posting abroad on the basis of relevant experience and overall suitability for the assignment.

#### **Indians affected by hurricanes in USA**

1129. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Indians have been affected by recent hurricanes in USA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to help Indians affected by the hurricanes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) Hurricane Irma, Hurricane Harvey and Hurricane Maria impacted the U.S. states of Florida, Texas, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina, besides the U.S. territories of U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. The Greater Houston Area, where about 150,000 Indians (NRIs/PIOs) reside, was severely affected. No Indian citizen was killed or seriously injured due to the hurricanes. Two Indian students of Texas A&M University died from drowning in the same period (although not due to the hurricanes).

(c) and (d) Following measures were taken by the Government to help the Indians affected by the hurricanes:—

- Our Consulates in Houston and Atlanta set up 24x7 Control Rooms, establishing emergency contact numbers and email IDs, which were widely circulated.
- Arrangements for shelter, food and medical care were made by the Consulates in partnership with Indian-American community associations, for NRI/PIOs evacuated from affected areas.
- The Consulate in Houston evacuated to safety 250 Indian students studying at the University of Houston who were stranded in the floods.
- The Consulates provided emergency Consular Services to Indians stranded in affected areas, including to the families of the two students of the Texas A&M University who lost their lives in this period.
- The Consulate in Atlanta assisted in evacuation of an 18 member-delegation from the All India Federation of Master Printers which was stranded at Orlando airport in Florida.
- The Consulate in Houston coordinated donations by Indian Diaspora for relief and reconstruction efforts, which resulted in raising of over US \$1 million donations.

#### **Cases of trafficking through airports**

1130. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any cases have been registered in India for trafficking of women to Gulf countries through various Indian airports for sexual exploitation during the last three years;
- (b) whether any cases are registered in India for such human trafficking against any recruitment agencies or agents during the above period;
- (c) if so, the details of such cases registered, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (d) the details of progress in inquiry into such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
[GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Data relating to registration of cases of trafficking of women to Gulf countries from Indian Airport is not maintained by the Ministry of External Affairs.

(b) to (d) As and when complaints of illegal migration/human trafficking, including trafficking of women, are received, they are referred to the State Government for investigation and prosecution. This Ministry only has the data of cases where the State Government, after investigations, sought sanction to prosecute the accused. State-wise number of cases referred to States/UTs, during the last year and the current year, are given in Statement-I (*See below*) and the number of cases, where prosecution sanction was sought by the States, are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of the number of complaints referred to the State Governments/UTs during 2016 and 2017 for investigation and prosecution*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of complaints referred	
		2016	2017 (upto 30 November)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	13
2.	Bihar	5	4
3.	Chandigarh	6	16
4.	Chhattisgarh	—	2
4.	Delhi	50	93
5.	Gujarat	5	7
6.	Haryana	9	14
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	5
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	3
8.	Karnataka	4	10
9.	Kerala	18	14
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2
11.	Maharashtra	27	53

1	2	3	4
12.	Odisha	—	2
13.	Punjab	18	46
14.	Pudducherry	—	1
15.	Rajasthan	—	11
16.	Tamil Nadu	27	26
17.	Telengana	5	16
18.	Uttar Pradesh	42	76
19.	Uttarakhand	2	6
20.	West Bengal	7	10
TOTAL		231	430

***Statement-II***

*State-wise and year-wise number of cases of illegal migration/human trafficking where prosecution sanction sought by the States*

Year	Names of States/UT Government seeking prosecution sanction	Number of cases in which request received for issue of prosecution sanction	Number of prosecution sanctions issued
1	2	3	4
2016	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	9	9
	Kerala	4	4
	Maharashtra	2	2
	Punjab	8	8
	Rajasthan	4	4
	Tamil Nadu	15	15
TOTAL		42	42
2017	Delhi	1	1
(upto 30.11.2017)	Telangana	10	10
	Kerala	5	5

1	2	3	4
	Goa	1	1
	Punjab	3	3
	Rajasthan	5	5
	Tamil Nadu	5	5
	TOTAL	30	30

### POPSK in Telangana

1131. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry had decided to open Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSK) in Adilabad, Medak, Khammam, Siddipet and Nalgonda head post offices in Telangana;

(b) if so, the present status thereof and by when they would become functional and start issuing passports; and

(c) how many such POPSK selected in Phase I have become functional, so far, and by when the remaining become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Yes. The Government has announced the opening up of seven Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSK) in Telangana - two POPSKs at Warangal (Hanamkonda) and Mehbubnagar in Phase-I; and five POPSKs at Adilabad, Medak, Khammam, Siddipet and Nalgonda in Phase-II.

(b) and (c) Out of these seven POPSKs, two POPSKs announced in Phase-I at Warangal (Hanamkonda) and Mehbubnagar have become functional. The Government intends to complete the requisite formalities for the remaining locations like preparation of the site, procurement of IT and non-IT equipment for setting up of the remaining five POPSKs in Telangana at the earliest.

### Bilateral agreement with Switzerland

1132. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has signed a bilateral agreement on automatic exchange of information with Switzerland Government on tax related issues;

(b) if so, the present status thereof; and

(c) the details of policy issues signed between the countries during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI M. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) The Automatic Exchange of Information (AEOI) between India and Switzerland is based on the Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters (MAC) and the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement on Automatic Exchange of Financial Account Information (MCAA). India signed the MCAA on 3 June, 2015 and Switzerland signed the MCAA on 19 November, 2014. Thereafter, India and Switzerland signed a Joint Declaration on 22 November, 2016 to introduce on a reciprocal basis the AEOI in tax matters beginning in the year 2018. A mutual agreement as per Article 28 paragraph 6 of the MAC on the effective date for exchange of information under MCAA has been signed between the two countries on 21 December, 2017, pursuant to which the automatic exchange of information will be effective from 1.1.2018 with first transmission in 2019.

(c) A number of policy-related MoUs and Agreements have been signed between India and Switzerland in the last three years. These include:

Sl. No.	Name of MoU/Treaty/Agreement/Joint Protocol/Joint Programme of Cooperation, etc.
1.	MoU on Cooperation in the fields of Skill Development as well as Vocational and Professional Education and Training - signed in June, 2016
2.	Agreement on Mutual Visa Exemption for Holders of Diplomatic passports - signed in October, 2016
3.	Technical Arrangement on the Identification and Return of Swiss and Indian Nationals - signed in October, 2016
4.	Arrangement for Dependent Person of Diplomatic, Consular, Technical and Administrative Staff of Diplomatic and Consular Mission to Perform Gainful Employment - signed in October, 2016
5.	Joint Declaration on Automatic Exchange of Information on Tax Matters - signed in November, 2016
6.	MoU on Technical Cooperation in the area of Railway Safety and Technology between Ministry of Railways and Federal Department of Environment,

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Transport, Energy and Communication of Swiss Confederation - signed in August, 2017

7. MoU between Konkan Railway Cooperation Ltd. (KRCL) and Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich (ETH Zurich) in the field of tunneling and underground structures - signed in August, 2017
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**Tunnel construction by China on Brahmaputra river**

1133. SHRI MOTILAL VORA:

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that China is planning to build a 1,000 km. long tunnel to divert water from the Brahmaputra river;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has raised this issue with the Chinese Government and if so, the reaction of the latter thereon; and
- (d) the steps being contemplated by Government to stop such activities of China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Government has seen media reports in this regard.

Government has also noted that the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs in a public statement rejected such media reports as untrue.

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 Chinese side has conveyed to us on several occasions that they are only undertaking run-of-the-river hydropower projects which do not involve diversion of the waters of the Brahmaputra. We intend to remain engaged with China on the issue of trans-border rivers to safeguard our interest.

Various issues relating to trans-border rivers, including construction of hydro-power dams, are discussed with China under the ambit of an institutionalized Expert Level Mechanism which was established in 2006.

**Problems faced by Indians in Gulf countries**

1134. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ministry is aware of problems being faced by Indians in Gulf countries, particularly in the last three years;

(b) whether Ministry is also aware that of about 10 lakh Indians working in countries like Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait Qatar etc. more than 2 lakh are from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana States;

(c) how Ministry is helping the Indians working in various Gulf countries in view of their pathetic living conditions; and

(d) the reasons Government is not pursuing an agreement with Gulf countries so that no Passport or Visa of any Indian workers should be taken by the employer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (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 such as non-issuance/renewal of residence permits, non-payment/grant of overtime allowance, weekly holidays, longer working hours, refusal to grant exit/re-entry permits for visit to India, refusal to allow the worker on final exit visa after completion of their contracts and non-provision of medical and insurance facilities etc. Incidents of confinement, abandoning of housemaids by their sponsors have also been reported.

(b) The Government maintains the data in respect of Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders, travelling legally to any of the 18 ECR countries for overseas employment. The total number of Indian workers emigrating to six gulf countries during the last three years was around 17.86 lakh and the total number of workers from the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for the same period was around 2.00 lakh.

(c) 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. The Government has taken several steps to safeguard the interests of Indian emigrants to the Gulf countries, these are:

- (i) The on-line MADAD portal enables the emigrant workers and their family members to register their consular grievances on-line and track their redressal.
- (ii) Grievances related to Overseas Employment in notified Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries including gulf countries, can also be logged in directly by emigrants/relatives or through the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) on eMigrate portal. These grievances are settled by respective jurisdictional Protectors of Emigrants (PoEs) as per laid down procedures.
- (iii) Missions in Gulf countries also conduct Open Houses on a regular basis where workers can seek redressal of their grievances.
- (iv) A multi-lingual 24x7 Helpline of Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) in New Delhi provides information, guidance and grievance redressal on all issues and problems pertaining to overseas employment of Indian nationals.
- (v) Missions in Gulf countries have also established 24x7 helplines and Toll Free help lines for the benefit of Indian workers to seek help.
- (vi) An Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) has been set up at Dubai and four more IWRCs have been approved in Sharjah (UAE), Riyadh and Jeddah (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia) and Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), to provide guidance and counselling on all matters pertaining to overseas Indian workers.
- (vii) Migrant Resource Centres have also been setup in Kochi, Hyderabad, Chennai and Lucknow to assist emigrants or their relatives to redress their problems/complaints regarding overseas employment.
- (viii) The Missions utilise the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) to provide assistance to overseas Indian nationals in times of distress.
- (ix) Suitable shelter homes have been temporarily set up to house distressed Indian nationals has been setup in Bahrain, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE and Malaysia.
- (x) Labour and Manpower Cooperation MoUs/Agreements are already in place with the six Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries that provide the

institutional framework to comprehensively discuss and review labour related issues.

(d) In accordance with the Labour and Manpower Cooperation/Agreement, Joint Working Group (JWG) meetings are held on regular basis to discuss various labour related issues including the issue of taking away of passport. Most of the GCC countries already have laws, which prohibit employers from taking away the passport from their employees.

#### **Stoppage of pilgrims for Kailash Mansarovar**

1135. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether China has stopped Indian pilgrims for Kailash Mansarovar from entering its territory through Nathu-la in Sikkim;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the outcome of the discussion in the matter taken up by Government with China?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The Kailash Manasarovar Yatra *via* the Nathu La route was not undertaken in 2017 after the Chinese Government cited unfavourable conditions to ensure the safe and smooth conduct of the Yatra on this route.

(c) The Government of India is engaged with the Chinese Government on this matter. EAM also raised the issue with Chinese Foreign Minister during his visit to India in early December, 2017.

#### **Meeting with Foreign Ministers**

1136. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the outcome of recent meetings with the Foreign Ministers of Tunisia, Bahrain, Latvia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Denmark;
- (b) whether India tried to reinvigorate economic relationship in various sectors like pharma, textiles, biotechnology, renewable energy, IT etc. with these countries; and

(c) whether Government is planning any reforms in any energy sector, civil aviation especially in the capacity building with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) In meetings with Foreign Ministers from Tunisia, Bahrain, Latvia, UAE and Denmark, ways and means of enhancing our bilateral ties have been discussed, including to strengthen our trade and economic relations in sectors such as energy, pharma and textiles. These countries have also been invited to take advantage of the opportunities for trade and investment as a result of reforms that have been undertaken in various economic sectors.

(c) The Government of India is undertaking key reforms in the energy and civil aviation sectors to improve capacity which inter-alia include a draft 'National Energy Policy' released by NITI Aayog in June 2017 and an integrated civil aviation policy announced in June 2016. India's relations with other countries have no bearing on its internal reforms in these sectors.

#### **Post Office Passport Seva Kendra**

1137. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's initiative in setting up Passport Seva Kendras across the country has caught up well with more than 90 PSKs and 58 facilities at select post offices issuing more than 3,50,000 passports during the last year;

(b) whether out of 800 odd Head Post Offices in the country, more than 240 have been chosen for the first leg of post-office - PSK project implementation; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Ministry has expanded the outreach by opening 15 additional Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) since May 2014 to take the total number of PSK to 92 in the country. One more PSK at Siliguri in West Bengal is scheduled to be inaugurated shortly taking the total number of PSK to 93.

The Ministry of External Affairs in association with the Department of Posts has decided to open Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO) to be named as 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). The Government has announced the opening of 236 POPSK in two phases – 86 in Phase-I and 150 in Phase-II. The list of

86 POPSK is given in Statement (*See* below). The list of 150 POPSK is given in Statement-II (*See* below). 59 POPSK out of the 86 announced in Phase-I are functional as on 22 December, 2017.

The Government intends to open POPSKs in the HPOs in the country in such a manner that there is a Passport Seva Kendra within a radius of approximately 50 kms. to the citizens seeking to apply for a passport.

Owing to this expanded outreach, more than 1.08 crore applications related to passport and passport related services were received during the period January - November 2017 out of which nearly 4.33 lakh applications were received at the POPSK. More than 1.03 crore passports were issued during this period. There has been a growth of 19% in the number of applications received during this period compared with the corresponding period of 2016. Nearly 60,000 and 4,400 appointments are being released respectively on daily basis at the PSK and POPSK.

***Statement-I***

*List of POPSK announced in Phase-I*

Sl. No.	State	Locations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadappa
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore
4.	Assam	Silchar
5.	Bihar	Purnia
6.	Bihar	Gopalganj
7.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
8.	Bihar	Bhagalpur
9.	Bihar	Siwan
10.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja
11.	Daman	Daman
12.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa
13.	Delhi	East Delhi
14.	Delhi	Noth East Delhi

Sl. No.	State	Locations
15.	Delhi	North West Delhi
16.	Delhi	South Delhi
17.	Delhi	West Delhi
18.	Goa	South Goa
19.	Gujarat	Bhuj
20.	Gujarat	Veraval
21.	Gujarat	Palanpur
22.	Gujarat	Dahod
23.	Haryana	Hisar
24.	Haryana	Karnal
25.	Haryana	Faridabad
26.	Himachal Pradesh	Palampur
27.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur
28.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh
29.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
30.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur
31.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad
32.	Jharkhand	Deoghar
33.	Karnataka	Belgaum
34.	Karnataka	Devangere
35.	Karnataka	Hassan
36.	Bihar	Bettiah
37.	Karnataka	Mysuru
38.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta
39.	Kerala	Kasargod
40.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior

Sl. No.	State	Locations
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
45.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
46.	Maharashtra	Beed
47.	Maharashtra	Ghatkopar
48.	Maharashtra	Mumbai North Central
49.	Maharashtra	Mumbai South Central
50.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon
51.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur
52.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad
53.	Odisha	Rourkela
54.	Odisha	Sambalpur
55.	Odisha	Koraput
56.	Punjab	Bhatinda
57.	Punjab	Gurdaspur
58.	Punjab	Patiala
59.	Rajasthan	Kota
60.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
61.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu
62.	Rajasthan	Bikaner
63.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar
64.	Tamil Nadu	Salem
65.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
66.	Telangana	Mehbubnagar
67.	Telangana	Warangal (Hanamkonda)
68.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra
69.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad

Sl. No.	State	Locations
70.	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya
71.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnaur
72.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria
73.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budh Nagar (NOIDA)
74.	Uttar Pradesh	Gazipur
75.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi
76.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
78.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit
79.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur
80.	Uttarakhand	Almora
81.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani
82.	Uttarakhand	Nainital
83.	West Bengal	North Kolkata
84.	West Bengal	Asansol
85.	West Bengal	Nadia
86.	West Bengal	Raiganj (North Dinajpur)

**Statement-II***List of POPSK announced in Phase-II*

Sl. No.	State	Locations
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantpur
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Ongole
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Rajamundry

Sl. No.	State	Locations
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Changlang
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap
10.	Assam	Dhubri
11.	Assam	Dibrugarh
12.	Assam	Goalpara
13.	Assam	Karbi Anglong
14.	Assam	Kokrajhar
15.	Assam	Mangaldoi
16.	Assam	North Lakhimpur
17.	Assam	Sonitpur(Tezpur)
18.	Assam	Tinsukia
19.	Bihar	Begusarai
20.	Bihar	Buxar
21.	Bihar	East Champaran
22.	Bihar	Gaya
23.	Bihar	Madhubani
24.	Bihar	Samastipur
25.	Bihar	Supaul
26.	Bihar	Munger
27.	Bihar	Navada
28.	Chhattisgarh	Durg
29.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
30.	Delhi	Krishna Nagar
31.	Delhi	Lodhi Road
32.	Delhi	Saket
33.	Gujarat	Anand*
34.	Gujarat	Bharuch

Sl. No.	State	Locations
35.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar
36.	Gujarat	Jamnagar
37.	Gujarat	Junagadh
38.	Gujarat	Kheda
39.	Gujarat	Navsari
40.	Gujarat	Valsad
41.	Haryana	Bhiwani
42.	Haryana	Kaithal
43.	Haryana	Panipat
44.	Haryana	Yamunanagar
45.	Haryana	Narnaul
46.	Haryana	Rohtak
47.	Haryana	Sonipat
48.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra
49.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi
50.	Himachal Pradesh	Una
51.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag
52.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla
53.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua
54.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
55.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh
56.	Jharkhand	Medininagar
57.	Karnataka	Bellary
58.	Karnataka	Bidar
59.	Karnataka	Raichur
60.	Karnataka	Shivamogga
61.	Karnataka	Tumakuru

Sl. No.	State	Locations
62.	Karnataka	Udupi
63.	Karnataka	Vijayapur
64.	Kerala	Chengannur
65.	Kerala	Idukki
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Damon
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad
71.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore
72.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi
73.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain
74.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul
75.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivni
76.	Maharashtra	Sindhudurg
77.	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai
78.	Maharashtra	Dombivali
79.	Maharashtra	Wardha
80.	Maharashtra	Panvel
81.	Maharashtra	Jalna
82.	Maharashtra	Latur
83.	Maharashtra	Nanded (N)
84.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar
85.	Maharashtra	Pandharpur
86.	Maharashtra	Sangli
87.	Meghalaya	Baghmara
88.	Meghalaya	Tura

Sl. No.	State	Locations
89.	Odisha	Balasore
90.	Odisha	Berhampur (Ganjam)
91.	Odisha	Bhawanipatna (Kalahandi)
92.	Punjab	Tarn Taran
93.	Punjab	Sangrur
94.	Punjab	Moga
95.	Punjab	SBS Nagar (Nawan Shahr)
96.	Punjab	Phagwara*
97.	Puducherry	Karaikal
98.	Rajasthan	Ajmer
99.	Rajasthan	Churu
100.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur
101.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh
102.	Rajasthan	Karauli-Dhaulpur
103.	Rajasthan	Nagaur
104.	Rajasthan	Sriganganagar
105.	Rajasthan	Alwar
106.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh
107.	Rajasthan	Banswada
108.	Rajasthan	Pali
109.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram
110.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal
111.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruppur
112.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
113.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore
114.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul
115.	Tamil Nadu	Sivaganga
116.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar

Sl. No.	State	Locations
117.	Tamil Nadu	Kanyakumari (N)
118.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur
119.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai
120.	Telangana	Adilabad
121.	Telangana	Medak
122.	Telangana	Khammam
123.	Telangana	Siddipet
124.	Telangana	Nalgonda
125.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad
126.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
127.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh
128.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur
129.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi
130.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh
131.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
132.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia
133.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
134.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
135.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti
136.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda
137.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur
138.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushi Nagar
139.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau
140.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur
141.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh
142.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli
143.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao

Sl. No.	State	Locations
144.	Uttarakhand	Pauri
145.	Uttarakhand	Roorkee
146.	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur
147.	West Bengal	Bardhaman
148.	West Bengal	Barrackpore
149.	West Bengal	Darjeeling
150.	West Bengal	Malda

**Treaty on prohibition of nuclear weapons**

1138. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for India's non-participation in the deliberation on treaty on prohibition of nuclear weapons;
- (b) whether India is committed to universal, non-discriminatory and verifiable nuclear disarmament;
- (c) if so, the manner in which India proposes to achieve this goal; and
- (d) whether India did not participate in the treaty because other nuclear weapons possessing States also did not participate, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) India did not participate in the negotiations of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons because of its concerns regarding the impact of the Treaty on the existing disarmament machinery in particular the Conference of Disarmament, which is the world's single multilateral disarmament negotiation forum working on the basis of consensus.

(b) India continues to attach priority and remains committed to universal, non-discriminatory and verifiable nuclear disarmament.

(c) India believes that this goal can be achieved through a step-by-step process underwritten by a universal commitment and an agreed global and non-discriminatory multilateral framework. In this regard, India supports the commencement of negotiations on a Comprehensive Nuclear Weapons Convention in the Conference on Disarmament.

(d) India's decision not to participate was based on its independent national security and foreign policy assessment.

#### **Defining urban areas**

1139. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a need for new method to define urban areas;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that as per Census of 2011, only 32.1 per cent area falls under urban category, going by scientific definition India was 63 per cent urban in 2015;
- (c) whether due to rapid urbanizations, these traditional measures are inadequate to capture the complex phenomenon, especially when we study this at the state or local level; and
- (d) if so, the steps being considered by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Presently, there is no proposal in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to change the definition of urban areas.

(b) As per the Census, 2011, published by the Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India, the percentage of urban population is 31.2%.

(c) and (d) The Registrar General, India has defined urban areas in different categories viz. Statutory Town, Census Town, City, Urban Agglomeration and Out Growth in Census 2011. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs follows the categorization as defined by the Registrar General, India.

#### **India as sponsorer of Karachi Literature Festival**

1140. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India was one of the sponsorers of Karachi Literature Festival;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government has financed the visit of many Indian authors and publishers to the said festival; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) ICCR provided travel support to the following:

- (i) Ms. Mamang Dai
- (ii) Ms. Preeti Shenoy
- (iii) Ms. Urvashi Butalia
- (iv) Mr. Saif Mahmood

**Release of fishermen by Sri Lankan and Pakistani Navies**

†1141. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian fishermen detained by Pakistani and Sri Lankan navies who were fishing in the territorial waters of the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of Indian fishermen currently kept in custody by Sri Lankan and Pakistani navies;

(c) the steps taken towards release of such Indian fishermen kept in custody of Sri Lanka and Pakistan and the number of fishermen released during the last three years; and

(d) the number of requests received at various level to get fishermen released and to bring them back to our country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
[GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) The details of Indian fishermen detained by Sri Lanka and Pakistan during the last three years are given below:

Sl. No.	Year	No of fishermen arrested	
		Sri Lanka	Pakistan
1	2	3	4
1.	2014	787	435
2.	2015	454	370

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4
3.	2016	290	316
4.	2017 (till 22 December)	440	387

As on 22 December 2017, the number of Indian fishermen in the custody of Sri Lanka is 140. As per available information, there are 537 believed to be Indian fishermen in Pakistan's custody as on 22 December 2017.

(c) Government has regularly taken up with the Governments of Sri Lanka and Pakistan, the matter of early release and repatriation of India fishermen. Our High Commissions in Colombo and Islamabad provide humanitarian and legal assistance to the apprehended fishermen.

With Sri Lanka, the fishermen issues have been raised at the highest level including by the Prime Minister with the Sri Lankan Prime Minister during the latter's visit to India in November 2017. External Affairs Minister had also raised the matter with the Sri Lankan President and Prime Minister during her visit to Colombo earlier this year. This also figured in EAM's discussion with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka during the latter's visit to New Delhi in September 2017.

Following the 2+2 initiative in November 2016 when the Foreign and Fisheries Ministers of the two countries met in New Delhi, a bilateral Joint Working Group (JWG) mechanism was institutionalized to address the fishermen issues. It was also agreed that Ministers for Fisheries of the two countries meet every six months to review the progress. So far three rounds of the JWG meeting have been held. The 3rd meeting of the JWG and the 2nd Ministerial meeting held on 13 October and 14 October 2017 respectively in New Delhi took stock of the measures taken by both sides to address the fishermen issues pending a permanent solution. As on 22 December 2017, 351 Indian fishermen have been released by Sri Lankan authorities in 2017. Sustained diplomatic efforts continue to secure the release of the remaining Indian fishermen from Sri Lankan custody.

The state of bilateral relations between India and Pakistan impinges on the release and repatriation of Indian fishermen. Even in the absence of a structured bilateral dialogue, both sides have released fishermen. In 2017, we have successfully secured the release and repatriation of 363 Indian fishermen, including 245 Indian fishermen who have been repatriated in the last six months. Further, Pakistan's Ministry of Foreign

Affairs has conveyed on 18 December 2017, the decision of Government of Pakistan to release/repatriate 291 Indian fishermen in batches of 145 and 146 on 29 December 2017 and 08 January 2018 respectively.

The number of Indian fishermen released from the custody of Sri Lanka and Pakistan during the last three years is given below:

Sl. No.	Year	No of Fishermen released *	
		Sri Lanka	Pakistan
1.	2014	1045	185
2.	2015	375	448
3.	2016	333	410
4.	2017 (till 22 December)	351	363

(\*This number also includes fishermen arrested in previous years and not released earlier)

(d) Government continues to receive requests at various levels, including from Chief Ministers of the concerned States, highlighting cases of arrest of Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan and Pakistani authorities. Government of India attaches the highest priority to the safety, security and welfare of Indian fishermen.

#### **Crime against Indians living in Gulf countries**

1142. SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports of mistreatment and crime against Indians living in the Gulf countries and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the details of steps Government has taken to address the concerns of crime against Indians in these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
[GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Indian Missions and Posts in Gulf countries have

received complaints from Indians both male and female workers in Gulf countries regarding mistreatment. A majority of these pertain to labour disputes (non-payment or delay in payment of salaries and other benefits such as medical and insurance, refusal of leave or exit/re-entry permits for visits to India, denial to arrange the final exit visas to the worker for return to India after completion of the contract, etc.) and maltreatment on the part of the employers. Most of the cases pertain to labourers, who do not have proper employment contract, and have migrated in violation of Government norms for recruitment of Emigration Check Requirement (ECR) workers from India. In some cases, female workers are taken by unauthorized Indian Recruiting Agents on a Tourist visa to a third country and then are sent to Gulf countries on employment visa to bypass Government's safeguards put in place for protection of female workers. The Indian Missions/Posts in Gulf countries, in addition, receive complaints about the cheating done by the Indian recruiting agents, who send the workers (both female & male) using illegal means. Missions have reported that our nationals are not object of targeted crimes.

(b) and (c) The safety, security and well-being of Indians abroad is among the top priorities for the Government of India. Our Missions and Posts abroad remain vigilant and closely monitor any incident of attack/complaints of mistreatment against Indians. Such incidents are immediately taken up with the concerned authorities for taking action, as appropriate, to ensure that the cases are properly investigated and guilty punished.

The Government has strengthened its online mechanism for addressing the grievances of all overseas Indians. In this connection, Ministry has launched an online Consular Services Management System, called 'Madad Portal' since February 2015 in order to provide consular assistance expeditiously to Indian nationals who are in distress in foreign countries. The complaints are monitored in the Indian Missions and the Ministry at various levels till their final resolution. Emigration Check Required (ECR) category emigrants or their relatives can log in their grievances relating to overseas employment on the e-Migrate portal or through Overseas Workers' Resource Centre (OWRC) "Helpline. In addition, Indian nationals can contact Indian Missions/Posts for assistance through Missions' 24x7 emergency phone numbers/helplines which are available on Ministry/Missions'/Posts website, email, by post, SMSs, personal visits/walk-ins, open house meeting, etc. including the social media, such as, facebook, twitter, etc.

**Fame- India scheme**

1143. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of hybrid and electric vehicles supported under Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (hybrid) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME) scheme;
- (b) whether Government has withdrawn incentives given to mild hybrid vehicles under the scheme;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government has any plans to subsidize expensive battery components of electric vehicles; 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) Till 30th November 2017, the Government has extended demand incentives to 1,63,997 hybrid/electric vehicles (xEVs) under FAME India Scheme.

(b) and (c) The phase-I of FAME India Scheme, which was originally for a period of 2 years i.e. up to 31st March 2017, was extended for a further period till 31st March 2018, with slight modification to the extent of discontinuation of the available benefits to the Mild Hybrid technology under the scheme with effect from 1st April 2017.

The notification of the scheme provides for its review appropriately based on the outcome and experience gained in the Phase 1 of this scheme. Accordingly, based on the third party evaluation of phase-1 of the FAME India Scheme, the benefits available to mild hybrid technology was withdrawn.

(d) and (e) At present, there are no plans to subsidize expensive battery components of electric vehicles/in the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises. However, R&D projects and EV technologies, including for battery development, are being supported under FAME India Scheme. The existing FAME India Scheme does not provide for extending demand incentive to battery components of electric vehicles.

**All electric vehicles by 2030**

1144. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is practically possible for the country to have all electric vehicles by 2030;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has recently decided to have an Electric Vehicle Policy;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that recently a meeting was held between the Ministers of Road Transport and Highways, Environment Forest and Climate Change, Power, Finance, etc. in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) At present, no proposal for the country to have all electric vehicles by 2030 is under consideration of Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises. However, to promote electric/hybrid vehicles in the country, the Department of Heavy Industry formulated FAME India Scheme [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India]. The phase-I of this scheme, which was originally for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April 2015, is under implementation. The phase-I has, however, been extended till 31st March 2018 with slight modification to the extent of discontinuation of the available benefits to the Mild Hybrid technology under the scheme with effect from 1st April 2017. The scheme was drawn up in fulfillment of the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan 2020.

Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries & Public Enterprises has not convened any meeting with Ministries of Road Transport & Highways; Environment, Forest & Climate Change; Power; Finance, etc. in connection with Electric Vehicle Policy recently.

**MoU between BHEL and foreign entities**

1145. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government reviewed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) entered between BHEL and other foreign entities few years back in terms of financial gain that have accrued after the execution of MoUs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to enter into any MoUs between BHEL and other foreign entities/companies in the coming days; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No such review of the Memorandum of Understanding's (MoU's) entered into by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) with foreign entities/companies was undertaken during the last three years and current year (April to December 2017).

(b) Not Applicable in view of (a) above.

(c) As on date, there is no MoU currently being envisaged by BHEL to be entered into by the Company with foreign entities/companies in the coming days (*i.e.* December 2017 to March 2018 period).

(d) Not Applicable in view of (c) above.

**Encouraging private investors in affordable housing schemes**

1146. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a new policy under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode has been released to encourage private investors in Affordable Housing Schemes;

(b) the incentives that Government is proposing to provide to the private investors in this scheme; and

(c) what would be the proportion of the land and its cost between Government and the private investors for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Ministry has formulated 'PPP Models for Affordable Housing' to enable/States and Union Territories (UTs) to facilitate private sector participation in order to meet the growing need of affordable housing in the country.

There are eight such models for guidance and adoption by the States/UT/Public Authorities. These models deal with issues affecting delivery of affordable housing and different approaches to tackle implementation issues. Six of these models have been constituted for projects on government land and two PPP models on privately owned land.

Land and Colonisation are State subjects and, therefore, it would be for the State/UT Government/Public authority to work out the costs and financing arrangements with the private developers.

**Condition of Type II quarters in Kalibari Marg, New Delhi**

1147. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government type II quarters situated at Kalibari Marg, New Delhi are in a crumbling state and need urgent repair for safety of residents; and

(b) if so, the action plan of the Ministry for proper maintenance and upkeep of these quarters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Some of the blocks of Type II quarters in Kalibari Marg are found to be under stress requiring extensive repairs. The Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi has been requested to examine the buildings to ascertain the exact extent of damage. Meanwhile, based on the visual examination, some of the flats have already been declared as dangerous. The Directorate of Estates has initiated action for vacating these flats by allotting alternate accommodation to the residents. Action has been initiated for undertaking immediate repairs wherever required.

**Regulation of vending zones/sites**

1148. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether States are mandated to regulate street vending through demarcation of vending zones and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the criteria adopted for allocation of vending zones/sites for tehbazari/street vendors;

(c) whether any rent is charged from vendors and if so, the details of rent collected by the States during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether officials of local agencies and police are allegedly involved in harassment of street vendors and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the strategy formulated/being formulated, by Government to help the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014", *inter alia*, provides for preparation of town vending plan which includes determination of vending zones, restricted vending zones and no-vending zones by the Urban Local Bodies/Local authorities based on local conditions in their respective jurisdictions. As per provisions, the Town Vending Committee (TVC) shall ensure that all existing identified street vendors are accommodated in the vending zones subject to a norm conforming to two and half per cent of the population of the specified area. Further, the local authority may, on the recommendations of the TVC, declare a zone or part of it to be a no-vending zone for any public purpose and relocate the street vendors in that area, in such a manner as may be specified in the scheme.

(c) As per Act, the local authorities of States/UTs may make bye-laws to provide, *inter-alia*, for issues such as regulation of the collection of maintenance charges, taxes and fees in the vending zones. No such data on the collection of rent/fee from the vendors is maintained by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(d) and (e) The Act provides that no street vendor carrying out the street vending activities in accordance with the terms and conditions of his certificate of vending shall be prevented from exercising such rights by any person or police or any other authority exercising powers under any other law for the time being in force. The provisions of the Act are being implemented by states in their respective territories.

#### **Setting up of STPS in cities**

1149. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has not prioritised setting up of sewer treatment plants in tier-I and II cities with the result that nearby water bodies and rivers are getting heavily polluted;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the list of tier-I and II cities wherein STPs have been set up during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Government of India have launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) for basic urban infrastructure developments in five hundred mission cities/towns. Sewerage is one of the admissible components eligible for grant of Central assistance under AMRUT. It consists of (i) decentralized, networked underground sewerage systems, including augmentation of existing sewerage systems and sewage treatment plants, (ii) rehabilitation of old sewerage system and treatment plants. Till 26 December, 2017, a sum of ₹32,456 crore including State share has been approved for sewerage treatment plants under AMRUT.

(c) Under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP), sixteen sewerage treatment plants have been commissioned during last three years. The State-wise, town-wise details are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*State-wise/town-wise details of Sewage Treatment Plants constructed under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) during the last three years (2014-15 to 2016-17)*

Sl. No.	State	Name of Towns	No. of STPs commissioned	Capacity created (in million litres per day)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	1	54.00
		Sangli	1	27.00
2.	Punjab	Hoshiarpur	1	30.00
		Jalandhar	3	85.00
		Banga	1	3.00
		Nawanshehar	1	6.00
		Phagwara North	1	8.00
		Phillaur South	1	3.00

1	2	3	4	5
		Mukerian	1	5.00
		Tanda	1	4.00
3.	Gujarat	Surat	1	53.00
4.	Sikkim	Ranipool	1	1.27
		Singtam	1	0.66
		Gangtok	1	3.90
		TOTAL	16	283.83

#### Non-tectonic system for construction

1150. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of implementation of Housing for All project in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that NBCC is in the process of importing new technology called Non-Tectonic System from Hungary, US and Russia which helps in completing construction of a house in 7-10 days; and

(c) if so, the details of such technology and the status of procuring the same by NBCC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The State-wise implementation status of Housing for All project in the country is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) An Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed by the NBCC (India) Limited with Gremound Engineering Limited of Hungary on 5 July, 2016 in order to explore the possibilities to establish a Joint Venture Partnership between the Parties to promote Non-Tectonic Open Building System in India for faster construction. As far as US and Russia are concerned, there is no such proposal as of now.

(c) Gremound Non-Tectonic System is basically a combination of mass scale industrial production of gypsum to be used as a shuttering material and concrete of special recipe and consistency for quick setting. The above technology also needs special machineries for execution. Once the technology is approved by the Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC) and included by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) in the Specification and Schedule of Rates (SoR), the same may be procured by the NBCC (India) Limited.

**Statement**  
*State-wise Implementation Status of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Housing for All (Urban)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/Union Territory (UT)	cities included in the Mission	Number of Project Proposals Considered	Financial Progress (₹ in Crore)			Physical Progress (Nos.)			
				Investment	Central Assistance Involved	Central Assistance Released	Houses Involved	Houses Grounded for Construction	Houses Completed	Houses Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	1	3	53.96	9.14	-	609	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	111	268	31,113.78	8,146.65	1,065.84	5,41,722	1,71,025	21,794	16,796
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	22	189.78	103.40	57.03	3,270	1,592	15	15
4.	Assam	98	163	2,119.84	1,040.81	160.96	69,346	15,955	163	163
5.	Bihar	140	226	5,718.32	2,004.42	595.18	1,25,017	51,298	3,345	3,048
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	-	5.74	0.68	0.68	34	34	34	34
7.	Chhattisgarh	168	227	3,884.13	883.21	259.73	61,209	17,101	2,813	2,175
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	2	130.99	45.51	10.44	2,918	730	259	259
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	4	18.90	7.14	1.52	460	84	36	36

10.	Delhi (UT)	5	-	194.83	26.11	26.11	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,262
11.	Goa	14	-	8.82	1.10	1.10	54	54	54	54	54
12.	Gujarat	171	206	12,341.69	2,685.90	1,441.06	1,81,393	1,41,418	54,474	44,756	
13.	Haryana	80	89	2,122.28	599.94	131.80	29,188	4,530	1,746	1,746	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	54	36	224.30	97.02	37.32	4,925	1,575	191	191	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	80	60	470.15	152.75	17.58	9,509	483	187	187	
16.	Jharkhand	41	229	5,644.37	1,902.26	454.80	1,24,271	60,430	27,308	25,920	
17.	Karnataka	271	901	10,311.69	3,615.51	767.16	2,20,845	95,513	33,445	28,607	
18.	Kerala	93	264	2,284.30	1,110.66	195.79	72,102	19,871	1,868	1,832	
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	379	500	22,904.75	5,499.51	1,528.64	3,58,803	2,14,498	27,862	24,001	
21.	Maharashtra	373	79	17,986.53	2,587.49	863.06	1,63,218	63,024	22,699	22,699	
22.	Manipur	28	24	680.02	396.89	159.76	26,462	2,873	141	141	
23.	Meghalaya	10	8	33.67	11.82	5.21	780	74	45	45	
24.	Mizoram	23	16	293.18	216.00	18.86	13,914	1,575	254	254	
25.	Nagaland	23	13	335.38	229.33	85.36	13,563	2,345	462	7	
26.	Odisha	114	204	3,289.04	1,284.46	305.37	80,031	22,689	2,302	2,022	
27.	Puducherry (UT)	6	9	246.15	87.49	23.67	5,826	2,230	33	33	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
28.	Punjab	163	329	1,258.46	612.98	83.78	43,315	10,301	1,192	1,192
29.	Rajasthan	183	71	3,669.80	894.38	392.60	51,402	33,821	16,698	7,978
30.	Sikkim	8	11	13.43	7.74	0.27	516	20	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	666	1,705	15,136.52	5,959.32	1,670.62	3,92,659	2,40,796	32,730	29,224
32.	Telangana	68	246	13,886.87	2,857.50	504.50	1,89,870	1,21,195	1,646	962
33.	Tripura	20	44	2,160.43	1,215.87	431.52	78,857	41,166	7,440	7,440
34.	Uttar Pradesh	653	496	6,833.82	2,781.20	457.16	1,74,295	12,390	7,231	7,098
35.	Uttarakhand	91	63	766.73	268.74	112.03	12,293	4,799	1,819	1,803
36.	West Bengal	125	153	6,012.29	2,199.46	904.09	1,45,576	68,790	24,166	24,166
GRAND TOTAL		4,293	6,671	1,72,344.96	49,542.41	12,770.62	31,99,514	14,25,541	2,95,715	2,56,147

**Status of NERUDP**

1151. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of completion of the North-Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP); and
- (b) the amount of funds released, so far, under the NERUDP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) is scheduled for completion by 22 June, 2019.

- (b) An amount of ₹ 589.65 crores has been released so far under the NERUDP.

**Water and sewerage systems in cities under AMRUT**

1152. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cities out of the 500 covered cities that have received universal coverage of water and sewerage services under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), State-wise; and
- (b) the percentage of households in these 500 covered cities that have access to a tap with assured supply of water and a sewerage connection, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Water supply and sewerage is a State subject. Government of India is supplementing the efforts of State/Union Territory (UT) Governments in this regard. The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) was launched in June, 2015 for providing urban infrastructure for basic amenities, namely water supply, sewerage and septage management, storm water drains, parks and green spaces and non-motorised urban transport, in 500 cities. The main objective of the Mission is to achieve universal coverage of water supply followed by sewerage in these 500 cities.

States/UTs are empowered to plan, identify and prioritize individual projects in Mission Cities. The States/UTs are also provided with complete delegation regarding all aspects of project implementation. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs only approves State Annual Action Plans.

Service Level Improvement Plans (SLIPs) are prepared by the concerned Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) covering the analysis of gap in service level and plan to bridge this gap. States/UTs have prepared State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) based on SLIPs prepared by ULBs and forwarded to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for approval. As per SAAPs submitted by States/UTs, the State-wise percentage of households having access to tap water with assured supply and those having sewerage connection in AMRUT cities in the year 2015-16 is given in Statement (*See* below).

Under the AMRUT Mission, States/UTs have proposed the SAAPs of ₹ 77,640 crore, wherein 50% of the total investment proposed is in water supply sector and 42% in sewerage sector. The Ministry has approved the State Annual Action Plans submitted by States/UTs and the projects approved under the Mission are at various stages of implementation.

***Statement***

*Details of percentage of households having access to tap water with assured supply and sewerage connection in AMRUT cities in the year 2015-16.*

Sl. No.	States	% of households having access to tap water with assured supply	% of households having sewerage connection
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	90%	0%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	52%	13%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	85%	0%
4.	Assam	67%	0%
5.	Bihar	30%	10%
6.	Chandigarh	89%	100%
7.	Chhattisgarh	45%	5%
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50%	0%
9.	Daman and Diu	15%	0%
10.	Delhi	81%	55%
11.	Goa	95%	56%
12.	Gujarat	96%	40%

1	2	3	4
13.	Haryana	73%	75%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	74%	54%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	65%	14%
16.	Jharkhand	37%	0%
17.	Karnataka	59%	48%
18.	Kerala	54%	4%
19.	Lakshadweep	0%	0%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	55%	12%
21.	Maharashtra	77%	51%
22.	Manipur	38%	0%
23.	Meghalaya	77%	0%
24.	Mizoram	80%	10%
25.	Nagaland	30%	10%
26.	Odisha	32%	12%
27.	Puducherry	95%	55%
28.	Punjab	62%	78%
29.	Rajasthan	67%	34%
30.	Sikkim	75%	50%
31.	Tamil Nadu	54%	23%
32.	Telangana	57%	11%
33.	Tripura	75%	10%
34.	Uttar Pradesh	59%	12%
35.	Uttarakhand	68%	23%
36.	West Bengal	44%	7%

**Interest subsidy applicants**

1153. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been a good response to Affordable Housing Scheme;

(b) whether it is also a fact that as per Government estimates by August, 2018, the applications for interest subsidy would reach 50,000;

(c) whether only 36,526 applicants of economically weaker section and low income group have got the interest subsidy under the urban housing mission since June, 2015; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)[PMAY (U)] mission on 25.06.2015 to provide Central assistance to the implementing agencies through States and Union Territories (UTs) for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries. The Mission comprises four components viz. *In-Situ* Slum Redevelopment (ISSR); Affordable Housing through Credit-Linked Subsidy; Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP); and subsidy for Beneficiary-Led individual house construction (BLC).

Affordable Housing in Partnership with Public and Private sector is a component under the PMAY(U) mission. So far, 972 projects for construction of 11,38,832 Houses of EWS category have been sanctioned under this vertical of PMAY (U) in various States/UTs.

(b) to (d) Under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) for EWS/LIG component of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)], beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) not owning a pucca house anywhere in India and seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and other such identified institutions, are eligible for an interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% on housing loans up to Rupees Six Lakh and a maximum tenure of 20 years.

Under CLSS for EWS/LIG, an amount of ₹ 1438.88 crore has been credited into the home loan account of 71,521 beneficiaries as interest subsidy till 21 December, 2017.

**Progress of PMAY in Punjab**

1154. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any district-wise data on the number of homeless people and those living in Jhuggis, Shanties and other unauthorised settlements in the country including the State of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) what is the progress under PMAY (urban) during the last three years, State-wise; and

(d) whether Government is contemplating the technology which would ensure speedy implementation of the yojana throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per Census-2011, State-wise details of homeless population and slum population are given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(c) State-wise physical and financial progress of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] during the last three years and current year is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) In order to address housing shortage in a time-bound manner, the Government has constituted a Technology Sub-Mission (TSM) under PMAY(U) for facilitating adoption of modern, innovative and green technologies and building material for faster and quality construction of houses which are disaster resistant and environment friendly.

**Statement-I***State-wise details of Houseless Population in India as per census 2011*

States/Union Territories	Houseless Population (in numbers)				
	Total	Rural		Urban	
		Population	% age	Population	% age
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh*	145,211	69,354	47.8	75,857	52.2
Arunachal Pradesh	1556	1243	79.9	313	20.1

1	2	3	4	5	6
Assam	12,919	10,392'	80.4	2527	19.6
Bihar	45,584	32,993	72.4	12591	27.6
Chhattisgarh	24,214	17,681	73.0	6533	27.0
Goa	3,051	1,358	44.5	1693	55.5
Gujarat	144,306	59,484	41.2	84822	58.8
Haryana	51,871	28,082	54.1	23789	45.9
Himachal Pradesh	4,098	3,226	78.7	872	21.3
Jammu and Kashmir	19,047	8,199	43.0	10848	57.0
Jharkhand	23,391	16,424	70.2	6967	29.8
Karnataka	76,735	41,262	53.8	35473	46.2
Kerala	11,853	4,092	34.5	7761	65.5
Madhya Pradesh	146,435	80,380	54.9	66055	45.1
Maharashtra	210,908	99,535	47.2	111373	52.8
Manipur	3,061	1,730	56.5	1331	43.5
Meghalaya	1,241	1,064	85.7	177	14.3
Mizoram	152	48	31.6	104	68.4
Nagaland	876	532	60.7	344	39.3
Odisha	34,061	20,008	58.7	14053	41.3
Punjab	46,714	28,340	60.7	18374	39.3
Rajasthan	181,544	108,308	59.7	73236	40.3
Sikkim	277	245	88.4	32	11.6
Tamil Nadu	50,929	13,812	27.1	37117	72.9
Tripura	3225	1873	58.1	1352	41.9
Uttar Pradesh	329,125	148,196	45.0	180929	55.0
Uttarakhand	11,824	6,268	53.0	5556	47.0
West Bengal	134,040	29,073	21.7	104967	78.3

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	95	30	31.6	65	68.4
Chandigarh	4,139	6	0.1	4133	99.9
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,004	723	72.0	281	28.0
Daman and Diu	737	146	19.8	591	80.2
Delhi	47,076	352	0.7	46724	99.3
Lakshadweep	0	0	-	0	-
Puducherry	1,590	82	5.2	1508	94.8
INDIA	1,772,889	834,541	47.1	938348	52.9

Source: Primary Census Abstract- Houseless Population, office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India.

Note: \*- Andhra Pradesh means the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh i.e., the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

### Statement-II

#### State-wise details of Slum Population in India as per Census-2011

(in numbers)

Sl. No.	States/UTs Name	Slum Reported Towns	Total Population Slum@
1.	Andhra Pradesh	125	10186934
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5	15562
3.	Assam	31	197266
4.	Bihar	88	1237682
5.	Chhattisgarh	94	1898931
6.	Goa	3	26247
7.	Gujarat	103	1680095
8.	Haryana	75	1662305
9.	Himachal Pradesh	22	61312
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	662062
11.	Jharkhand	31	372999

Sl. No.	States/UTs Name	Slum Reported Towns	Total Population Slum@
12.	Karnataka	206	3291434
13.	Kerala	19	202048
14.	Madhya Pradesh	303	5688993
15.	Maharashtra	189	11848423
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	6	57418
18.	Mizoram	1	78561
19.	Nagaland	11	82324
20.	Odisha	76	1560303
21.	Punjab	73	1460518
22.	Rajasthan	107	2068000
23.	Sikkim	7	31378
24.	Tamil Nadu	507	5798459
25.	Tripura	15	139780
26.	Uttar Pradesh	293	6239965
27.	Uttarakhand	31	487741
28.	West Bengal	122	6418594
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	14172
30.	Chandigarh	1	95135
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0
33.	NCT of Delhi	22	1785390
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0
35.	Puducherry	6	144573
INDIA		2613	65494604

*Note:-* Andhra Pradesh means the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh *i.e.*, the area now comprising the present-day State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

@ Slum Population estimated for 2613 slum reported cities/towns (includes 20 Census towns) out of 4041 statutory towns in Census-2011.

**Statement-III**

*States/UTs-wise details of Physical and Financial Progress during last three years and current year under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/(UT)	cities included in the Mission	Number of Project Proposals Considered	Financial Progress (₹ in crore)			Physical Progress (Nos.)					Occupied
				Investment Projects	Central Assistance Involved	Central Assistance Released	Houses Involved	Houses Grounded for Construction	Houses Completed	Houses		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	1	3	53.96	9.14	-	609	-	-	-	-	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	111	268	31,113.78	8,146.65	1,065.84	541,722	171,025	21,794	16,796		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	29	22	189.78	103.40	57.03	3,270	1,592	15	15		
4.	Assam	98	163	2,119.84	1,040.81	160.96	69,346	15,955	163	163		
5.	Bihar	140	226	5,718.32	2,004.42	595.18	125,017	51,298	3,345	3,048		
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	-	5.74	0.68	0.68	34	34	34	34		
7.	Chhattisgarh	168	227	3,884.13	883.21	259.73	61,209	17,101	2,813	2,175		

(as on 11th Dec. 2017)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	1	2	130.99	45.51	10.44	2,918	730	259	259
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2	4	18.90	7.14	1.52	460	84	36	36
10.	Delhi (UT)	5	-	194.83	26.11	26.11	1,262	1,262	1,262	1,262
11.	Goa	14	-	8.82	1.10	1.10	54	54	54	54
12.	Gujarat	171	206	12,341.69	2,685.90	1,441.06	181,393	141,418	54,474	44,756
13.	Haryana	80	89	2,122.28	599.94	131.80	29,188	4,530	1,746	1,746
14.	Himachal Pradesh	54	36	224.30	97.02	37.32	4,925	1,575	191	191
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	80	60	470.15	152.75	17.58	9,509	483	187	187
16.	Jharkhand	41	229	5,644.37	1,902.26	454.80	124,271	60,430	27,308	25,920
17.	Karnataka	271	901	10,311.69	3,615.51	767.16	220,845	95,513	33,445	28,607
18.	Kerala	93	264	2,284.30	1,110.66	195.79	72,102	19,871	1,868	1,832
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	379	500	22,904.75	5,499.51	1,528.64	358,803	214,498	27,862	24,001
21.	Maharashtra	373	79	17,986.53	2,587.49	863.06	163,218	63,024	22,699	22,699
22.	Manipur	28	24	680.02	396.89	159.76	26,462	2,873	141	141
23.	Meghalaya	10	8	33.67	11.82	5.21	780	74	45	45

24.	Mizoram	23	16	293.18	216.00	18.86	13,914	1,575	254	254
25.	Nagaland	23	13	335.38	229.33	85.36	13,563	2,345	462	7
26.	Odisha	114	204	3,289.04	1,284.46	305.37	80,031	22,689	2,302	2,022
27.	Puducherry (UT)	6	9	246.15	87.49	23.67	5,826	2,230	33	33
28.	Punjab	163	329	1,258.46	612.98	83.78	43,315	10,301	1,192	1,192
29.	Rajasthan	183	71	3,669.80	894.38	392.60	51,402	33,821	16,698	7,978
30.	Sikkim	8	11	13.43	7.74	0.27	516	20	1	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	666	1,705	15,136.52	5,959.32	1,670.62	392,659	240,796	32,730	29,224
32.	Telangana	68	246	13,886.87	2,857.50	504.50	189,870.	121,195	1,646	962
33.	Tripura	20	44	2,160.43	1,215.87	431.52	78,857	41,166	7,440	7,440
34.	Uttar Pradesh	653	496	6,833.82	2,781.20	457.16	174,295	12,390	7,231	7,098
35.	Uttarakhand	91	63	766.73	268.74	112.03	12,293	4,799	1,819	1,803
36.	West Bengal	125	153	6,012.29	2,199.46	904.09	145,576	68,790	24,166	24,166
GRAND TOTAL		4,293	6,671	172,344.96	49,542.41	12,770.62	3,199,514	1,425,541	295,715	256,147

**Rights of urban street vendors**

1155. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) in what manner, the Ministry is protecting the rights of urban street vendors and also regulating street vending activities in the country;

(b) whether there are any plans to issue license/certificate to street vendors for carrying out their activities without any hindrance/harassment from the local police;

(c) the details of street vendors identified in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana during the last four years, year-wise, States-wise and district-wise;

(d) whether there are any plans to provide them social security; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) In order to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, the Government of India has enacted "The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014" which came into force w.e.f. 01 May, 2014. The Act, *inter alia*, provides for survey of street vendors and issue of certificates of vending by Urban Local Bodies and Town Vending Committees as per Rules/Schemes framed by State/UT Governments. Implementation of provisions of the Act is done by State/UT agencies in their respective jurisdictions.

(c) The data of identified street vendors year-wise, State-wise and district-wise is not maintained by the Ministry. However, as intimated by the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, the details of identified street vendors are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The Act contains provisions requiring State/UT Governments in consultation with the local authority to undertake promotional measures of making available credit, insurance and other welfare schemes of social security for street vendors in their respective jurisdictions.

**Statement**

*Details of the State-wise, year-wise and district-wise street vendors identified in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana*

(As on 26.12.2017)

State	Andhra Pradesh		Year-wise				Total
	Sl. No.	Districts	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
	1.	Anantapur	5,065	270	499	132	5,966
	2.	Chittor	3,339	281	1,352	0	4,972
	3.	East Godavari	3,089	249	48	0	3,386
	4.	Guntur	4,408	319	706	89	5,522
	5.	GVMC	3,378	5,036	2,433	470	11,317
	6.	Kadapa	2,367	125	145	43	2,680
	7.	Krishna	2,391	83	238	0	2,712
	8.	Kurnool	2,834	1,001	445	180	4,460
	9.	Nellore	6,954	230	644	44	7,872
	10.	Prakasam	3,956	341	113	4	4,414
	11.	Srikakulam	924	6	323	0	1,253
	12.	Visakhapatnam	993	1	125	0	1,119
	13.	Vizianagaram	1,440	6	54	5	1,505
	14.	VMC	4,419	18	65	91	4,593
	15.	West Godavari	2,465	258	1,135	280	4,138
	TOTAL		48,022	8,224	8,325	138	65,909
State	Telangana		Year-wise				Total
	Sl. No.	Districts	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1.	Adilabad	1,969	771	1,203	01	3,944
	2.	Asifabad			506	0	506
	3.	Bhupalpally			477	07	484
	4.	Gadwal			619	20	639

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	5.	GHMC			8,907	3,153	12,060
	6.	Jagtial			1,639	22	1,661
	7.	Jangoan			432	0	432
	8.	Kamareddy			1,014	19	1,033
	9.	Karimnagar	3,005	115	2,203	44	5,367
	10.	Khammam	2,192	200	2,934	163	5,489
	11.	Kothagudem			2,557	03	2,560
	12.	Mahabubabad			292	03	295
	13.	Mahabubnagar	2,618	421	1,778	124	4,941
	14.	Mancherial			2,570	01	2,571
	15.	Medak	1,849	166	391	26	2,432
	16.	Medchal			1,012	14	1,026
	17.	Nagarkurnool			876	03	879
	18.	Nalgonda	3,724	346	2,023	50	6,143
	19.	Nirmal			1,342	0	1,342
	20.	Nizamabad	2,408	120	2,462	07	5,997
	21.	Peddapalli			1,424	01	1,425
	22.	Rangareddy	2,091	101	1,454	158	3,804
	23.	Sangareddy	493	7,155	1,450	70	9,168
	24.	Siddipet			1,135	01	1,136
	25.	Sircilla			708	79	787
	26.	Suryapet			2,998	87	3,085
	27.	Vikarabad			808	54	862
	28.	Wanaparthi			570	28	598
	29.	Warangal Rural	3,270	179	572	0	4,021
	30.	Warangal Urban			2,887	74	2,961
	31.	Yadadri			891	73	964
	TOTAL		23,619	9,574	51,134	4,285	88,612

**Water issue in DDA flats in Dwarka**

1156. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the grievances of residents of Dwarka regarding water issue was unanswered by DDA and the quality of water is also very poor with a very high TDS level along with dissolved impurities;
- (b) whether the water quantity supplied to the residents is very limited; and
- (c) what measures DDA is taking to get rid of this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has intimated that it has taken over the supply and sewerage of Dwarka sub-city since 1 April, 2015. DJB has further informed that adequate quantity of drinking water is being supplied at Dwarka and quality of water is as per Bureau of Indian Standards norms and other parameters are also within desirable limits.

**Status of DDA flats**

1157. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in Housing Scheme, 2014, DDA has allotted EWS flat as a LIG flat and taken money of LIG flats even though these EWS flats do not meet standard of LIG norms;
- (b) the plinth area of such flats in Dwarka, Narela, Rohini; and
- (c) the reason why there is price difference among flats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that in view of the area, number of rooms and higher specifications of the flat, it was decided by the Authority to treat these flats as One Bed Room/Lower Income Group (LIG) flats. The cost of the flats was accordingly charged on the basis of weighted average of plinth area rates.

- (b) The plinth area of the One Bed Room/LIG flats located in Dwarka, Rohini and Narela is ranging between 33.251 to 33.853 square meters.

(c) The price difference in One Bed Room/LIG flats from zone to zone is due to difference in Pre-Determined Rates (PDR) of land for different zones.

**Status of Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project**

1158. SHRI SHANKARBHAI N. VEGAD: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has proposed the Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project;
- (b) whether Government has any plan to connect the Ahmedabad Airport with the metro rail;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to start and finish the Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project within a fixed time period; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) The Ahmedabad Metro Rail Project Phase-I, consisting of North-South Corridor from Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) to Motera Stadium and East-West Corridor from Thaltej Gam to Vastral Gam, is being implemented by the Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Limited. The Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Limited has intimated that the proposed date of completion of the project is July, 2020.

**Allocation to Amritsar under HRIDAY**

1159. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be please to state:

- (a) the measures taken by Government for utilization of amount of ₹ 69 crore released to Amritsar under HRIDAY Scheme in 2015 along with the details of its utilization;
- (b) the quantum of funds allocated during the financial year 2016-17;
- (c) the quantum of funds sanctioned and allocated during the financial year 2017-18; and

- (d) the reasons for the delay in implementing this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Out of the total allocated amount of ₹ 69 crores for the city of Amritsar under the National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) Scheme, 10 projects worth ₹ 61.47 crores have been sanctioned so far out of which ₹ 42.82 crores have been released. For the approved projects, Utilization Certificates worth ₹ 20.20 crores have been received.

(b) and (c) Under the HRIDAY Scheme, funds are not allocated year wise; but for the entire Mission period. Funds worth ₹22.85 crores were released during 2016-17 while ₹ 19.24 crores have been released during 2017-18 so far for project implementation.

(d) The physical progress of the approved projects is at 58% with a target date to complete by November, 2018.

**Survey of land of Sri Aurobindo Ashram Complex etc.**

1160. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as proposed DDA has conducted the survey of the land parcels of Sri Aurobindo Ashram Complex, Mother's International School and Mirambika School, Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the finding of the survey; and

(c) the details of allotment of land, as per Government records, pertaining to entire land which is presently in the possession of Sri Aurobindo Ashram Complex, Mother's International School and Mirambika School, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that the findings of a site inspection of Sri Aurobindo Ashram Complex, Mother's International School and Mirambika School, Delhi carried out on 18 April, 2015 are as follows:

- (i) College Land: Some engineering equipment's, computers, lab material/instruments etc. have been kept in various rooms in the building premises and no college was found running.

- (ii) School Land: An auditorium building has been constructed on part of the land measuring 2.19 acre. An underground water tank was also found under construction in one part of the land and some area lying vacant was being used for parking purpose. The Mother's International School was running from Nursery to class 12 in school building premises.
- (iii) Ashram Land: The Mirambika School and Ashram were running and a Samadhi, Meditation Hall and a building named as Old Building etc., were also existing in the premises of the Ashram area.
- (iv) The Society has amalgamated all the three plots. A boundary walls existed around the amalgamated plots of Ashram Complex, Mother's International School and College building and these plots have not been separated from each other.

(c) The DDA has intimated that as per available records, land measuring 10.28 acres was allotted to Sri Aurobindo Education Society for Mother's International School and possession of 7.09 acres out of 10.28 acres was handed over to the Society by the Land and Building Department, Delhi Administration. The balance land of 3.19 acres remained under litigation and as per Court directions, land measuring 2.19 acres for Mother's International School was handed over by the DDA in 1997 to Sri Aurobindo Education Society. Remaining 1.0 acre was converted for residential purpose. Therefore, the total land allotted for school purpose was 9.28 acres. Further, no land was allotted for Mirambika School; however, this school is being run on the land measuring 9.84 acres, which was allotted for College purpose by the DDA in the year 1984 and now the same has been shifted and running on the Ashram land. DDA has also informed that it has not allotted any land for the Aurobindo Ashram.

#### **Implementation of Housing for All under PMAY**

1161. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn towards any reports about slow implementation of Housing for All under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) in various parts the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, indicating the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to achieve the desired target in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban) (PMAY(U)) Mission on 25.06.2015 to provide Central assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) for addressing the housing requirement of all urban poor by 2022. The Mission guidelines provide flexibility to States/Union Territories (UTs) for evaluating and approving project proposals based on demand assessed. States/Union Territories (UTs) have to approach the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs only for release of Central assistance for projects approved at the States/Union Territories (UTs) level. The projects approved under PMAY(U) mission are implemented by the concerned State / Union Territory (UT) Governments through Urban Local Bodies or other agencies.

During State level review meetings, video conferences and interactions with the State level representatives, the States/UTs are invariably urged to ensure that the construction of houses sanctioned under the projects is completed on time.

**Diversion of funds meant for smart cities**

1162. SHRI BASAWARAJ PATIL:

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI:

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

- (a) the details regarding the number of smart cities developed in the country out of the 100 smart cities announced by Government during the last three years;
- (b) how much fund has been released and utilised under the Smart Cities Mission; and
- (c) whether the funds have been diverted for some other causes and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Ninety Smart Cities (twenty cities in January 2016 in Round 1, thirteen cities in May 2016 in fast track round, twenty seven cities in September 2016 in Round 2 and thirty cities in June 2017 in Round 3) have so far been selected.

The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is being done by a City level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV). So far, out of Ninety Smart Cities, Seventy seven cities have incorporated city level Special Purpose Vehicles for implementation of the Mission.

Presently, 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, DPRs have been approved for 47 projects worth ₹ 2,712 crores and DPRs are being prepared for 2,025 projects worth ₹ 1,02,260 crores.

(b) Subsequent to the selection and setting up of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), / Government of India (Gol) grant of ₹ 9,863.20 crores has been released to sixty Smart Cities through respective State Governments out of which an amount of ₹ 644.77 crores has been utilised by these cities.

(c) No, Sir.

#### **Jobs under Smart Cities Mission**

1163. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details regarding the number of young individuals trained and total number of jobs created by Government by creation of smart cities in country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): The training requirement and skill development under the Smart Cities Mission, is being addressed through the convergence with various Schemes/ programmes of other Departments/ Ministries. As per reports available, 10,15,039 and 9,54,603 persons have been trained and 3,17,935 and 2,45,880 candidates have been placed (including smart cities) under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana (DAY) - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) and Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) respectively. The State-wise and Scheme-wise list is given in Statement-I and Statement-II respectively.

**Statement-I**

*Details of Skill trained and placed under DAY- NULM during the last three years and current year (upto November, 2017)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of urban poor skill- trained	No. of skill trained people given placement	No. of urban poor skill- trained	No. of skill trained people given placement	No. of urban poor skill-trained	No. of skill trained people given placement	No. of urban poor skill- trained	No. of skill trained people given placement
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	429	182	17051	3116	53962	35882	21703	8899
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	823	0	0	0	1609	0	851	113
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0	5594	293	4937	1057
4.	Bihar	0	0	17054	90	14310	176	1190	256
5.	Chhattisgarh	4090	655	15930	3513	14423	5858	4770	2645
6.	Goa	91	0	91	0	684	66	1562	639
7.	Gujarat	0	0	4589	226	14800	3920	4301	1437
8.	Haryana	133	282	0	0	1183	0	3706	71
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1126	0	2176	196	239	86	130	100

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5089	0	5089	254	64	0	51	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	2279	0	41842	2700	47567	12212
12.	Karnataka	5502	0	22832	3527	10988	637	14556	622
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0	527	443	1567	386
14.	Madhya Pradesh	30104	2337	42597	4307	44432	38060	5031	936
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	3760	0	30959	11768	18316	3616
16.	Manipur	422	0	647	6	68	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	165	0	15	0	369	317	119	73
18.	Mizoram	5287	0	1712	0	3476	147	0	91
19.	Nagaland	4780	1866	1310	691	415	341	2600	763
20.	Odisha	0	0	23700	0	4111	2467	0	776
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	2473	0	5600	306
22.	Rajasthan	316	0	6933	0	7728	0	505	33
23.	Sikkim	0	0	190	0	2067	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	24894	52988	9554	6262	0	0	2954	696
25.	Telangana	2378	2628	8817	3718	3236	1861	10187	5857

26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	419	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	37140	0	115552	42174	0	26304
28.	Uttarakhand	0	0	6294	0	2369	1731	0	0
29.	West Bengal	24054	2083	20980	6322	23646	2691	23845	1234
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	771	94	3333	1436	529	283	808	133
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		182037	63115	254073	33664	401654	151901	177275	69255

*State-wise list of the candidates trained and placed under Short Term Training of  
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)*

(as on 14.12.2017)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Trained	Placed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31047	13351
2.	Assam	18820	3715
3.	Bihar	43410	8180
4.	Chandigarh	396	8
5.	Chhattisgarh	12793	1291
6.	Delhi	44462	8088
7.	Goa	810	227
8.	Gujarat	14596	4829
9.	Haryana	81006	18985
10.	Himachal Pradesh	4902	1101
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21800	7852
12.	Jharkhand	8221	2293
13.	Karnataka	17078	2793
14.	Kerala	12380	1846
15.	Madhya Pradesh	81364	19325
16.	Maharashtra	30862	6888
17.	Manipur	1102	189
18.	Meghalaya	1470	322
19.	Nagaland	1650	639
20.	Odisha	27969	7024
21.	Puducherry	1922	995
22.	Punjab	48986	12346
23.	Rajasthan	103846	26051
24.	Sikkim	525	79

Sl. No.	State/UT	Trained	Placed
25.	Tamil Nadu	56756	24198
26.	Telangana	50467	20578
27.	Tripura	3014	686
28.	Uttar Pradesh	172268	36088
29.	Uttarakhand	12745	2141
30.	West Bengal	47936	13772
TOTAL		954603	245880

#### Land pooling policy of Delhi

1164. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land pooling policy for Delhi, which is expected to meet residential needs of about lakhs of people, has been pending for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in implementation of the policy even after the notification of villages under the policy as urban areas and development areas; and

(c) whether Government is serious about implementing this policy soon, considering the growing demand for housing in Delhi, in view of high population growth and immigration which has given rise to unauthorised and unplanned development and also to achieve the goal of 'Housing for All' by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Land Poling Policy was notified by the Government of India *vide* notification dated 5 September, 2013. The regulations for operationalization of the Land Pooling Policy (LPP) are under consideration in Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and it is not possible to fix'a time frame for the finalization of the same.

#### Creating special fund for loan to private builders

†1165. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is creating a special fund in order to provide cheap loans for completing the residential projects being constructed by private builders that are stalled due to financial constraints;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, by when this fund would be set up and the names of the projects that would be provided loans from this fund; and

(c) the arrangements being made by Government to ensure that the loans given to the concerned builders do not turn bad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for creation of a special fund to provide cheap loans for completing the residential projects being constructed by private builders that are stalled due to financial constraints.

Central Government has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (Act) to bring about transparency and accountability in the real estate sector and to protect the interests of the home buyers. Section 4(2)(1)(D) of the Act provides that seventy per cent of the amounts realised for the real estate project from the allottees, from time to time, shall be deposited in a separate account to be maintained in a scheduled bank to cover the cost of construction and the land cost and shall be used only for that purpose. This is intended to check diversion of funds and consequently help in completion of projects.

#### **Misuse of RERA provisions**

1166. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Real Estate Regulation Act (RERA) provisions are being misused in certain States by not framing rules, regulations, etc. under the Act;

(b) if so, what is being done to control non-use/misuse of RERA by some States; and

(c) how the control of Government is exercised where the rules and regulations are to be made by the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Government of India has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (Act) to bring about transparency and accountability in the Real Estate Sector and to protect the interests of the home buyers.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs being the 'appropriate Government' for Union Territories (UTs) without legislature, notified the Rules for UTs without legislature under the Act 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.

#### **Houses for the poor under various schemes**

1167. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) the details of houses constructed under various schemes and programmes like JNNURM, RAY, IAY, etc. for poor and the people below poverty line during the last three years, year-wise, State/Union Territory-wise, including Maharashtra; and

(b) the number of housing units that are still to be constructed for poor people and the target period, along with the budgetary details required for this purpose, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Details of houses constructed for the urban poor including people below poverty line year-wise and State/Union Territory (UT)- wise including Maharashtra under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) and Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (Urban) - Housing for All (PMAY(U)-HFA) during each of last three years are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

Details of houses constructed for the beneficiaries of rural areas year-wise and State/UT- wise including Maharashtra under the Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) which has been restructured as Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) during each of last three years are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(b) The Government of India aims to provide a pucca house to all eligible urban poor by the year 2022 under its flagship scheme of PMAY (U) which was launched on 25 June 2015. The scheme guidelines envisages for States/UTs to conduct a demand survey for ascertaining housing requirement under the scheme and submit project proposals accordingly within the mission period. Necessary budgetary allocation is made year-wise for providing Central assistance to States/UTs in accordance with the approved projects.

Under the PMAY-G, 4,03,89,860 beneficiaries were identified from Socio-Economic Caste Census 2011 data base on the basis of housing deprivation, of which 2,60,41,924 beneficiaries have been found eligible after verification by the Gram Sabha and approval of the Appellate Committee. In initial phase, 1.0 crore houses are proposed to be constructed over a period of three years from 2016-17 to 2018-19 and remaining houses will be covered under "Housing for All" by 2022.

***Statement-I***

*State/UTs wise details of houses constructed for urban poor including people below poverty line during each of last three years under various schemes of JnNURM, RAY and PMAY(U)*

Sl. No.	State	Houses Constructed							
		2014-15		2015-16			2016-17		
		JnNURM	RAY	JnNURM	RAY	PMAY (U)	JnNURM	RAY	PMAY (U)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,876	-	3,707	-	51	1,826	21	1,452
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	176	-	144	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	794	-	101	-	2	53	-	13
5.	Bihar	4,058	-	768	345	10	10,089	1,965	130
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	2	4,960	-	3

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	2,062	-	3,664	96	860	2,614	-	693
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	48	-	-	-	1	48	-	55
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
10.	Delhi (UT)	8,080	-	4,420	-	79	4,080	-	164
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
12.	Gujarat	6,196	184	6,505	2,954	1,919	6,028	8,781	14,119
13.	Haryana	706	-	287	409	94	90	239	220
14.	Himachal Pradesh	409	-	-	-	8	30	-	13
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	726	-	415	62	-	177	-	26
16.	Jharkhand	1,539	-	2,153	309	11	1,534	1,390	962
17.	Karnataka	2,702	704	1,343	2,924	140	1,282	5,698	4,940
18.	Kerala	2,107	83	1,672	7	42	34	8	259
19.	Lakshdweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7,104	-	5,112	-	348	2,280	1,296	1,740
21.	Maharashtra	15,755	-	21,159	-	1,534	10,279	-	5,453
22.	Manipur	730	-	42	-	-	-	-	23
23.	Meghalaya	180	-	240	-	2	228	-	20
24.	Mizoram	338	-	89	38	16	103	-	15
25.	Nagaland	1,799	-	67	-	-	38	455	1
26.	Odisha	1,118	-	999	157	27	1,487	1,199	89
27.	Puducherry (UT)	288	-	528	-	7	72	-	7
28.	Punjab	905	-	1,904	-	43	192	-	146
29.	Rajasthan	10,834	1,268	7,523	1,572	350	995	2,515	943

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Sikkim	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	18,248	-	17,691	1,416	477	1,240	1,183	4,213
32.	Telangana	2,552	-	-	-	951	2,340	-	452
33.	Tripura	178	-	-	-	4	-	150	11
34.	Uttar Pradesh	5,654	267	6,383	1,532	280	7,604	1,277	758
35.	Uttarakhand	483	-	48	251	13	908	401	103
36.	West Bengal	15,137	-	7,394	89	129	3,821	103	3,267
TOTAL		113,951	2,506	94,358	12,161	6,545	64,433	26,681	40,304

**Statement-II**

*Details of Houses constructed under Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin for the last three years*

(Units in Nos.)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15^	2015-16*	2016-17*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46722	65091	30394
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	110	1	0
3.	Assam	99704	71803	249740
4.	Bihar	493874	277879	695106
5.	Chhattisgarh	27274	23881	125075
6.	Goa	1093	27	594
7.	Gujarat	65355	39749	39841
8.	Haryana	7196	12956	16870
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1620	3031	4463
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1736	1981	3137
11.	Jharkhand	30681	29310	143577
12.	Karnataka	104098	157936	80120
13.	Kerala	46448	50673	71043
14.	Madhya Pradesh	45465	18987	367557

Sl. No.	State	2014-15 <sup>^</sup>	2015-16*	2016-17*
15.	Maharashtra	45082	120321	136872
16.	Manipur	1248	96	869
17.	Meghalaya	10076	863	7059
18.	Mizoram	276	378	534
19.	Nagaland	1114	628	933
20.	Odisha	11474	276072	76467
21.	Punjab	2120	601	2462
22.	Rajasthan	92069	64740	107876
23.	Sikkim	1538	213	754
24.	Tamil Nadu	28869	28580	144891
25.	Telangana	57437	45763	2759
26.	Tripura	23056	6248	7084
27.	Uttar Pradesh	220739	159905	478252
28.	Uttarakhand	4196	7748	8710
29.	West Bengal	182128	358458	421476
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	148	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
33.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
34.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		1652737	1823919	3224515

<sup>^</sup> Figures reported by States/UTs on Monthly Progress report/MIS.

\* Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaasoft as on 26.12.2017.

#### User charges for smart cities

1168. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to impose higher taxes or user charges for smart cities;

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

(c) whether citizens are already saddled with different kind of cesses and if so, what is Government's plan to ensure that these smart cities are made affordable for all?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) User Charges, Municipal taxes, Municipal levies etc. are State subjects. It is for the State Governments and Urban Local Body to take appropriate decisions in this regard.

### **Open defecation free cities under SBM**

1169. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Swachh Bharat Mission is lacking in accomplishing its goals of Open Defecation Free (ODF) cities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that out of the target of 1.04 crore toilets, only 4.6 lakhs have been constructed and are in usage;

(c) whether only 10 per cent of the total have been declared ODF cities;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, the details of all cities declared ODF by Government during the last two years; and

(e) the details of specific targets set and achieved in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) Government of India has launched the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) for urban areas on 2nd October, 2014 with the aims and objectives to eliminate open defecation, manual scavenging and scientific management of municipal solid waste by 2nd October 2019. Till 23.12.2017, one thousand nine hundred and fifty eight Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have declared themselves Open Defecation Free (ODF) out of which one thousand three hundred ninety four numbers of ULBs have been verified at least once through third party. The revised target for constructing Individual Household Toilets (IHHT) under SBM urban is 66.42 lakhs, of which 42.72 lakhs have been constructed upto 30.11.2017.

(e) Progress of West Bengal under SBM urban as on 30.11.2017 is as under:

	Mission Target	Constructed
Individual Household Toilets-IHHT (no. of units)	5.1 lakhs	2.8 lakhs
Community Toilets/Public Toilets (CT/PT)	26484	183
	Waste Generated	Waste Processed
Solid Waste Management (SWM)	8675 Metric Tonne Per Day	434 Metric Tonne Per Day

#### Viability of metro projects

1170. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to consider economic rate of return *vis-a-vis* financial rate of return while assessing the viability of metro projects;

(b) if so, the impact of this policy on the metro projects already under execution, if they become unviable;

(c) if so, the measures suggested by Government for their completion without any delay;

(d) the number of metro rail projects already under execution which will become unviable in West Bengal, under new policy; and

(e) the measures that Government is contemplating for their timely completion in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Metro Rail Policy, 2017, envisages assessment of economic rate of return instead of financial rate of return for future metro rail project proposals. However, economic rate of return is only one of the criteria for assessing the viability of future metro rail project proposals.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) The metro rail projects already under execution in Kolkata, West Bengal are under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways, which intimated that funds are being allotted to ongoing projects as per the requirements.

**Salient features of PMAY under PPP**

1171. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) "Housing for All by 2022" under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode along with the number of banks involved in this Yojana to provide subsidized home loan to the poor, State-wise, with reference to Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) the budget sanctioned for this Yojana during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any complaints regarding misuse or diversion of funds; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) -Housing for All {PMAY (U)-HFA} Mission, launched on 25.6.2015 aims to provide central assistance to States/UTs for providing housing to all eligible urban poor by 2022. The salient features of PMAY (U) under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode are as under:

(i) "In situ" Slum Redevelopment using land as a resource under which a slum rehabilitation grant of ₹ 1 lakh per house is admissible for all houses built for eligible slum dwellers with participation of private developers.

(ii) Affordable Housing in partnership with public or private sector under which Central assistance of ₹ 1.5 lakh per EWS house is provided by the Government of India in projects.

Under the Credit-Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS for EWS/LIG) component of the PMAY (U), as on 30.11.2017, 256 MoUs have been signed between Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs) and Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) viz. National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO) for providing interest subsidy to eligible urban poor on the home loans. State/Union Territory (UT)

-wise interest subsidy disbursed under CLSS (for EWS/LIG) including Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) State/UT-wise details of Central assistance sanctioned and released during each of the last two years under PMAY (U) are given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) and (d) No such case regarding misuse or diversion of funds has been reported. The implementation of projects under the PMAY (U) are undertaken by the respective State Governments/UTs and their implementing agencies primarily Urban Local Bodies. State/ UT Governments are advised to strictly follow the scheme guidelines and utilize fund for the purpose for which Central grant is released.

**Statement-I**

*States/UTs-wise details of loan amount and interest subsidy released to urban poor (EWS/LIG) under CLSS Component of PMAY(U) including Odisha, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana (as on 11th Dec. 2017)*

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	LoanAmount/ Investment	Interest Subsidy Amount	No. of home loan Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4228	8.85	457
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
4.	Assam	12.46	2.87	153
5.	Bihar	16.89	4.25	253
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	2.12	0.33	16
7.	Chhattisgarh	73.74	19.96	1,562
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	21.71	5.29	242
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	2.83	0.73	34
10.	Delhi (UT)	85.87	15.47	745
11.	Goa	2.57	0.53	27

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	2464.95	578.17	27,338
13.	Haryana	57.24	13.63	"728
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2.16	0.47	32
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.26	1.54	124
16.	Jharkhand	7.32	1.92	127
17.	Karnataka	112.02	27.09	1,431
18.	Kerala	61.14	17.00	955
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	354.13	94.21	5,003
21.	Maharashtra	2,321.13	425.42	19,649
22.	Manipur	5.85	1.67	114
23.	Meghalaya	3.33	0.77	43
24.	Mizoram	10.86	3.17	216
25.	Nagaland	0.44	0.08	A
26.	Odisha	12.42	3.13	299
27.	Puducherry (UT)	2.06	0.48	28
28.	Punjab	59.66	14.37	713
29.	Rajasthan	157.88	40.77	2,710
30.	Sikkim	0.05	0.02	1
31.	Tamil Nadu	223.77	46.50	2,843
32.	Telangana	62.22	12.03	589
33.	Tripura	5.03	1.33	78
34.	Uttar Pradesh	210.23	48.83	2,606
35.	Uttarakhand	41.03	11.12	590
36.	West Bengal	86.34	20.37	1,026
GRAND TOTAL		6,526.99	1,422.40	70,736

**Statement-II**

*States/UT wise details of Central assistance sanctioned and released, during each of last two years under PMAY(U)*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Central Assistance Sanctioned		Central Assistance Released	
		2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,898.16	4.45	335.90	235.56
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	1.05	-	28.90
4.	Assam	0.04	365.30	0.04	13.85
5.	Bihar	453.43	701.95	7.30	287.32
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.07
7.	Chhattisgarh	191.64	247.97	77.61	60.32
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	0.02	13.21	0.02	1.57
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	-	0.79	-	0.07
10.	Delhi (UT)	1.26	2.38	1.26	2.38
11.	Goa	0.02	0.20	0.02	0.20
12.	Gujarat	885.63	690.67	122.78	608.77
13.	Haryana	1.86	15.43	1.86	8.60
14.	Himachal Pradesh	16.27	52.56	0.12	11.50
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	88.25	-	2.49
16.	Jharkhand	116.26	793.32	50.17	193.55
17.	Karnataka	250.48	1,603.62	2.65	195.93
18.	Kerala	0.78	385.16	1.26	56.54
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	649.93	2,368.00	121.26	417.69

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Maharashtra	30.88	1,885.29	30.88	48212
22.	Manipur		146.25	-	23.40
23.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.80	0.02	52
24.	Mizoram	154.43	0.18	12.67	0.18
25.	Nagaland	-	187.59	-	60.56
26.	Odisha	143.29	390.11	33.36	111.00
27.	Puducherry (UT)	0.13	57.86	0.13	4.46
28.	Punjab	0.83	599.19	0.83	66.21
29.	Rajasthan	187.94	47.60	42.68	105.39
30.	Sikkim	-	0.02	-	0.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	517.29	2,831.85	55.88	634.60
32.	Telangana	1,209.06	19.66	263.61	142.70
33.	Tripura	0.08	643.60	0.08	287.51
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4.79	167.33	4.79	77.88
35.	Uttarakhand	41.56	30.30	0.214	29.58
36.	West Bengal	1,125.60	1,034.14	91.25	446.48
	TOTAL	8,881.73	15,376.18	1,258.68	4,597.91

**Smart cities in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

1172. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cities identified in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as smart cities;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has requested both the States to quicken the process of work under the Smart Cities Mission;

(c) the details of development projects identified in each State, city-wise; and

(d) the details of targets set and achieved since announcement of Smart Cities Mission in both these States since 2016, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Four cities in Andhra Pradesh (Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Tirupati and Amaravati) and two cities in Telangana (Greater Warangal and Karimnagar) have been selected for development as Smart Cities under the Smart Cities Mission.

(b) The implementation of the Smart Cities Mission is being done by a city level Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) incorporated under Companies Act, 2013 in which the State/UT and Urban Local Body (ULB) will be the promoters having 50:50 equity shareholding. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs regularly reviews the progress of the implementation of the mission alongwith the handholding support. During reviews, all the States including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are requested to speed up the process of implementation.

(c) and (d) The details of proposed projects, their cost with timelines for these selected cities are given in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) which are available on the Mission's website ([www.smartcities.gov.in](http://www.smartcities.gov.in)). The proposed cost and timeline as per SCPs are as under:

Name of State	Name of City	SCP cost (₹ in Crores)	Expected Timeline as per SCP
Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada	1,993.03	Financial Year 2020-21
	Visakhapatnam	1,601.87	Financial Year 2020-21
	Tirupati	1,610.95	Financial Year 2020-21
	Amaravati	1,873.99	Financial Year 2021-22
Telangana	Greater Warangal	2,860.00	Financial Year 2020-21
	Karimnagar	1,878.00	Financial Year 2022-23

Presently, four of these cities have identified 210 projects worth ₹ 8,814.18 crores (71 projects worth ₹ 1,986.08 crores in Kakinada, 39 projects worth ₹ 1,610.95 crores in Tirupati, 47 projects worth ₹ 1,777.29 crores in Visakhapatnam and 53 projects worth ₹ 3,439.86 crores in Greater Warangal) which are at various stages of implementation. Amaravati and Karimnagar are in the process of engagement of Project Management Consultants (PMCs) for projectivization of projects.

**Construction of shelter under SUH**

1173. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated for the scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) under Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the number of shelters constructed and operational and shelters under construction in the country, State-wise and city-wise;

(c) the percentage of sanctioned shelters in the country that have been completed and are operational and whether the Ministry finds this percentage satisfactory; and

(d) the number of shelters for every 1,00,000 people in Lucknow, Varanasi, Delhi, Mumbai and Kanpur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) funds are allocated to States in a consolidated manner out of which appropriate amount is apportioned by States/UTs for Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH), as per their requirements. Under the scheme, a total of ₹ 120157.14 Lakhs have been released to States/UTs during the last three years. Details of year-wise and State-wise release of funds under DAY-NULM are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per information available, as on 30.11.2017, a total of 1331 shelters have been sanctioned by 25 States/UTs. Out of this, 789 shelters have become operational and remaining are under different stages of construction/refurbishment. Details of State/UT-wise shelters sanctioned and operation under SUH are given in Statement-II (*See below*). It would be noted that about sixty percent of the total shelters sanctioned have become operational under the DAY-NULM. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs constantly pursues with States/UTs to reduce the gap between number of shelters sanctioned and made operational.

(d) Under the DAY-NULM, there is a provision for construction of permanent shelters for a minimum of one hundred persons for every 1,00,000 urban population. As per the information received from the referred States, there are 23 shelters in Lucknow (out of which 02 are under the DAY-NULM), 14 shelters in Varanasi (all Non-

NULM), 30 shelters in Kanpur (out of which 03 are under the DAY-NULM) and 32 shelters in Mumbai (out of which 09 are under the DAY-NULM). In Delhi there are 83 pucca, 113 porta cabin and 57 temporary shelter in tents (for winter seasons only). Out of total shelters in Delhi, 201 shelters are under the DAY-NULM.

**Statement-I**

*Details of year-wise and State-wise funds released under DAY-NULM  
for the last three years*

(Rupees in Lakh)

State/UT		Year		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4034.00	1500	5630.43
2.	Bihar	0.00	2572.99	2237.79
3.	Chhattisgarh	1487.91	1778.51	1346.44
4.	Goa	6354.10	0	23.27
5.	Gujarat	62.11	0	0
6.	Haryana	1607.60	0	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	604.45	250	356.23
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	998.98	0	0
9.	Jharkhand	1012.55	1461.32	1536.3
10.	Karnataka	6347.11	989.8	0
11.	Kerala	0.00	0	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	5158.37	500	2879.89
13.	Maharashtra	12853.86	0	0
14.	Odisha	1808.46	1321.59	656.18
15.	Punjab	0.00	0	0
16.	Rajasthan	4201.04	0	791.56
17.	Tamil Nadu	6439.54	5786.17	5844.7
18.	Telangana	0.00	3988.02	470.13

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	507.68	538.1
20.	Uttar Pradesh	4655.31	1741.92	2265.54
21.	West Bengal	5372.61	0	830.79
22.	Delhi	0.00	o	0
23.	Puducherry	0.00	0	279
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0	106.31
25.	Chandigarh	282.32	0	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0	0
27.	Daman and Diu	0.00	o	0
28.	Assam	0.00	0	0
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	193.87	146.26	143.29
30.	Manipur	837.43	311.39	0
31.	Meghalaya	420.34	0	0
32.	Mizoram	851.52	1032.05	2092.58
33.	Nagaland	532.25	0	845.3
34.	Sikkim	152.21	84.63	96.8
35.	Tripura	946.24	0	0
GRAND TOTAL		67214.18	23972.33	28970.63

***Statement-II***

*State-wise detatils of shelters sanctioned and operational under DAY-NULM*

Sl. No.	State Name	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

Sl. No.	State Name	Shelters Sanctioned	Shelters Functional
6.	Haryana	1	1
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

Sl. No.	State Name	Shelters Sanctioned	Shelters Functional
32.	Chandigarh	0	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		1331	789

\* Rajasthan figure as per the figure provided to the Committee on SUH. Information collected and updated on dated October, 2017 over telephonic conversation with SMMUs and MPR data of few states.

### **Safety of women in night shelters**

1174. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of women who are availing the facilities of night shelters provided by Government in the urban areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government is aware of the atrocities a women/girl child has to face when they are taking shelter in those Government provided night shelters;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon; and
- (e) whether Government is planning to implement any additional measures for the safety of women and children in night shelters and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) It is the primary responsibility of Governments of States/Union Territories to provide shelter for the urban homeless population. In order to complement and supplement the efforts in this regard Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is administering a Scheme 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' as a component of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM). The exact number of women availing the shelters of DAY-NULM is not available with the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs as the number of residents varies on day to day basis. However, as per the information uploaded by States/UTs on DAY-NULM website and information received from /UTs States, a total of 67 women shelters (including the shelters being supported by sources other than

the DAY-NULM), having capacity of 3471 residents, are operational as on 20.12.2017. Details of status of women shelters, State-wise are given in Statement (See below).

(c) and (d) No report on atrocities on women in shelters for urban homeless under SUH of the DAY-NULM has come to the notice of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(e) For the safety of women and children in night shelters, there are provisions of CCTV cameras, linkages with police department, employment of female care takers. Further, the Shelter Management Committee constituted to supervise day-to-day functioning of the Shelter includes nominated residents of the shelters, as its members.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of women shelters (including shelters under DAY-NULM)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Women Shelters	Capacity
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	200
2.	Assam	2	100
3.	Jharkhand	2	36
4.	Karnataka	4	168
5.	Kerala	2	100
6.	Madhya Pradesh	3	230
7.	Maharashtra	1	17
8.	NCT of Delhi	20	1294
9.	Sikkim	1	25
10.	Tamil Nadu	11	540
11.	Telangana	14	565
12.	Uttarakhand	1	100
13.	West Bengal	2	96
TOTAL		67	3471

*Note:* Functioning of special shelters for women has been reported by above States only.

**Administrative reforms in Ministry**

1175. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any new and specific policy initiative after June, 2014 to achieve the objectives of the Ministry, if so, what are the details of these initiatives and what is the overall impact of these initiatives; and

(b) whether Government has introduced any major administrative reforms specifically to achieve the objectives of the Ministry, in its functioning after May, 2014, if so, what are their details and what has been their impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Urban Development is a State subject. The Government of India, through various schemes and acts, supplements the efforts of States/UTs in Urban Development. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched following Missions after June, 2014:

- (i) **Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT):** The AMRUT Mission, launched on 25 June, 2015, provides financial assistance to States and Union Territories for development of basic urban infrastructure in 500 cities. The infrastructure supported by the Mission includes Water Supply, Sewerage and Septage management, Storm Water Drainage, Parks and green spaces and facilities for non-motorised transport.
- (ii) **Smart Cities Mission (SCM):** The SCM launched on 25 June, 2015, promotes 100 cities to provide core infrastructure, a decent quality of life to its citizens, a clean and sustainable environment and application of 'Smart' Solutions.
- (iii) **National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY):** The HRIDAY scheme launched on 21 January, 2015, aims to preserve and revitalize soul of the heritage city to reflect city's unique character by encouraging aesthetically appealing, accessible, informative and secured environment. The Scheme is being implemented in 12 cities *viz.* Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal.
- (iv) **Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM):** The SBM was launched on 2 October, 2014,

with the objective of elimination of open defecation, eradication of manual scavenging, modern and scientific municipal solid waste management etc.

- (v) **Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban):** In pursuance of Government's vision of facilitating housing to all, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission on 25 June, 2015 for assisting States/UTs in providing housing for the urban poor.

These Missions are at various stages of implementation.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has also piloted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 with a view to achieve transparency and standardization in the real estate sector.

- (b) *Vide* Notification No. S02163(E) dated 6 July, 2017, the erstwhile Ministries of 'Urban Development' and 'Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation' have been merged into the 'Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs' with a view to deal with the pace and complexity of urbanization more efficiently. This is also a step towards fulfilling the idea of "Minimum Government and Maximum Governance."

#### **Degrees through distance education**

1176. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has notified null and void Degree extended through Distance Education by some universities/institutions in the court, if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) the number of cases identified having professional degrees and action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Hon'ble Supreme Court *vide* its order dated 03.11.2017 in the matter of Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation Ltd. Vs. Rabi Sankar Patro & Ors. has directed that all the degrees in Engineering awarded after the academic sessions of 2001-2005, by the concerned deemed to be universities through distance mode, shall stand recalled and be treated as cancelled.

- (b) The number of such deemed universities are four namely (i) Janardan Rai Nagar Rajasthan Vidyapeeth (JRN), Udaipur, Rajasthan, (ii) Institute of Advanced Studies

in Education (IASE), Sardarshahr, Rajasthan, (iii) Vinayaka Mission's Research Foundation, Salem, Tamil Nadu and (iv) Allahabad Agriculture Research Institute, Allahabad, UP (now known as Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad).

For the students admitted during the academic session 2001-2005, Hon'ble Supreme Court has suspended the degrees granted to students till they pass an examination to be devised by AICTE. In line with decision of the Supreme Court, students who were enrolled during academic year 2001-2005, AICTE has made an online registration facility open to such students. Students can register themselves for taking the test till 15.01.2018 (as per the direction of Supreme Court).

#### **Cutting down seats for Ph.D. courses**

1177. SHRI K.T.S. TULSI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has cut down the total number of seats for Ph.D. courses and number of students per professor receiving training under Ph.D. programme in universities in the country; and

(b) if so, the total number of seats before and after reduction in each university and per professor, State-wise, along with the reasons for cutting down the seats in those universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The Government has not cut down the total number of seats for Ph.D courses. The University Grants Commission (UGC) had framed the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for awards of M.Phil./Ph.D. Degree) Regulation, 2009 which were notified on 11th July, 2009. Thereafter, in supersession of the above mentioned Regulations, the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Awards of M.Phil./Ph.D. Degree) Regulation, 2016, has been notified in Gazette of India on 5th July, 2016. 6.5 of para 6 of above Regulations states as under:—

6.5) A Research Supervisor/Co-supervisor who is a Professor, at any given point of time, cannot guide more than three (3) M.Phil. and Eight (8) Ph.D. scholars. An Associate Professor as Research Supervisor can guide up to a maximum of two (2) M.Phil, and six (6) Ph.D. scholars and an Assistant Professor as Research Supervisor can guide up to a maximum of one (1) M.Phil, and four (4) Ph.D. scholars.

These measures will promote good quality in Ph.D research.

(b) This data is not maintained Centrally.

**Budget for MDMS**

1178. SHRI DEVENDER GOUD T.: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of budget sanctioned, released and spent on Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) under SSA during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) to what extent the main objective of providing nutritious food to children has been achieved through MDMS particularly in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(c) whether it is a fact that there have been demands to increase payment to cooks and provide eggs everyday; and

(d) the reasons why the Ministry is not focussing on quality and quantity the way in which it is focussing on its outreach?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The State and UT-wise details of budget sanctioned/released and expenditure under Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the last three years and the current year are given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) The MDM Rules, 2015 prescribe the following nutritional content in the Mid- Day Meal Scheme in accordance with the Schedule II of National Food Security Act, 2013:

Components	Primary	Upper Primary
Calories	450 Cal	700 Cal
Protein	12 gms.	20 gms.

The above nutritional norms are met by providing the following food items to the children of primary and upper primary classes under the scheme all over the country including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana:

Sl. No.	Items	Primary Stage			Upper Primary Stage		
		Food norms (in gms.)	Energy content (in KCal)	Protein Content (in gms.)	Food norms (in gms.)	Energy content (in KCal)	Protein Content (in gms.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Foodgrains (Rice/Wheat)	100	340	8	150	510	14
2.	Pulses	20	70	5	30	105	6.6
3.	Vegetables (Leafy & Others)	50	25	—	75	37	—
4.	Oil & Fat	5	45	—	7.5	68	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Salt & Condiments	As per need	--	--	As per need	--	--
			480	13		720	20.6

The MDMS is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs. The overall responsibility for providing cooked and nutritious mid-day meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The States and UTs fix their menu as per their local needs, in order to meet the prescribed nutritional content. Some States and UTs also provide milk, egg etc. as additional item from own resources to ensure the fulfilment of nutritional content under the scheme. The State Governments of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh are providing eggs to students thrice a week from their own resources.

(c) The requests for increasing the honorarium to Cook-cum Helpers (CCHs) and serving of egg under the Scheme have been received. However, it is stated that the CCHs engaged under the Scheme for preparing and serving mid-day meals at schools, are honorary workers who have come forward for rendering social services. In recognition of their services, the CCHs are paid ₹ 1000 per month for 10 months in a year as honorarium. The honorarium expenditure is shared between the Central Government and States and UTs as per the approved sharing pattern. The State Governments and UT Administrations also supplement the honorarium by providing additional funds from their own resources. Some States and UTs provide egg etc. as additional item from own resources to ensure the fulfilment of nutritional content under the scheme.

(d) One of the objectives of the MDM scheme is to improve nutritional status of children studying in the elementary classes in schools covered under the scheme, by providing hot cooked meal. The Government of India has issued updated guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene on school level kitchens to all the States and UTs on 13 February, 2015. These guidelines *inter alia* provide for instruction to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals, tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members including at least one teacher before serving to children and to put in place a system of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories. Further, the MDM Rules 2015 provide for mandatory testing of food samples on a monthly basis by Government recognized laboratories to ensure that the meals meet the nutritional standards and quality. The Government has also adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure that quality food is served to children under the Scheme. In addition, the Centre constitutes Joint Review Missions (JRM)s consisting of educational and nutritional experts, which review the scheme through field visits from time to time. The reports of JRM)s are shared with concerned States and UTs for taking suitable action on the findings.

**Statement**

*States and UTs-wise details of budget sanctioned/released and expenditure under Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the last three years and the current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			(₹ in lakh)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
		Central Assistance Sanctioned/ Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Sanctioned/ Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Sanctioned/ Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Sanctioned/ Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Sanctioned/ Released (as on 26.12.2017)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31556.76	31090.81	29064.76	31090.81	24402.16	27212.21	20464.36			
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3351.71	3283.49	3273.34	3325.81	3355.92	3238.96	1469.13			
3.	Assam	47985.16	53411.93	55376.49	56189.58	54846.72	11869.44	41726.81			
4.	Bihar	136532.1	140647.23	120013.29	116326.26	114257.02	102997.04	97871.58			
5.	Chhattisgarh	31564.091	35760.45	26991.77	30997.98	29196.57	29237.64	27683.33			
6.	Goa	1403.61	1578.86	1297.2	1259.22	1230.38	1219.59	723.73			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7.	Gujarat	44783.33	45366.71	38053.3	41360.83	40756.01	32466.00	32231.25
8.	Haryana	16398.99	15358.13	12382.8	13660.58	11539.51	13935.32	9953.83
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7460.91	7544.43	8141.23	8013.43	8028.63	8516.12	6924.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6203.3	7650.404	8366.3	12838.95	11393.26	7796.13	2287.21
11.	Jharkhand	21508.92	36332.05	24518.16	31050.971	38196.77	31697.22	24216.79
12.	Karnataka	56610.57	59165.6	41939.61	53949.29	43937.98	44603.00	27423.93
13.	Kerala	22575.34	22623.77	17120.97	18061.21	17781.46	19252.25	32978.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79567.82	76947.5	60698.68	64774.38	65741.79	70513.81	30806.92
15.	Maharashtra	95059.83	116062.05	103072.93	88776.04	70686.68	80581.67	63705.69
16.	Manipur	3281.86	2286.05	2452.83	2570.57	2691.66	2507.92	1441
17.	Meghalaya	6247.18	6211.95	7024.57	6932.29	6239.53	6609.54	3956.4
18.	Mizoram	2049.78	1859.55	2060.99	1894.88	2017.24	2004.34	1604.95
19.	Nagaland	4226.96	2679.41	1073.68	2030.77	2423.56	2129.31	946.02
20.	Odisha	49303.55	51824.23	39731.89	45522.01	43841.08	42267.63	32656.93
21.	Punjab	13500.81	19084.34]	16650.04	15673.96	13773.43	14773.91	4017.07
22.	Rajasthan	41757.13	49361.93	41934.63	43288.83	45451.46	41685.96	24539.05
23.	Sikkim	1040.14	1203.99	1001.38	969.09	899.13	947.44	696.04

24.	Tamil Nadu	63991.1	63061.73	44253.83	43730.98	42846.05	42989.63	33622.93
25.	Telangana	20114.42	21567.02	17435.58	18616.27	18085.87	16991.58	15494.76
26.	Tripura	4827.01	5085.171	5129.42	5154.14	5279.73	5145.88	2973.68
27.	Uttarakhand	8931.74	8678.57	10419.33	10162.62	8483.19	9886.70	7488.85
28.	Uttar Pradesh	105142.49	117628.94	86192.86	103567.54	101736.19	98931.05	73095.92
29.	West Bengal	109189.56	113916.42	75582.33	109107.37	106921.55	94713.17	53008.69
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322.2	276.27	281.46	183.42	415.17	385.89	310.92
31.	Chandigarh	810.479	486.57	756.43	694.19	819.3	644.19	535.49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	409.772	425.63	569.38	521.01	638.51	627.65	430.76
33.	Daman and Diu	213.31	183.8	272.37	263.06	284.48	167.54	215.33
34.	Delhi	7892.3	12308.585	9449.23	7903.88	9075.93	8408.28	5294.99
35.	Lakshadweep	108.81	87.09	127.04	85.18	127.60	81.54	71.04
36.	Puducherry	597.7	587.29	520.77	673.73	459.94	60.11	297.48
TOTAL (in Lakhs)		1046521	1131628	913231	991221	947861	877096	683166
TOTAL (In Crore)		10465.21	11316.28	9132.31	9912.21	9478.61	8770.96	6831.66

Expenditure includes unspent balance from previous financial year. Hence, in some States/UTs, the expenditure may be more than the Central Assistance released in that Financial Year.

**Change in curriculum of CBSE affiliated schools**

1179. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has changed the curriculum of primary and secondary education of CBSE affiliated schools; and

(b) whether Government is proposing to change the history textbooks in CBSE affiliated schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No Sir.

(b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) prescribes textbooks of History published by National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) in classes IX-XII. There is currently no proposal to change the history text books published by NCERT.

**Schools for mentally challenged divyang students**

1180. SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to sanction/open new schools for special/mentally challenged divyang students and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such schools at present, State/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether Government is considering to fix some quota for admission of such children in schools and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government proposes facilities or aid to such students to help in getting education in easy way and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no provision in the Ministry of Human Resource Development to sanction/open new schools for special/mentally challenged divyang students.

However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), focus is on providing inclusive education to children with special needs (CWSN) in a neighbourhood elementary school, wherein children with and without disabilities participate and learn together in the same class.

Similarly under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the scheme of Inclusive Education of Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS) is implemented to enable all students with disabilities an opportunity to complete four years of secondary schooling in an inclusive and enabled environment.

Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is implementing a scheme namely Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS) under which grant-in-aid is provided to Non-Governmental Organizations for running special schools after functioning for a minimum period of 2 years. It does not provide funds for opening of special schools or any other project under DDRS. The number of special schools being assisted by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities is 371. State/UTs wise details are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) As per Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Amendment Act, 2012, children with disability have been included in the 25% admission quota given to disadvantaged children in private schools in consonance with Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act. The act is an enabling legislation and does not restrict access to children with disability to neighbourhood schools within 25% reservation alone.

(d) Section 17 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 mandates Government and the local authorities to provide the following to children with disabilities:

- (i) Books, other learning materials and appropriate assistive devices to students with benchmark disabilities free of cost up to the age of eighteen years;
- (ii) To provide scholarships in appropriate cases to students with benchmark disability;
- (iii) To make suitable modifications in the curriculum and examination system to meet the needs of students with disabilities such as extra time for completion of examination paper, facility of scribe, exemption from second and third language courses.

SSA provides ₹ 3000/- per child per annum for the interventions related to education of CWSN. The major interventions under SSA are provision of free aids and appliances, transport, escort support, appointment of resource teachers, therapeutical support and barrier free access etc.

Under IEDSS scheme, 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.

***Statement****Details of special schools being assisted under Deendayal Disabled  
Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS)*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of special schools assisted under DDRS
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75
2.	Andaman and Nicobar	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	3
5.	Bihar	6
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	8
11.	Goa	1
12.	Gujarat	4
13.	Haryana	15
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
16.	Jharkhand	1
17.	Karnataka	5
18.	Kerala	36
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13
21.	Maharashtra	17
22.	Manipur	17
23.	Meghalaya	5
24.	Mizoram	2
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	28

1	2	3
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	9
29.	Rajasthan	15
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	12
32.	Telangana	23
33.	Tripura	3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	38
35.	Uttarakhand	1
36.	West Bengal	25
TOTAL		371

#### Vacant seats in engineering colleges

†1181. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 51 per cent of seats have remained vacant in engineering colleges during the year 2016-17;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of such Government and private colleges which are affected;
- (d) whether Government has conducted any study to find out the reasons therefor; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to redress it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. The State-wise details regarding number of filled in and vacant seats in Government and Private engineering colleges during the year 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) The actual intake in the technical institutes depends on the demand-supply condition which is further attributed to location of the institutes, academic, research and infrastructural facilities therein and placement prospects. In order to rationalize the expansion of courses in Engineering/Technological, Management etc., AICTE has notified Mandatory Accreditation Regulation for institutes seeking new courses/expansion of existing courses.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

## Statement

Statewise details regarding number of filled-in and vacant seats in Government and Private engineering colleges during 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	Government					Private					Total				
		Institute	Approved Intake	Enroll-ment	Vacancy	Vacancy %	Institute	Approved Intake	Enroll-ment	Vacancy	Vacancy %	Institute	Approved Intake	Enroll-ment	Vacancy	Vacancy %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	90	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	90	91	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16	5238	3303	1935	37	317	194470	95244	99226	51	333	199708	98547	101161	51
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	18	0	18	100	0	0	0	0	0	1	18	0	18	100
4.	Assam	11	2649	2066	583	22	8	3054	1685	1369	45	19	5703	3751	1952	34
5.	Bihar	16	4178	2957	1221	29	17	6156	2580	3576	58	33	10334	5537	4797	46
6.	Chandigarh	5	1523	1081	442	29	0	0	0	0	0	5	1523	1081	442	29
7.	Chhattisgarh	7	1900	1109	791	42	43	22692	8041	14651	65	50	24592	9150	15442	63
8.	Delhi	10	5289	3010	2279	43	8	4680	4560	120	3	18	9969	7570	2399	24
9.	Goa	1	576	499	77	13	4	858	844	14	2	5	1434	1343	91	6
10.	Gujarat	21	12640	11184	1456	12	108	62672	28785	33887	54	129	75312	39969	35343	47

11. Haryana	16	4783	3130	1653	35	133	62710	16839	45871	73	149	67493	19969	47524	70
12. Himachal Pradesh	4	900	706	194	22	16	7536	1291	6245	83	20	8436	1997	6439	76
13. Jammu and Kashmir	4	1239	1031	208	17	5	2214	1671	543	25	9	3453	2702	751	22
14. Jharkhand	7	3405	2557	848	25	11	4419	1803	2616	59	18	7824	4360	3464	44
15. Karnataka	25	11875	10032	1843	16	171	100776	71601	29175	29	196	112651	81633	31018	28
16. Kerala	53	17824	14397	3427	19	121	54113	26672	27441	51	174	71937	41069	30868	43
17. Madhya Pradesh	21	7958	6886	1072	13	196	101441	41004	60437	60	217	109399	47890	61509	56
18. Maharashtra	28	10545	9341	1204	11	347	157107	80335	76772	49	375	167652	89676	77976	47
19. Manipur	1	115	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	115	115	0	0
20. Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	1	420	223	197	47	1	420	223	197	47
21. Nagaland	1	240	0	240	100	0	0	0	0	0	1	240	0	240	100
22. Odisha	9	3126	2703	423	14	88	46823	17168	29655	63	97	49949	19871	30078	60
23. Puducherry	2	961	768	193	20	16	8790	3096	5694	65	18	9751	3864	5887	60
24. Punjab	8	3977	2172	1805	45	97	43925	16403	27522	63	105	47902	18575	29327	61
25. Rajasthan	13	5272	3852	1420	27	118	56219	17026	39193	70	131	61491	20878	40613	66
26. Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	1	834	518	316	38	1	834	518	316	38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
27.	Tamil Nadu	25	11477	9641	1836	16	504	302275	147125	155150	51	529	313752	156766	156986	50
28.	Telangana	13	5054	2597	2457	49	277	167208	79754	87454	52	290	172262	82351	89911	52
29.	Tripura	2	402	247	155	39	1	300	172	128	43	3	702	419	283	40
30.	Uttar Pradesh	26	7868	6200	1668	21	275	141866	46453	95413	67	301	149734	52653	97081	65
31.	Uttarakhand	8	3032	1769	1263	42	24	10482	2701	7781	74	32	13514	4470	9044	67
32.	West Bengal	25	8174	3690	4484	55	70	33656	19651	14005	42	95	41830	23341	18489	44
GRAND TOTAL		380	142328	107134	35195	25	2977	1597696	733245	864451	54	3357	1740024	840379	899646	52

*Note:* There are no institutes Approved by AICTE in Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Mizoram.

**Objectives of Vishwajeet Scheme**

1182. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of Vishwajeet Scheme;
- (b) the reasons why the scheme is proposed to be made applicable to only top seven IITs;
- (c) the constraints in approving and sending the same to the Ministry of Finance for financing;
- (d) why the Ministry is brushing aside the Director, IIT, Delhi's view that the scheme would help IIT, Delhi to be one of the top 100 institutes in the world in the coming 2-3 years; and
- (e) how Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) would be compared to the scheme and how much money has been accrued, so far, in HEFA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Project Vishwajeet was designed to take up specific interventions to strengthen (7) IITs at Kharagpur, Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur, Madras, Roorkee and Guwahati, which are already in the top-500 World University rankings, to come up into the top-100. The IIT Council has considered and supported the project 'in principle'. The project was further considered in consultation with the Ministry of Finance and it was felt that since the Government has already approved the scheme to establish 20 'Institutions of Eminence' the requirements projected under Project Vishwajeet would be adequately addressed under the scheme.

(e) Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been set up by Government to provide loan for improving the research and academic infrastructure of the higher educational institutions. The principal amount of loan is serviced through internal accruals of the Institutions whereas interest component is paid out of government grant. The HEFA has so far, 'in principle' approved loans for ₹ 1,992 cr. for (6) institutions including (5) IITs. This funding would help these institutions in improving their global rankings.

**Deadline for teacher's training**

1183. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has approved the proposal to extend the deadline for teacher's training till 2019;

- (b) whether many State Governments have demanded for extension of teacher's training;
- (c) whether out of a total number of 66.41 lakh teachers at the elementary level, 11 lakh are still untrained; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Section 23(2) of the RTE Act, 2009 has been amended to extend the period for training of un-trained in-service elementary teachers upto 31st March, 2019. Requests from many State Governments had been received in this regard. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted the task of conducting D.El.Ed. programme in ODL (Open Distance Learning) mode for training of in-service untrained elementary teachers. As per the data available with this Ministry as on 14.12.2017, the total number of untrained in-service teachers with confirmed admission at NIOS portal is 13,64,553.

#### **Irregularities in SSA**

1184. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that large scale irregularities in implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have come to the light in Jharkhand, including a scam involving ₹388 crore;
- (b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry in this regard;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry is considering a special audit of SSA by CAG in the State; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) No such irregularity in implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been reported in Jharkhand, including a scam involving ₹388 crore. The Ministry is not considering a special audit of SSA by CAG in Jharkhand. For ascertaining the judicious use of funds released under SSA, there exists a robust mechanism of inbuilt checks, counter-checks and internal control system as prescribed in the Manual on Financial Management and

Procurement of SSA. There is a provision of 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.

#### **TSP for Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

1185. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the funds earmarked under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme for the State of Odisha for the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18;
- (b) whether the funds have fully been utilized for the purpose it were allocated; 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) The funds earmarked under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for the Mid-Day Meal Scheme for Odisha for the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as under:

Sl. No.	Years	Allocation of Central Funds under TSP (₹ in lakh)
1.	2015-16	11863.94
2.	2016-17	13050.96
3.	2017-18	12519.53

(b) and (c) State Government of Odisha has informed that the released funds have been fully utilized for the purpose it was allocated. The State Government has further informed that the allocation from Centre and State is made category-wise including Tribal Sub-Plan.

#### **Unemployed engineers**

1186. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that more than 60 per cent of the eight lakh engineers graduating from technical institutions across the country every year remain unemployed, according to the All India Council for Technical Education;

- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) However, as per the data collected by AICTE from 10,328 technical institutions, 6.96 lakh out of the 15.87 lakh students who passed out in 2015-16 were placed in jobs through the campus placements. This does not include the students who got jobs directly without going through campus placements, who are self-employed in start-ups and those who had taken to higher studies.

With a view to improving the quality of technical education and thereby enhancing the employability of engineering students, the following action plan has been approved by the AICTE:

1. **Planning:** Long-term Perspective Plans will be prepared for technical education at State level, so that quality issues being faced may be addressed in a focused and planned way in consultation with the concerned State Governments. This will be a guiding document while approving new institutions by AICTE.
2. **Selection:** The students for the technical courses shall be selected based on a standardized examination.
3. **Induction training:** Every student, on admission, shall be put through a mandatory Induction training to reinforce the fundamental concepts and the required language skills required for the technical education. The model curriculum and the periodicity of this induction training will be separately notified by the AICTE.
4. **Revision of curriculum:** Every affiliating Technical University shall constitute subject-wise Industry Consultation Committee (ICC) with the mandate of examining the existing curriculum and for making suitable changes in the curriculum every year. This process shall be completed in the month of December each year for the courses to be offered in the coming Academic year. Each institution, while applying for approval, shall certify completion of this process, which will be mandatory.

5. **Mandatory internships:** Every student in technical institution shall do three internships each spanning 4 to 8 weeks before completion of the under-graduation. The responsibility will be on the institution for helping the students in finding suitable industry or organisation for the internship.
6. **Industry readiness:** All students passing out of the undergraduate courses shall be imparted technical and soft skills required for working in the industry encompassing - managerial skills, entrepreneurial skills, leadership skills, communication skills, team-working skills and technical skills.
7. **Promoting innovation/start-ups:** There shall be efforts at every level for promoting innovation and creativity in the students. The innovation drives like Hackathon shall be promoted, so that innovative ideas would emerge that can be incubated in the start-up centres.
8. **Exam reforms:** The final exams being conducted by the institutions shall test the understanding of the concepts and the skill —rather than the subject knowledge. A model exam format would be prepared and shared with the institutions and the technical universities for suitable adoption. This aspect would be reviewed at the time of approval.
9. **Training of teachers:** Every teacher in each of the technical education disciplines shall mandatorily undergo an annual refresher course delivered through SWAYAM portal, encapsulating all the major advances in the field of their study. Online courses would also be prepared and delivered through the SWAYAM platform for improving the pedagogical techniques of the teachers. The participation in the courses by atleast 50% of the faculty would be a mandatory condition for approval of the institution. Similarly, there should be leadership training to the heads of the institutions once in 2 years. These trainings would also be hosted through the SWAYAM platform.
10. **Mandatory accreditation:** At least half of all the programmes in the technical institutions shall be accredited through the NBA before 2022. Unless there is credible progress each year, the approval of the institutions can be refused. In order to assist the institutions in meeting the mandatory requirements for applying for accreditation, a separate mechanism will be put in place.

Further, AICTE is implementing schemes namely National Employment Enhancement Mission (NEEM) and Employability Enhancement Training Program (EETP) to enhance the employability of the students. In addition, AICTE has also partnered with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India, Internshala, NETiit and LinkedIn to provide internship opportunities and industry exposure to students for aligning their technical knowhow with industry requirements.

### **Three language formula in Kendriya Vidyalayas**

1187. SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the three language formula is being implemented in Kendriya Vidyalayas; and
- (b) which are the current languages from the eighth schedule of the Constitution which are taught in KVs under the three language formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes, Sir. Three language formula is being implemented in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). Hindi, English and Sanskrit are taught mandatorily to the students of Classes VI to VIII in all the KVs.

- (b) Hindi and Sanskrit are taught mandatorily to the students of classes VI to VIII in all the KVs in accordance with the three language formula. Moreover, as per Article 112 of the Education Code for KVs, all the students have the option to study a Regional language as an Additional language from class VI onwards, provided there is a demand and sufficient number of students are available. Accordingly, in addition to Hindi and Sanskrit, following Regional languages (as mentioned in the eighth schedule of the Indian Constitution) are being taught in different KVs of the country - Gujarati, Kannada, Odiya, Punjabi, Tamil, Malayalam, Urdu, Assamese and Bengali.

### **Shortage of teachers**

1188. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is an acute shortage of teachers in educational institutes in the country;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that there is not any centre of excellence in teacher education in the country and there is also very poor coverage of in-service training for teachers; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to improve this situation?

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 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.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been enacted for universalization of elementary education *i.e.* for classes I to VIII across the country. The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level, the PTR should be 30:1 and at the upper primary level it should be 35:1. As per the Unified District Information System For Education (UDISE) 2015-16, the PTR at national level for primary schools is 23:1 and upper primary schools is 17:1, which is better than the norm laid down in the RTE Act, 2009. As per RMSA norms, PTR at secondary level should be 30:1. As per UDISE 2015-16, the PTR at Secondary Level is 27:1.

Section 23(1) of RTE Act stipulates that any person possessing such minimum qualifications, as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by notification, shall be eligible for appointment as a teacher. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as academic authority for recruitment of teachers. Additionally, NCTE, mandated for providing quality teacher education to the prospective teachers, has set norms and standards for infrastructure, instructional facilities and qualification and experience of faculty for the teacher education institutions in which teachers are educated. For this purpose, NCTE has revised its Recognition, Norms and Procedure, Regulations 2014.

Teacher education programmes are undertaken by both Government and non-government institutions after seeking recognition from the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) in accordance with the norms and standards laid under the NCTE Act and its Regulations. The NCTE conducts inspections of recognized teacher education institutions under Section 13 of the NCTE Act to monitor their quality.

The Central Government, through Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supports the State Governments and UT

Administrations on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including *inter alia*; regular in-service teachers' training, induction training for newly recruited teachers, training on ICT Component, Inclusive Education, Gender Sensitization and Adolescent Education. Under both SSA and RMSA, the focus is to give subject specific, need based and relevant in service teacher training to both elementary and secondary teachers for their professional development. The trainings are provided through the institutional structure of State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) at State level, District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) at District level, Block Resource Centers / Cluster Resource Centers at Block / Cluster level.

Further, Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period for training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. As per above amendment, all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided, and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through ODL(Open Distance Learning) mode. The online D.El.Ed. course has been started from 3rd October, 2017.

The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers and to implement norms of the RTE Act 2009 with the States and UTs at various forums. Advisories to implement the norms of the RTE Act have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

#### **Protests and violences in Central Universities**

†1189. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a number of incidents of protests and violences have taken place in various Central Universities in recent times;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the anti-national elements have been found behind such incidents;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) whether these incidents have also taken place at Banaras Hindu University recently?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The Central Universities maintain high level of discipline and good atmosphere for teaching and learning. The Central Universities being the autonomous bodies established under the respective Acts of Parliament are competent to take decisions and action alongwith local authorities, to deal with any such incidents. However, the details of such incidents of protests and violence in Central Universities are not maintained centrally. As regards incidents of protests in Banaras Hindu University, some incidents are reported to have taken place on 21.9.2017, 10.11.2017 and 20.12.2017 which were controlled immediately by the Proctorial Board of the University with the support of local administration. The role of any anti-national elements in such incidents has not come to the notice of this Ministry.

#### **Reservation for EWS students**

1190. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has conducted any detailed study for implementation of 25 per cent reservation for EWS students in private schools and if so, the difficulties therein; and

(b) whether any steps have been taken to improve the disbursement procedure to be adopted by concerned Governments to quickly reimburse to private schools?

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 under Section 12(1)(c) 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. Section 12(2) further mandates that such schools shall be reimbursed expenditure incurred by them as per the prescribed norms. No study of implementation of 25 per cent reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) students in private schools has been conducted. However, all issues pertaining to effective implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 are discussed during review meetings, workshops and Project Approval Board meetings of SSA.

In order to assist the States/UTs towards reimbursement of costs incurred with respect to admissions under Section 12(1)(c) of the Act, the SSA Framework has been amended with effect from 1st April, 2014. The reimbursement is based on per child cost

norms notified by the State/UT concerned for classes I to VIII. For reimbursement claims, private unaided schools complying with Section 12(1)(c) submit their claim of reimbursement to respective State Governments/UTs through their district offices. The concerned State Government/UT reimburses the expenditure incurred and brings the proposal to the Central Government for reimbursement of funds against the expenditure incurred as per the applicable SSA norms. The fund approved for reimbursement to the States/UTs is a part of the overall allocations under SSA for a given year.

### **Irregularities in MDMS**

1191. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of irregularities reported in Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether 100 crore under MDMS has been siphoned off to a private builder in Jharkhand;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether Government has inquired into the alleged scam and fixed responsibilities in this regard;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the details of persons involved therein; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) A total number of 13 complaints about irregularities in implementation of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) across the country from 01.01.2017 to 26.12.2017 have been reported to the Central Government. The State and UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (f) State Government of Jharkhand has reported that there is no siphoning off of money under MDMS. State Bank of India (SBI) Hatia had wrongly transacted the amount into the account of a private builder. The mistake has been accepted by the Bank and consequently they have suspended 07 of Bank officials. The Bank has also registered an FIR with the CBI. Subsequently, the Bank restored the principal amount along with interest on it into the State MDM account. It has been further

reported by the State Government of Jharkhand that the School Education and Literacy Department of the State Government through a Committee enquired into the case and found the mistake of SBI Hatia Branch in the matter.

**Statement**

*State and UT-wise details of complaints on irregularities reported in Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) from 01.01.2017 to 26.12.2017*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of complaints
1.	Bihar	3
2.	Delhi	1
3.	Jharkhand	1
4.	Kerala	1
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1
6.	Odisha	1
7.	Uttar Pradesh	4
8.	West Bengal	1
TOTAL		13

**Research work in universities**

1192. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment of research work done in the Central Universities, so far;

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

(c) how far the existing policy has helped in accelerating research work in Central Universities in comparison with global standards;

(d) whether Government contemplates any revision in the existing policy framework; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The assessment of research work in the Central Universities is regularly monitored by the UGC and the Ministry. For improving the quality of research, University Grants Commission (UGC) has laid out a number of schemes, award, fellowships, chairs and programmes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions of higher education as well as faculty members working therein to undertake quality research in almost all areas of knowledge across disciplines. These schemes include:

- (i) Special Assistance Programme (SAP);
- (ii) Basic Scientific Research (BSR);
- (iii) Universities & Colleges with Potential for Excellence (UPE/CPE);
- (iv) Research Scientists;
- (v) Digital repository of research and teaching material;
- (vi) Minor and Major Research Projects (MRP);
- (vii) Research Fellowships;
- (viii) Scholarships and fellowships in engineering and technology;
- (ix) Research awards;
- (x) Research workshops, seminars and conferences; and
- (xi) Emeritus fellowship

For promoting research in the fields, of science and technology, Department of Science and Technology implements several schemes. This Ministry is implementing two initiatives: Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) and Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) for promoting socially relevant research.

#### **Admissions under RTE**

1193. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the States have notified admissions for children from Economically Weaker and Disadvantaged Sections as mandated by the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in their respective State rules;

- (b) if not, the details of the States and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the number of children studying in schools under Section 12(1)(c) of the Act during the last three years, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of new admissions thereunder during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) 29 States have issued notifications regarding admission for children from economically weaker and disadvantaged sections as mandated by the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Goa, Manipur, Mizoram, Sikkim and Telangana have not issued notifications in this regard. There are no private unaided schools in Lakshadweep Islands whereas, RTE Act, 2009 is not applicable in respect of Jammu and Kashmir. The remaining states have been asked to notify their RTE Rules in this regard.

(c) State-wise details of children studying in schools under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Details of new admissions made under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act are not maintained Centrally.

#### *Statement*

*State-wise details of children studying in private unaided schools under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 during the 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
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

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
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	Notification not issued		
23.	Meghalaya	Notification not issued		
24.	Mizoram	Notification not issued		
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	Notification not issued		
31.	Tamil Nadu	131566	197369	287068
32.	Telangana	Notification not issued		
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

**Fee reimbursement**

1194. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of claims submitted by States in their AWP&B for reimbursement of costs incurred with respect to admissions under Section 12(1)(c) during the last three years, State-wise;
- (b) whether States have reimbursed the costs incurred to schools for implementation of that Section;
- (c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor, State-wise and year-wise;
- (d) whether there are any proposals pending for fee reimbursement as stipulated under the Section with the Government; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

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. Section 12(2) further mandates that such schools shall be reimbursed expenditure incurred by them as per the prescribed norms.

SSA norms provide that States/UTs will reimburse to the private unaided schools for admission under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 according to the per child cost notified by each State/UT. Thereafter, the expenditure incurred by the State/UT is supported under SSA for Classes I to VIII subject to 20% of the overall SSA budget approved for the respectively State/UT.

13 States submitted claims in their Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B), 2015-16 and 2016-17 for children admitted under Section 12(1)(c) during academic session 2014-15 and 2015-16 respectively. In the AWP&B, 2017-18, 15 States have submitted claims for children admitted under Section 12(1)(c) during academic session 2016-17. The claims were approved for 7 States during 2015-16, 10 States during 2016-17 and 6 States during 2017-18 as per SSA norms. States-wise details along with reasons are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) and (e) There are no pending proposals for fee reimbursement as stipulated under Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 with the Central Government.

**Statement**  
*Details of proposals received from State Governments and approvals against reimbursement to Private Schools for  
the last three years under SSA*

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		Remarks	(₹ in lakh)
		Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	112.75	0.0	Proposal was not approved for 2016-17, as State has not notified per child cost for reimbursement.	
2.	Bihar	2559.714	0.0	4250.69	0.0	6057.07	0.0	State has neither notified per child cost nor reimbursed the amount to private schools.	
3.	Chhattisgarh	3358.840	3064.690	3500	3133.28	3500	0.0	For 2014-15 & 2015-16, proposal was approved as per SSA norms. For 2016-17, proposal has been approved in principal, subject to reimbursement to private schools and submission of relevant documents.	
4.	Delhi	5139.510	0.0	14545.78	3481.95	7351.31	0.0	For 2014-15, per child cost was not notified and private schools were not reimbursed. For 2015-	

									16, proposal was approved as per SSA norms. For 2016-17, the proposal has been approved in principal subject to submission of relevant documents.
5.	Gujarat	1303.300	1303.300	5406.18	5406.18	11374.35	0.0		For 2016-17, proposal has been approved in principal, subject to reimbursement to private schools and submission of relevant documents.
6.	Jharkhand	672.930	0.0	1500.98	0.0	1000.00	1 0.0		For 2014-15 & 2015-16, private schools were not reimbursed. For 2016-17, proposal has been approved in principal, subject to reimbursement to private schools and submission of relevant documents.
7.	Karnataka	16023.771	12355.156	22636.0	16549.75	37900.00	18216.75		Proposals have been approved as per SSA norms.
8.	Madhya Pradesh	24333.400	0.0	50121.64	9707.77	14919.64	14919.64		Proposal for 2014-15 was approved in 2015-16. However, proposal for 2015-16 was not approved, as State has not reimbursed to private schools.
9.	Maharashtra	13811.270	0.0	24313.08	2469.99	42269.32	1400.00		Proposal for 2014-15 was not approved as State has not reimbursed to private schools. For 2015-16 & 2016-17, proposal has been approved as per SSA norms.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Odisha	953.940	15.115	88.34	88.34	35.11	35.11	Proposals have been approved as per SSA norms.
11.	Rajasthan	18925.00	4171.210	13895.84	8292.5	26762.03	12453.41	Proposals have been approved as per SSA norms.
12.	Tamil Nadu	7157.21	0.0	39936.56	18.62	12493.54	0.0	For 2014-15, proposal was not approved as State did not notify per child cost. For 2015-16, proposal has been approved as per SSA norms. For 2016-17, proposal was not approved as State has not reimbursed to private schools.
13.	Tripura	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	406.48	0.0	Proposal for 2016-17 was not approved as State has not started admissions in private schools.
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5.26	5.262	121.5	121.5	1166.29	0.0	Proposal for 2016-17 was not approved as State has not reimbursed to private schools.
15.	Uttarakhand	4204.680	4150.838	4958.19	0.0	13147.57	3950.42	Proposals have been approved for 2014-15 & 2016-17 as per PAB norms. Proposal for 2015-16 was approved in principle subject to submission of relevant documents by State.
TOTAL		98448.825	25065.571	185274.78	49269.88	178495.46	50975.33	

Source: AWP&amp;B Minutes, SSA

**Teaching faculties recruited in JNU**

1195. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of teaching faculties recruited in JNU between January, 2016 to October, 2017, department and categorywise;
- (b) the criteria and process of selecting the appointed candidates; and
- (c) whether area/subject expertise was considered a criteria or the candidates were appointed on inter-disciplinary subject base?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Jawaharlal Nehru University has furnished the details of teaching faculties recruited in the University during the given period as follows:

Sl. No.	Department	Professor				Associate Professor				Assistant Professor					Total
		UR	SC	ST	PH	UR	SC	ST	PH	UR	SC	ST	PH	OBC	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1.	School of Social Sciences	02		-	01	04	02	-	-	02	02	01	01	02	17
2.	School of International Studies	-		-	-	01	-	-	-	01	01	01	-	-	04
3.	School of Language, Literature & Culture Studies	02		-	01	01	-	01	-	03	02	01	01	01	13
4.	School of Bio-technology	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	01
5.	School of Computer & Systems Sciences	01		-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	03
6.	School of Environmental Sciences	-		-	-	-	-	01	-	01	-	01	-	-	03
7.	School of Life Sciences	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
8.	Special Centre for Sanskrit Studies	01	01	-	-	01	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	04
9.	Centre for the Study of Law & Governance	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
10.	Special Centre for Molecular Medicine	-	-	-	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
Total		06	03	-	02	09	02	03	-	08	05	04	03	04	49

(b) and (c) The candidates are shortlisted on the basis of essential qualifications, specializations & desirable qualifications advertised and screening criteria fixed by the concerned School/Centre. The candidates are selected/recommended by the Selection Committees on the basis of (i) Academic Background, (ii) Research Performance based on API score and quality of publications, (iii) Assessment of Domain Knowledge & Teaching Skills, and (iv) Interview Performance. These parameters have been prescribed under UGC Regulations, 2010.

#### **Teaching posts in Nagaland University**

1196. SHRI D.P. TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of teaching posts in Nagaland University, department-wise;
- (b) the number of teaching vacancies in the University as on date, departmentwise;
- (c) the details of permanent teaching faculties appointed in the University since 2010;
- (d) whether there has been regular advertisement for filling the vacancies; and
- (e) 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) and (b) The details of teaching posts and vacancies, Department wise in Nagaland University are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Nagaland University has informed that a total of 92 regular teachers have been appointed since 2010.

(d) and (e) Nagaland University has informed that all vacant teaching posts have been advertised on 14.09.2017.

**Statement**

*Department wise details of teaching posts and vacancies in Nagaland University*

Sl. No.	Department	Total sanctioned strength	Vacant Posts			Total (Vacant posts)
			Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	English	8	0	1	0	1
2.	Education	11	0	1	0	1
3.	Commerce	9	2	0	0	2
4.	Geology	9	0	2	0	2
5.	History & Archaeology	11	2	0	0	2
6.	Linguistics	3	0	1	0	1
7.	Tenyidie	6	1	1	1	3
8.	Soil & Water Conservation	4	1	0	0	1
9.	LPM	6	0	0	0	0
10.	Rural Development	5	1	0	1	2
11.	Agri. Extension	6	0	2	0	2
12.	Plant Pathology	8	1	1	1	3
13.	Agronomy	8	1	0	1	2
14.	Entomology	8	1	1	0	2
15.	Genetics & Plant Breeding	8	1	1	0	2
16.	Agri. Chemistry & Soil Science	7	1	0	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Agricultural Engineering	4	0	2	0	2
18.	Agricultural Economics	5	0	1	0	1
19.	Horticulture	9	1	0	1	2
20.	Political Science	8	1	1	0	2
21.	Economics	7	1	0	0	1
22.	Sociology	8	2	1	0	3
23.	Geography	8	1	0	0	1
24.	Botany	8	0	0	0	0
25.	Chemistry	8	1	0	0	1
26.	Zoology	7	0	0	0	0
27.	Mass Communication	2	0	0	0	0
28.	Tribal Research Centre	1	0	0	0	0
29.	Bio-Diversity	1	0	0	0	0
30.	Bio-Technology	4	1	0	0	1
31.	Information Technology	6	1	0	1	2
32.	Agri. Engineering Technology	4	1	0	0	1
33.	Computer Science	4	1	0	0	1
34.	Elect & Communication Engineering	4	1	0	0	1
35.	Management	4	1	0	0	1
36.	Anthropology	3	1	0	0	1
37.	Psychology	3	1	0	0	
38.	Physics	3	1	0	0	1
39.	Mathematics	3	1	0	0	1
40.	Teacher Education	3	1	0	0	1
41.	Hindi	4	1	1	0	2
42.	Forest Science	5	1	1	2	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43.	Environmental Science	5	1	1	0	2
44.	Naga Tribal Language Studies	3	0	0	0	0
45.	South East Asian Studies	2	0	0	2	2
TOTAL		253	33	19	10	62

### Research options in the stream of colleges/universities

1197. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the colleges and universities are struggling to appoint teachers and to bring in more research options in the streams; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including of any study/assessment done during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. There have been vacancies of faculty in various Universities, which are to be filled by the Universities. The UGC has been emphasising the need fill them up on priority. In case of the Central Universities managed by this Ministry, the instances of faculty shortage are addressed by taking *ad-hoc* faculty, guest faculty and re-employment of retired faculty.

The progress in this regard is monitored through periodical reviews at the UGC level. For incentivising the research, UGC has laid out several schemes, awards, fellowships, chairs and programmes under which financial assistance is provided to institutions of higher education as well as faculty members working therein to undertake quality research in almost all areas of knowledge across disciplines. Besides, in order to maintain the quality in Research, UGC, notified the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Awards of M.Phil/Ph.d. Degree) Regulation, 2016, had been notified in Gazette of India on 5th July, 2016.

In case of the science and technology, the initiatives like Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) and Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) have been launched to improve funding for research.

**Expenditure on education**

1198. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has spent 16 per cent less than the original allocated amount of ₹ 82,771 crore on education during 2014-15; 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 details of total budget allocation and expenditure incurred on education during the year 2014-15 is as under:

	(In crore)		
Ministry of Human Resource Development	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actuals
Department of School Education & Literacy	55115.10	46805.00	45722.41
Department of Higher Education	27656.00	23700.00	23169.17
TOTAL	82771.10	70505.00	68891.58

**Intake in courses in colleges and universities**

1199. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the intake of any course in colleges is restricted by regulation of the concerned universities and the same is not applicable to university run courses and whether this is not an anomaly;

(b) whether deemed universities indiscriminately introduce new courses and increase the intake strength; and

(c) what mechanism is in force to oversee such actions, in order to maintain the quality of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Universities are Autonomous Bodies established under an Act of Legislature -Centre/State, and are competent to decide on

the intake in various courses keeping in view the availability of physical infrastructure, faculty positions, financial resources etc. In case of professional courses, however, intake is determined by the Statutory Council(s) concerned.

(b) As per the Clause 12.02 of the University Grants Commission (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016 any Deemed-to-be-University, with due accreditation by National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC)/National Board of Accreditation (NBA), can start new Course/Programme/Department/ School/ Centre in its existing campus/off-campus in areas and disciplines that form a part of its existing academic framework, after the approval of the respective authorities of the Deemed to be University and the concerned Statutory Council(s), wherever required, and after creating all the necessary infrastructure and other facilities as per the norms of concerned statutory council(s). They have to also intimate the University Grants Commission (UGC) about starting of a new course/ programme/ department/ school/ centre in its existing campus/off-campus within one month of the grant of approval by the competent authorities of the Deemed to be University and concerned Statutory Council(s).

In all other cases, prior approval of UGC shall be required to start/establish a new course/programme/Department /school/centre.

(c) In order to ascertain the fulfillment of conditions of UGC Regulations and to maintain the standard of higher education, UGC conducts a periodic review of every Institution Deemed-to-be-University after every five years with the help of Expert Visiting Committees. For the courses in field of Engineering & Technology and Management, AICTE constitutes a separate Expert Committee to visit the Deemed to be Universities alongwith the UGC Expert Committee. These Committees inspect the infrastructure and faculty available for the courses being offered and report whether these facilities are in accordance with the norms of UGC and AICTE. In case any deficiency is found by the UGC/AICTE Committee, UGC asks the University concerned for rectification of the deficiency.

### **Making institutes world class**

†1200. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is seriously considering to make institutes of higher education world class;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, whether Government proposes to take any steps in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued / notified enabling regulatory architecture in the form of UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) 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 named as 'Institutions of Eminence (IoEs)'. Applications were invited by UGC from the eligible Public & Private Institutions/ Sponsoring Organisations for becoming ToEs', for which the last date was 12.12.2017.

These IoEs will have freedom to choose their own path to become world class institutions for which greater autonomy like to admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes; to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 in the world ranking Institutions without permission of UGC; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc. shall be provided. It is expected that IoEs will come up in top 500 of the world ranking in ten years time and in top 100 eventually overtime.

#### **Appointments in Delhi University**

1201. SHRI MOTILAL VORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Commerce, University of Delhi has appointed teachers on *ad-hoc* basis in the beginning of current academic session;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that some new teachers have been appointed by the Department in addition to the existing teachers and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether, out of the new appointees, all of them are students of present Head of Department of Commerce and if so, whether it does not amount to favouritism; and
- (d) if so, what action Government is proposing to take against the responsible person?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) University of Delhi (DU) has informed that the Department of Commerce, DU has appointed 16 *Ad-hoc* Assistant Professors in the beginning of current academic session (2017-18) as per University rules. In addition, three new *Ad-hoc* teachers were appointed against the three *ad-hoc* positions which became vacant out of sixteen *ad-hoc* sanctioned posts. Out of three new appointees, two of them are the research scholars of the present Head, Department of Commerce. The appointment does not amount to favouritism as the appointments were made by the duly approved selection committee and the due process has been followed in the appointments. The appointments were made on the basis of candidates being meritorious, having teaching experience, giving good performance in the interview and possessing ability to teach the required PG courses.

#### **Innovation programmes**

1202. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of innovation programmes being undertaken in the universities, Central as well as State, across the country;
- (b) the details of students who are involved in the innovation programmes; and
- (c) the details of funds spent in these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Improvement in the quality, research and innovation in educational institutions is an on-going endeavour and the Central Government has been making a constant effort in this direction.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) *inter alia* provides support to State Governments for enhancing research quality, incubation centers, innovation hubs, etc. Till date, an amount of ₹ 12.03 crore has been released to 3 States namely Maharashtra, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu.

Further, the Smart India Hackathon and Smart India Hardware Hackathon have been launched to improve the innovative abilities of the students in the Higher Education Institutions. The Smart India Hackathon has received huge response when it was launched in 2017 and this would be continued as annual event. The projects for promoting research and innovation like the IMPRINT and Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana

(UAY) have brought focused attention of the scientific community on the need for promoting innovation. The Start up India initiative of the Government has also put in place a mechanism for identifying and incubating the innovative ideas.

The Government is also promoting research parks (RPs) and technology business incubators (TBIs) which would nurture and promote the innovative ideas till they become commercial ventures. To complement the renewed focus of the Government on developing indigenous Research and Development capabilities, boosting manufacturing and creating a successful startup culture in the country, five new Research Parks at IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, and IISc Bangalore at a total cost of ₹75.00 crore each have been approved by the Government. Approval has also been accorded for continued financial support for two already approved Research Parks at IIT Bombay and IIT Kharagpur at a cost of ₹100 crore each. The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar at a total cost of ₹90 crore is being funded by the Department of Science & Technology. In addition to this, the Research Park at IIT Madras is fully functional.

The details of students involved in the various innovation programmes are not maintained centrally.

#### **Girls' hostels in Assam**

1203. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal from Assam Government for setting up of girls hostels in economically backward blocks of the State;
- (b) if so, the details including its present status and by when these proposals are likely to be approved; and
- (e) the status of such proposals received from other States during the last three years, State-wise and proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Girls' Hostel component of the centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides for financial assistance to State/UT Governments for setting up of one Girls' Hostel in each Educationally Backward Block (EBB) for girls students studying in secondary and higher secondary schools. Girls' hostels have already been approved in all the 81 EBBs in the State of Assam. The scheme does not provide for setting-up

of Girls' hostels in economically backward blocks.

(c) Details of State/UT-wise status of proposals received during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*). The proposals are appraised and approved in consultation with the states as per norms of the scheme which provide for one girls hostel per EBB, and progress in respect of earlier approvals.

**Statement**

*Statewise details of the number of girls hostels proposed and approved during the last 3 years in educationally backward blocks*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-2015		2015-2016		2016-2017	
		Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved	Proposed	Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	234	0	0	0	184	58
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	0	15	15	20	10
4.	Assam	0	0	1	1	40	0
5.	Bihar	217	0	217	0	215	93
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	74	0	28	0	570	0
8.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	1	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	85	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	18	18	0	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0	0	0	0	0
15.	Jharkhand	11	0	41	0	31	31
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	88	0	97	0	29	68*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	1	0	1	0	1	1
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	171	0	0	0	28	0
21.	Maharashtra	43	0	0	0	43	36
22.	Manipur	6	0	0	0	15	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0
24.	Mizoram	1	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Odisha	21	0	43	0	43	43
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	22	0
29.	Rajasthan	37	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	1	0	2	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Telangana	0	0	125	40	105	23
33.	Tripura	3	3	1	1	1	0
34.	Uttarakhand	3	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	171	0	171	50	87	87
36.	West Bengal	0	0	25	0	25	0

\* Indicates girls hostels approved against surrender of earlier approvals by the State Government

#### **Accreditation of colleges**

1204. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) how many universities, deemed universities, and colleges are accredited by the NAAC (National Assessment and Accreditation Council) in Kerala; and

(b) how many colleges have got 'A' Grade NAAC accreditation in the state and the names of such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has informed that in the State of Kerala, 6 State Universities, 1 Central University, 1 Deemed University and 247 Colleges have been accredited by NAAC till 27.11.2017. Out of 247 colleges, 215 have received valid accreditation. Out of these, 113 Colleges have got 'A' Grade in the State of Kerala.

The details of such colleges are available at [http://www.naac.gov.in/docs/Institutions\\_Accredited\\_NAAC\\_accreditation\\_period\\_valid\\_27\\_11\\_2017.pdf](http://www.naac.gov.in/docs/Institutions_Accredited_NAAC_accreditation_period_valid_27_11_2017.pdf)

#### **Girl students utilizing NSIGSE**

1205. SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether SC/ST girl students have utilized the National Schemes of Incentives to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE) in a big way;

(b) how much funds have been distributed under this scheme during the last three years;

(c) how many girls were benefited;

(d) whether many girls in Kerala were not benefited due to tough conditions; and

(e) whether Government would raise the amount of one time scholarship sanctioned to 9th standard students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. As per the norms of National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for / Secondary Education (NSIGSE) scheme, an amount of ₹93.82 crore for 312736 girls in 2014-15; ₹ 153.23 crore for 510764 girls in 2015-16 and ₹44.27 crore for 147577 girls in 2016-17 respectively has been sanctioned as incentive for girls mainly belonging to SC/ ST communities, on enrolment in class IX of Government, Government-aided and Local Body schools in all States and UTs of the country including Kerala State.

(e) No Sir.

**Literacy rate**

1206. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR SWAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that India's literacy rate is well below the world average and India currently has the largest illiterate population;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what action Government has taken to eliminate illiteracy from the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the "Accountability in Education: Global Education Monitoring Report 2017/8" published by UNESCO, around 26.56 crore adult illiterates are reported in India out of the total 75 crore world adult illiterates. The country's low literacy rate is due to huge accumulated backlog of non-literates besides poverty, gender and social category inequalities, etc.

(c) In order to improve literacy rate, Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development is being implemented in rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups. In addition, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also being implemented in conjunction with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group.

**Aadhaar Card for Mid Day Meals**

1207. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made Aadhaar number mandatory to avail mid day meals in schools and if so, the reasons therefor;
- (b) whether Government has data of children availing mid day meals who have Aadhaar Cards and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) the data of children availing mid day meals who do not have Aadhaar Card yet; and

(d) the manner in which Government is planning to ensure that mid day meals are served in schools to children without forcing them for Aadhaar enrolment and excluding them for not having Aadhaar number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Mid-Day Meal scheme (MDMS) is covered under the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016. A notification has been published in the Gazette of India (Extraordinary) dated 28th February, 2017 which came into effect in all States and Union Territories except in the States of Assam, Meghalaya and the State of Jammu and Kashmir. As per the notification, the beneficiaries are required to furnish proof of possession of Aadhaar number or undergo Aadhaar authentication and if not enrolled for Aadhaar, shall have to apply for Aadhaar enrolment by 31st December, 2017 provided that till the time Aadhaar is assigned to the individual, he/she shall be entitled for benefit subject to the production of the following identification documents, namely:

- i. If he or she has enrolled, his or her Aadhaar Enrolment Id slip; or
- ii. A copy of his or her application made for Aadhaar Enrolment and an undertaking by the parent or legal guardian that the child is not availing benefit from any other school and any one of the documents mentioned in the notification.

The use of Aadhaar as identity document in MDMS simplifies the Government delivery processes, brings in transparency and efficiency, and enables beneficiaries to get their entitlements directly to them in a convenient and seamless manner and Aadhaar obviates the need for producing multiple documents to prove one's identity.

(b) to (d) The State and UT-wise details of children with Aadhaar Card and without Aadhaar Card, availing mid day meals are given in the Statement (*See* below). The States and UTs are providing Aadhaar Cards to the children without Aadhaar Cards. As per information received from States and UTs, no child has been denied mid-day-meals due to lack of Aadhaar card in any States and UTs.

***Statement***

*State and UT-wise details of children with Aadhaar Card and without Aadhaar Card, availing mid day meals*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Elementary Level (Classes 1st -8th) 6 to 14 Years		
		Enrolled children	Students with Aadhaar	Students Without Aadhaar
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2967886	2967886	0
2.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	42054	42020	34
3.	Chandigarh	98129	98029	100
4.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	33410	33136	274
5.	Haryana	1846912	1823538	23374
6.	Gujarat	5937058	5845876	91182
7.	Daman and Diu	18377	18038	339
8.	Chhattisgarh	3169598	3089764	79834
9.	Puducherry	56899	54623	2276
10.	Punjab	2166562	2069324	97238
11.	Telangana	1926498	1825447	101051
12.	Tripura	465525	440726	24799
13.	Kerala	2676969	2474011	202958
14.	Goa	161217	148321	12896
15.	Jharkhand	4658404	4268817	389587
16.	Karnataka	4706047	4261528	444519
17.	Lakshadweep	6884	6225	659
18.	Delhi	1625685	1417308	208377
19.	Uttarakhand	751180	643454	107726
20.	Odisha	5097681	4238225	859456

1	2	3	4	5
21.	Maharashtra	10161197	8255470	1905727
22.	Himachal Pradesh	1425780	1135274	290506
23.	Tamil Nadu	5381319	4197892	1183427
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	196267	146232	50035
25.	Bihar	19243529	14240211	5003318
26.	Rajasthan	6232415	4425015	1807400
27.	Sikkim	65280	46100	19180
28.	West Bengal	11922163	8396780	3525383
29.	Madhya Pradesh	8291637	5506300	2785337
30.	Uttar Pradesh	17851084	9335390	8515694
31.	Mizoram	144950	62651	82299
32.	Nagaland	159449	24203	135246
33.	Manipur	191062	13909	177153
TOTAL		119679107	91551723	28127384

### Implementation of AEP

1208. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) number of Government and private schools implementing the Adolescent Education Programme (AEP), State-wise;

(b) whether programme includes modules on Comprehensive Sexuality Education and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether India has affirmed the sexual and reproductive rights of adolescents at United Nations International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and if so, whether it is obliged to provide free and compulsory comprehensive sexuality education to adolescents;

(d) whether twelve State Governments have banned AEP and if so, the details thereof; and

- (e) the steps to uphold its commitments under ICPD agenda?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) All the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) and the Kendriya Vidyalaya (KVs) (secondary level) are implementing the Adolescence Education Programme (AEP). Besides, 33 / States/Union Territories are implementing Adolescence Education as an integral component of the National Population Education Project (NPEP) at secondary stage in their schools.

(b) and (c) Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) mainly focuses on education about three major concerns: (I) Process of Growing up during adolescence, (ii) HIV and AIDS and (iii) Substance (Drug) Abuse. AEP has been introduced in the schools with the aim to empower young people with accurate, age appropriate and culturally relevant information, promote healthy attitudes and develop skills to enable them to respond to real life situations in positive and responsible ways.

(d) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), the implementing agency for NPEP, has reported that 33 States/Union Territories (except Jharkhand, Lakshadweep and Meghalaya) are implementing the Adolescence Education Programme as an integral component of the NPEP.

(e) The Government is implementing through the NCERT the NPEP, of which the Adolescence Education is an integral part, in 33 States/Union Territories. In addition, Adolescence Education Programme is implemented in all the JNVs and KVs.

#### **Qualification of Vice Chancellors**

†1209. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that vice chancellors appointed in all Central Universities belong to a particular organisation if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) the details of qualifications and backgrounds of vice chancellors appointed in Central Universities after 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No Sir, The appointment of Vice Chancellors in Central Universities is made by President of India in his capacity as the Visitor of concerned University on the basis of the recommendations of Search-cum-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Selection Committee as per the procedure prescribed in the relevant Act and Statutes of the respective University. The Search-cum-Selection Committee comprises nominees of Executive Council/Board of Management/Court of the concerned Central University as well as Visitor's nominees.

(b) The qualification for the post of Vice Chancellor is prescribed in Clause 7.3.0 of "UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other / Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" as amended from time to time. These Regulations provide that persons of the highest level of competence, integrity, morals and institutional commitment are to be appointed as Vice-Chancellors. The Vice-Chancellor to be appointed should be a distinguished academic, with a minimum of 10 years experience as Professor in a University system or 10 years experience in an equivalent position in a reputed research and/or academic administrative organization. All the Vice Chancellors appointed in Central Universities since 2014, fulfill the eligibility criteria for the post of Vice Chancellor.

#### **Scholarships to girls**

1210. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken initiatives to promote enrolment of girls in higher educational and technical institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of girls issued scholarships under Single Girl Child, Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Fellowship for Research, Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women and PRAGATI scheme for Girl Child during the last two years in the country, scheme-wise, particularly Punjab; and

(d) whether any study has been made to analyse the impact of these schemes to improve the enrolment of girls and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) With a view to promote enrolment of girls in higher educational and technical institutions, Government has taken several initiatives through the University Grant Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE). These initiatives include (i) construction of women's

hostels, (ii) Post Graduate Indira Gandhi scholarship for Single Girl Child, (iii) Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child fellowship for Research in Social Science, (iv) Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women and (v) PRAGATI Scheme for girls (vi) establishment of women's study centres in Universities and Colleges, (vii) capacity building for women managers in Higher Education etc.

(c) Scheme-wise total number of girls provided scholarships under Post Graduate Indira Gandhi scholarship for Single Girl Child, Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Fellowship for Research in Social Science, Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women and PRAGATI scheme for Girl Child during the last two years is as follows:

Schemes	Year	
	2015-16	2016-17
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries
Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child	4617	10537
Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Scholarship for Research in Social Science	44	77
Post-Doctoral Fellowship for women	648	642
PRAGATI scheme for Girl Child	1401	3953

Scheme-wise number of girls provided scholarships in the State of Punjab during the last two years is as follows:

Schemes	Year	
	2015-16	2016-17
	Number of beneficiaries	Number of beneficiaries
Post Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child	54	45
Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Scholarship for Research in Social Science	0	1
Post-Doctoral Fellowship for women	3	11
PRAGATI scheme for Girl Child	1	0

(d) There had been a phenomenal growth in the number of women students enrolled in higher education, particularly during the last two decades. The women enrolment had risen to 48.11 percent in the academic year 2016-17.

#### **Facilities at JNVs**

1211. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for each student per day under meals/refreshment in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs); and

(b) the number of JNVs in the country having concrete made academic blocks and those having arrangement of safe drinking water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) has informed that the amount earmarked towards meals/refreshments for the students of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) located in other than hard & difficult areas is ₹ 46/- (approx.) per student per day while it is ₹ 54/- (approx.) per student per day in JNVs located at hard and difficult areas. In addition, an amount of ₹ 307/- per child per month is provided for meeting the expenditure on fuel for cooking, cleaning/ washing and wages for casual workers engaged in cooking.

(b) NVS has informed that, in 564 JNVs functioning from their permanent campuses, the academic blocks have been constructed in Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) structures. Other JNVs are functioning from temporary accommodation provided by the respective State Governments. Arrangement of safe drinking water is available in all the JNVs.

#### **Textbooks published by NCERT**

1212. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the schools under the Central Board of Secondary Education would compulsorily have textbooks published by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT);

(b) whether the Ministry is taking steps to ensure quality in the contents of NCERT books and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Ministry has updated the contents of NCERT books during the last three years and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any Member of Parliament has recommended to provide wholesale agency of NCERT in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education has not issued any advisory / directive to schools affiliated to it to compulsorily prescribe text book published by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT).

(b) NCERT publishes quality textbooks. NCERT develops all its textbooks by constituting subject-wise author teams consisting of subjects experts, scholars, school teachers and NCERT's faculty members. These teams held workshops and meetings and discuss every aspect of content to be included in the textbook in detail. These textbooks are also approved by the National Monitoring Committee set up by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

(c) NCERT has undertaken a review of all of its textbooks which were developed as a follow up of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005. The review broadly pertained to rectification of factual errors, if any, and updation of data.

(d) NCERT received two recommendations, one agency was found eligible for the state of Maharashtra and the second for the States of Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh. Accordingly, these agencies have been empanelled for distribution of books in the aforementioned States. NCERT decides on merit.

#### **Amount spent on Central Universities**

1213. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds spent by Government on each of the 43 Central Universities;

(b) whether future funding of Central Universities would be linked to their performance, as part of a plan to make these institutions more accountable;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the performance parameters fixed by Government for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) At present, there are 41 Central Universities under the purview of this Ministry. Out of 41 Central Universities, 40 Central Universities are funded through UGC. The details of funds released by UGC to 40 Central Universities, University-wise and year-wise, under Plan and Non-Plan during the XII Plan period, are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) to (d) There is no such proposal under consideration in this Ministry.

**Statement**

*State-wise details indicating University-wise and year-wise Grant Released under Plan to Central Universities during XII Plan by UGC*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Grant Released under Plan							(₹ in lakhs)
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Non-NER Central Universities										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M.A. N. Urdu University	5112.50	7000.00	5587.50	3700.00	4765.62	26165.62		
2.		University of Hyderabad	8175.00	4350.00	2000.00	1800.00	7427.76	23752.76		
3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	4700.00	2328.00	3400.00	500.00	1996.53	12924.53		
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	7100.00	2500.00	2560.00	2440.00	3764.00	18364.00		
5a.	Delhi	University of Delhi	8927.40	31566.00	0.00	0.00	1579.78	42073.18		
b.		UCMS	1500.00	4650.00	2803.11	1280.00	0.00	10233.11		
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	8355.00	7659.50	5800.00	4000.00	5199.28	31013.78		
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	2100.00	4425.00	9460.00	5620.00	2939.71	24544.71		
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	1575.00	6972.39	0.00	3984.44	6220.71	18752.54		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	11075.00	9000.00	22266.29	6199.00	11031.86	59572.15
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	4250.00	2000.00	650.00	3948.00	5553.32	16401.32
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	7275.00	4500.00	2411.21	1805.00	6834.01	22825.22
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	6350.00	5999.50	2700.50	4573.81	5053.03	24676.84
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	13559.66	11532.14	3225.00	8925.00	7100.00	44341.80
14.		Banaras Hindu University	14166.73	14575.00	6400.00	4690.00	10970.13	50801.86
15.		B.B.A.U.	4843.72	3690.00	5262.50	3700.00	2800.00	20296.22
16.		University of Allahabad	2020.00	2520.00	6016.94	3565.00	5200.00	19321.94
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	525.00	5544.00	2112.50	3400.00	4867.59	16449.09
Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs)			111610.01	130811.53	82655.55	64130.25	93303.33	482510.67

**New Central Universities**

18.	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	2030.00	8718.00	7500.00	8308.00	5804.74	32360.74
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	0.00	0.00	0.00	500.00	1800.00	2300.00
20.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	3175.00	3546.47	5076.01	1058.35	- 414.66	12441.17
21.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	2565.00	11000.00	5500.00	7372.10	8000.00	34437.10

22.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	2575.00	525.00	0.00	5698.76	130.86	8929.62
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	3037.50	7500.00	13462.50	13866.17	3356.88	41223.05
24.		C.U. of Kashmir	781.25	3000.00	6191.75	6500.00	112.27	16585.27
25.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	5075.00	7950.00	2500.00	3783.23	1200.00	20508.23
26.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	2575.00	0.00	11842.25	6837.00	3532.45	24786.70
27.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	5375.00	3625.00	16510.00	3580.00	7535.97	36625.97
28.	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	2531.25	525.00	7256.25	6126.43	0.00	16438.93
29.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	3075.00	5989.00	13436.00	0.00	11526.48	34026.48
30.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	11031.25	11500.00	6580.94	5269.75	6648.00	41029.94
31.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	10031.25	6000.00	8988.75	3040.00	7003.68	35063.68
		TOTAL II (NEW CUs)	53857.50	69878.47	104844.45	71939.79	56236.67	356756.88
		TOTAL (I+ II)	165467.51	200690.00	187500.00	136070.04	149540.00	839267.55
<b>NER Central Universities</b>								
32.	Assam	Assam University	4372.50	500.75	2444.65	3321.76	2541.34	13181.00
33.		Tezpur University	7718.39	3191.25	1994.00	4452.00	1540.29	18895.93
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	4006.25	1993.75	900.00	3430.00	3278.00	13608.00
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	5272.50	2000.00	2600.00	3076.74	3914.67	16863.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	1132.00	3525.00	1700.00	2086.87	4681.13	13125.00
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	6758.75	2100.00	4228.48	4722.77	3811.92	21621.92
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	678.75	1689.25	2162.58	1500.00	4074.24	10104.82
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	5672.50	4000.00	6520.29	3885.92	8908.09	28986.80
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	1840.00	3000.00	2600.00	3642.99	2210.31	13293.30
TOTAL (III) (NER)			37451.64	22000.00	25150.00	30119.05	34959.99	149680.68
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)			202919.15	222690.00	212650.00	166189.09	184499.99	988948.23

*II. Statewise details indicating University-wise and year-wise Grant Released under Non-Plan to Central Universities during XII Plan by UGC*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Grant Released under Non-Plan							Total	(₹ in lakhs)
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
Non-NER Central Universities											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	M.A.N. Urdu University	1995.85	2784.56	2764.52	5878.41	7687.35	21110.69			
2.		University of Hyderabad	14783.76	14505.47	15881.05	16159.75	19075.86	80405.89			

(₹ in lakhs)

3.		The English & Foreign Languages University	3725.47	4059.05	5270.03	5119.54	6092.68	24266.77
4.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vish wavidyalaya	1219.62	3040.62	1716.56	2654.19	4749.22	13380.21
5a.	Delhi	University of Delhi	33633.29	42997.05	39358.39	43394.79	43352.30	202735.82
b.		UCMS	5547.46	8065.30	6728.18	9266.88	11195.25	40803.07
6.		Jamia Millia Islamia	18994.49	18764.01	20647.60	25326.28	25387.76	109120.14
7.		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	20680.63	19660.91	24231.33	24510.55	30306.58	119390.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gourvish.	3968.00	8507.84	8512.15	8023.53	8160.41	37171.93
9.		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1315.12	1662.56	1199.60	2312.16	1826.06	8315.50
11.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	6737.02	7526.11	7427.86	8551.68	11566.50	41809.17
12.	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	2830.31	6264.51	6836.68	7284.40	7601.95	30817.85
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	62696.84	61371.91	64173.39	73578.89	82370.12	344191.15
14.		Banaras Hindu University	63753.06	62599.15	60551.11	70237.77	78276.77	335417.86
15.		B.B.A.U.	1524.10	1854.56	1265.99	3139.57	3479.12	11263.34
16.		University of Allahabad	17926.68	18268.06	21762.96	18728.90	23867.63	100554.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	15001.24	16571.68	18557.49	19107.54	22108.16	91346.11
TOTAL (I) (Non-NER Central Univs)			276332.94	298503.35	306884.89	343274.83	387103.72	1612099.73
<b>New Central Universities</b>								
18.	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
20.	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22.	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.		C.U. of Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

31.	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL-II (New CUs)			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL (I + II)			276332.94	298503.35	306884.89	343274.83	387103.72	1612099.73	
<b>Ner Central Universities</b>									
32.	Assam	Assam University	2394.03	4800.18	4531.46	6164.21	6434.17	24324.05	
33.		Tezpur University	2741.47	3172.38	3340.59	5156.96	6150.21	20561.61	
34.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	2424.86	2238.02	3092.69	3564.30	4460.42	15780.29	
35.	Manipur	Manipur University	3933.61	6891.69	6849.36	7911.41	9234.03	34820.10	
36.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	13604.85	10432.70	14650.07	13374.28	15100.70	67162.60	
37.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	4952.55	4187.82	4506.38	7501.53	7852.17	29000.45	
38.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	4893.01	5010.09	6070.16	5372.10	7862.94	29208.30	
39.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
40.	Tripura	Tripura University	2445.18	2453.42	2819.80	3628.84	4394.64	15741.88	
TOTAL (III) (NER)			37389.56	39186.30	45860.51	52673.63	61489.28	236599.28	
GRAND TOTAL (Non-NER CUs + New CUs +			313722.50	337689.65	352745.40	395948.46	448593.00	1848699.01	

**Seats vacant in engineering colleges**

1214. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of engineering seats in various colleges across the country are vacant as there is no admission in the engineering colleges and if so, the details thereof, college-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the reasons for this state of affairs in colleges; and
- (c) the details of measures being taken by AICTE on such engineering colleges and seats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The State-wise details of AICTE approved engineering colleges, allocated and vacant seats therein during academic years 2013-14 to 2016-17 are given in the Statement (*See below*). The college-wise details are also available on AICTE Dashboard <https://www.facilities.aicte-india.org/dashboard/pages/dashboardaicte.php>.

(b) The filling up of seats in engineering colleges is dependent on demand-supply situation which is dependent on location of the institute, academic and infrastructural facilities therein and the placement opportunities.

(c) In order to rationalize the expansion of courses in Engineering/ Technological, Management etc., AICTE has notified Mandatory Accreditation Regulation for institutes seeking new courses/ expansion of existing courses.

**Statement**  
*State-wise details of AICTE approved engineering colleges, allocated and vacant seats therein during academic year 2013-14 to 2016-17*

State/UT	2016-17			2015-16			2014-15			2013-14				
	Institutions	Approved Intake	Institutions	Approved Intake	Enrollment	Vacancy %	Institutions	Approved Intake	Enrollment	Vacancy %	Institutions	Approved Intake	Enrollment	Vacancy %
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	360	1	360	391	0	1	360	383	0	1	360	398	0
Andhra Pradesh	485	284472	498	294548	163188	44.6	492	299486	155651	48.03	486	268925	154669	42.49
Arunachal Pradesh	8	978	2	420	198	52.86	7	1320	595	54.93	3	636	297	53.31
Assam	33	7921	31	7931	4464	43.72	31	7967	4540	43.02	31	7489	4769	36.32
Bihar	85	27604	65	23044	14087	38.87	55	20839	10821	48.08	47	17391	7724	55.59
Chandigarh	9	2310	10	3117	1556	50.09	9	2391	2024	15.35	9	2271	1931	14.98
Chhattisgarh	92	36294	91	35154	17035	51.55	90	42425	18578	56.21	76	36125	20258	43.93
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	330	1	330	280	15.16	1	330	295	10.61	1	330	321	2.73
Daman and Diu	2	540	2	540	523	3.15	1	360	347	3.62	1	360	360	0
Delhi	33	14624	36	16071	9854	38.69	34	15743	13692	13.03	36	15917	12717	20.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Goa	11	4229	11	4211	3702	12.09	11	4193	3759	10.36	11	3293	2956	10.24
Gujarat	233	144988	232	148264	89152	39.87	230	149546	94354	36.91	208	133881	108640	18.86
Haryana	293	126834	323	144937	69885	51.79	337	156802	66831	57.38	341	152718	97124	36.41
Himachal Pradesh	49	17224	53	20824	10254	50.76	55	22264	11023	50.49	54	22180	12054	45.66
Jammu and Kashmir	40	9193	41	9553	4306	54.93	38	8834	5510	37.63	34	7817	5427	30.58
Jharkhand	49	17494	45	16834	10510	37.57	45	17119	12190	28.8	41	14233	10146	28.72
Karnataka	509	211844	506	214217	143021	33.24	504	215795	152800	29.2	500	205887	156505	23.99
Kerala	248	94872	241	94054	58204	38.12	235	94368	63999	32.19	230	85573	62981	26.41
Madhya Pradesh	307	146639	299	149796	81610	45.52	298	153030	81111	47	294	144888	85200	41.2
Maharashtra	790	343699	799	364386	190540	47.71	804	372273	215616	42.09	790	355735	238156	33.06
Manipur	4	525	2	255	229	10.2	2	255	230	9.81	3	405	359	11.36
Meghalaya	4	740	4	800	369	53.88	4	800	449	43.88	4	800	348	56.5
Mizoram	3	200	2	140	110	21.43	2	140	124	11.43	3	200	153	23.5
Nagaland	4	480	3	360	198	45	2	300	169	43.67	1	240	189	21.25
Odisha	223	96733	221	97590	45962	52.91	209	96781	43254	55.31	197	85451	39842	53.38
Puducherry	26	12153	26	12598	5778	54.14	26	12682	6404	49.51	23	11200	7051	37.05
Punjab	240	111677	243	116246	49106	57.76	246	119718	56881	52.49	239	112713	55756	50.54

Rajasthan	303	117253	325	127632	80987	36.55	331	133926	82365	38.5	317	123899	65470	47.16
Sikkim	4	1299	3	1299	705	45.73	3	1299	858	33.95	3	1179	922	21.8
Tamil Nadu	1025	526042	1027	534870	277631	48.1	1009	538297	288268	46.45	998	515362	316767	38.54
Telangana	377	231380	394	253632	124546	50.9	404	292302	144235	50.66	405	257352	145196	43.59
Tripura	9	1712	9	1892	1151	27.71	7	1430	1089	23.85	4	770	634	17.67
Uttar Pradesh	636	291195	594	289338	150835	47.87	578	289481	165966	42.67	563	270731	149670	44.72
Uttarakhand	115	32467	99	32085	13934	56.58	97	32085	15177	52.7	98	31553	14525	53.97
West Bengal	215	79852	192	76716	43637	43.12	181	74840	45480	39.24	168	64646	44157	31.7
TOTAL	6466	2996157	6431	3093744	1596469	48.4	6379	3179781	1721604	45.86	6220	2952510	1782160	39.64

**Release of funds to Central Government Institutions**

1215. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of current status of releasing funds for institutions established in Andhra Pradesh as per AP Reorganisation Act, such as NT Tirupathi, Institute of Scientific Educational Research, IIM Visakhapatnam, NIT Tadepalligudem and NT Kurnool for construction of separate campus; and

(b) whether the Ministry has given its consent to release the necessary funds for construction of above institutions immediately so as to complete the work in the scheduled time and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Details of current status of releasing funds for the institutions established in Andhra Pradesh as per AP Reorganisation Act, such as UT Tirupati, IISER Tirupati, IIM Visakhapatnam, NIT Tadepalligudem and IIIT Kurnool are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of current status of releasing funds for the institutions established in Andhra Pradesh as per AP Reorganisation Act*

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Status of Funds released to the institution
1	2	3
1	IIT	The Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 24.10.2017 approved the proposal for establishment of 6 new UTs including IIT Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh at a total cost of ₹ 7002.42 crore over a period of 3 years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 in phase A. The total approved cost for establishment of IIT- Tirupati is ₹ 1074.40 crore. As on date an amount of ₹ 90.93 crore has been released to the institute (₹ 18.00 cr. in 2015-16, ₹ 28.99 cr. in 2016-17 and ₹ 43.94 cr. in 2017-18)
2	NIT	The first academic session of NIT, Andhra Pradesh has been started from 20th September, 2015 in its temporary campus at Sri Vasavi Engineering College, Tadepalligudem. Land for permanent campus of

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the Institute has been finalized at Air Field lands in Tadepalligudem, West Godavari District.

An SFC memorandum amounting to ₹460.50 crore has been approved for construction of permanent campus of NIT Andhra Pradesh, out of which, an amount of ₹50/- crore has already been released to the Institute. The details of funds released to NIT Andhra Pradesh since its establishment are as under:

Financial Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Amount released in Lakh	0.00	1000.00	5000.00

(as on 26.12.2017)

3. IIM

IIM Visakhapatnam is functioning from its Transit Campus from the Academic year 2015-16. The funds for construction of permanent campus will be released only after the approval of Union Cabinet.

So far, an amount of ₹ 49.96 crore has been released to IIM, Visakhapatnam for running the Transit Campus.

4. IISER

USER Tirupati is functioning from its Transit Campus from the Academic year 2015-16. The fund for construction of permanent campus will be released only after the approval of Union Cabinet.

So far, an amount of ₹ 84.30 crore has been released to IISER, Tirupati for running the transit campus.

5. IIIT Kurnool

As on date, an amount of ₹ 20.10 crore has been released for the establishment of IIITD&M Kurnool. The estimate for IIITD&M Kurnool is under finalization in consultation with Ministry of Finance. Funds will be released, after approval of project cost by the Cabinet.

#### Assessment of Innovation Programmes

1216. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made any assessment about the Innovation Programmes being carried out in the universities in the country including the State of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government or Government Agencies have suggested any improvements in the Innovation Programmes conceived and implemented by the universities/ institutions of higher education;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) In order to make India an innovation driven economy, NITI Aayog, Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) together launched a mega initiative "India Innovation Index" that will rank States on Innovations through country's first online innovation index portal that will capture data on innovation from all Indian States on innovation and regularly update it in real time.

Improvement in the quality, research and innovation in educational institutions is an on-going endeavour and the Central Government has been making a constant effort in this direction.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) *inter alia* provides support to State Governments for enhancing research quality, incubation centers, innovation hubs, etc. Till date, an amount of ₹ 12.03 crore has been released to 3 States namely Maharashtra, Nagaland and Tamil Nadu.

Further, the Smart India Hackathon and Smart India Hardware Hackathon have been launched to improve the innovative abilities of the students in the Higher Education Institutions. The Smart India Hackathon has received huge response when it was launched in 2017 and this would be continued as annual event. The projects for promoting research and innovation like the IMPRINT and Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) have brought focused attention of the scientific community on the need for promoting innovation. The Start up India initiative of the Government has also put in place a mechanism for identifying and incubating the innovative ideas.

The Government is also promoting research parks (RPs) and technology business incubators (TBIs) which would nurture and promote the innovative ideas till they become commercial ventures. To complement the renewed focus of the Government on developing indigenous Research and Development capabilities, boosting manufacturing and creating a successful startup culture in the country, five new Research Parks at IIT

Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, and IISc Bangalore at a total cost of ₹75.00 crore each have been approved by the Government. Approval has also been accorded for continued financial support for two already approved Research Parks at IIT Bombay and IIT Kharagpur at a cost of ₹100 crore each. The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar at a total cost of ₹90 crore is being funded by the Department of Science & Technology. In addition to this, the Research Park at IIT Madras is fully functional.

#### **Infrastructure facilities in schools**

1217. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken by Government to create infrastructural facilities in all schools across the country particularly in State of Tamil Nadu by utilizing 'Primary Education Cess';
- (b) whether any audit objection has been raised for utilizing 'Primary Education Cess' for creating school infrastructure which hampers infrastructural work; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Primary Education Cess (PEC) is credited to Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK) and is used to meet part of the expenditure on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) & Mid Day Meal (MDM) schemes.

The Central Government supports State Governments and UT Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructural facilities in Government elementary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme. 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).

Since the inception of SSA in 2001 till 30.9.2017, construction of 3.12 lakh primary and upper primary school buildings, 18.87 lakh additional classrooms, 2.42 lakh drinking water facilities and 10.53 lakh school toilets have been sanctioned to States and UTs. 8544 primary and upper primary school buildings, 38707 additional classrooms, 17330 drinking water facilities and 58518 school toilets have been sanctioned for Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) The office of Director General of Audit has forwarded draft paragraph regarding short transfer of proceeds of Primary Education Cess to Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh. It is stated in the draft paragraph that the scrutiny of the Union Finance Accounts for the period 2016-17 revealed that against the total collection of Primary Education Cess of ₹ 20221.78 crores, only ₹ 19732.47 crore has been credited into PSK.

#### **Lack of programming skills**

1218. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 95 per cent engineers are not fit to take up software development jobs due to poor academic background;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that only 4.77 per cent candidates could write the correct logic for a program;

(d) whether while more than 60 per cent candidates could not even write code that compiles, only 1.4 per cent could write functionally correct and efficient code; and

(e) whether the lack of programming skills is adversely impacting the IT and data science eco-system in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. As per the figures available with AICTE, the placement percentage of UG and PG students of Information Technology (IT) in the AICTE Approved technical institutions has gone up from 48.46% in 2013-14 to 57.69% in 2015-16.

(c) and (e) There is no such evidence available with Government. The competence and expertise of Indian IT graduates has been recognised globally, by virtue of which Indian IT professionals have earned reputation in the leading IT companies worldwide.

However, it is true that programming ability is an essential skill for engineering students. In order to promote coding abilities, several steps had been taken by AICTE such as changes in model curriculum with greater emphasis on the coding skills, mandatory summer internships, promoting hackathons such as Smart India Hackathon etc.

**Draft of New Education Policy**

1219. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the first draft of new National Education Policy (NEP), would be ready shortly and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) who are the members of the panel for preparing the new NEP;
- (c) whether the views of all stakeholders, including State Governments would also be taken into consideration before finalizing the draft and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (d) 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. A Committee for Evaluation 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. New Education Policy was also discussed in the 64th CABE meeting held in October, 2016. An 'Education Dialogue' was also organized on 10th November, 2016 with the Hon'ble MPs to discuss the suggestions and to elicit their views. 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 is expected to submit its report shortly. The other members of the Committee are Dr. Vasudha Kamat, Shri K. J. Alphonse, Dr. Manjul Bhargava, Dr. Ram Shankar Kureel, Prof. T.V. Kattimani, Shri Krishna Mohan Tripathi, Dr. Mazhar Asif, Dr. M.K. Sridhar and Shri Rajendra Pratap Gupta. Suggestions and inputs received from various stakeholders such as, individuals, organisations, autonomous bodies, Hon'ble MPs, Gol Ministries and State Governments have been provided to the Committee for preparation of the Draft National Education Policy.

**Employability of engineering and business graduates**

1220. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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 preparing a Perspective Plan-2030 to address the issue of low employability of engineering and business graduates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the job offer percentage for engineering and MBA graduates during the last three years, year-wise and the reasons for low employability; and

(d) whether the curriculum would be suitably revised to keep pace with fast changing technology and to equip students with required skills for job market and 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. All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is preparing a Perspective Plan-2030 with an aim to analyze demand and supply gap, geographical imbalances and redundancy of certain courses in view of fast technological changes and vacant seats in the technical institutes.

(c) The average placement percentage for engineering and MBA students during the last three years is as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Average Placement percentage of engineering students	Average Placement percentage of MBA students
1.	2013-14	38.18	55.51
2.	2014-15	42.48	56.09
3.	2015-16	42.97	54.81

The average placement numbers do not take into account the students who get off-campus placement opportunities, opt for higher studies and get self-employed in start-ups.

(d) In order to revamp the engineering curriculum and to impart the requisite skill set to the students in the view of fast changing technology, AICTE has approved an action plan with the following objectives:

- (i) Induction Training.
- (ii) Revision of Curriculum.
- (iii) Mandatory Internships.
- (iv) Industry Readiness.
- (v) Mandatory Accreditation.

Further, AICTE is implementing schemes namely National Employment Enhancement Mission (NEEM) and Employability Enhancement Training Program (EETP) to enhance the employability of the students. In addition, AICTE has also partnered with Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government of India, Internshala, NETiit and LinkedIn to provide internship opportunities and industry exposure to students for aligning their technical knowhow with industry requirements.

#### **Reduction in budget for primary education**

1221. SHRI A. U. SINGH DEO:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the allocation of budget for primary education has been reduced during the last three years, as a result of which State Governments are not getting enough funds from the Central Government;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor, and if not, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of percentage of budget allocated for primary education during last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides assistance to State Governments and UT Administrations for universalization of elementary education in the country. The funds allocated at BE/RE stage for SSA during the last three years are ₹ 24,380.00 crore in 2014-15, ₹ 22,015.42 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 22,500.00 crore in 2016-17.

SSA is the designated scheme for meeting the objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The outlay or estimates of expenditure to States and UTs in terms of Section 7(2) of the RTE Act are made through the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, which includes the share of both the centre and state. Section 7(1) of the RTE Act 2009 states that both the Centre and the State shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act. Section 7(5) states that the State Government shall, taking into consideration the sums provided by the Central Government to a State Government, be responsible to provide funds for the implementation of the provisions of the Act.

With the acceptance of the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission by the Government of India, the devolution of funds to the States has been increased from 32% to 42% of the net Union Tax Receipts. With the enhanced devolution of funds. States have been advised to allocate more funds to SSA so as to carry out the functions and responsibilities conferred upon the States by Section 7(5) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

(c) Details of State-wise allocation of the Budget outlay for SSA during the last three years are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of State-wise allocation of Budget outlay under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during the last three years*

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Name of the States	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1545.67	668.11	633.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	336.08	181.79	199.57
3.	Assam	977.82	1004.65	876.52
4.	Bihar	2163.36	2515.57	2706.88
5.	Chhattisgarh	927.05	622.20	592.63
6.	Goa	13.10	8.14	8.69
7.	Gujarat	784.76	615.64	777.41
8.	Haryana	421.11	345.01	320.01
9.	Himachal Pradesh	125.47	121.39	128.25

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	512.77	1299.81	1072.50
11.	Jharkhand	757.75	558.63	509.46
12.	Karnataka	662.14	417.59	544.96
13.	Kerala	218.44	128.59	113.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1490.95	1601.98	1544.55
15.	Maharashtra	582.89	412.25	603.70
16.	Manipur	214.66	183.55	44.05
17.	Meghalaya	204.05	166.27	200.67
18.	Mizoram	147.40	94.38	109.34
19.	Nagaland	205.69	87.40	107.25
20.	Odisha	666.95	820.82	704.23
21.	Punjab	362.16	300.04	300.03
22.	Rajasthan	2480.42	1934.62	1825.78
23.	Sikkim	45.26	40.54	34.79
24.	Tamil Nadu	1358.20	821.12	821.11
25.	Telangana	814.07	217.76	417.76
26.	Tripura	198.00	169.57	191.91
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4498.68	5054.34	5054.34
28.	Uttarakhand	228.81	225.88	252.69
29.	West Bengal	972.40	846.79	821.85
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.47	3.59	4.79
31.	Chandigarh	38.94	35.22	33.34
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	9.12	5.95	10.68
33.	Daman and Diu	0.73	0.78	3.00
34.	Delhi	62.24	72.94	83.06
35.	Lakshadweep	0.59	1.40	2.40
36.	Puducherry	1.00	5.83	3.05
TOTAL		24030.16	21590.14	21657.45

**Reservation in promotion to SC and ST**

†1222. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of provisions made and implemented for Reservation in Promotion regarding promotion of senior officers of all groups belonging to SC and ST categories; and

(b) the policy of continuing reservation in promotion and the measures taken to implement it till all departmental posts of Group A and B have the prescribed number of SC and ST candidates as per their respective 15 per cent and 7.5 per cent reservation respectively for social justice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The services under the State come under the List II of the Seventh Schedule *i.e.* State List of the Constitution. The information on the State-wise provisions for reservation is not centrally maintained.

(b) In the year 2006, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in case of M Nagaraj Vs Union of India, observed that the concerned State will have to show in each case the existence of the compelling reasons, namely, backwardness, inadequacy of representation and overall administrative efficiency before making provision for reservation in promotion for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Further, in its judgment dated 23.08.2017 in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 3490/2010, the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi has restrained the Government from granting any reservation in promotion to Scheduled Castes (SCs) or Scheduled Tribes (STs) without carrying out the necessary exercise as prescribed in M. Nagaraj judgment. Department of Personnel and Training has filed a Special Leave Petition (SLP) before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the said judgment.

As per available information from 71 (out of 80) Ministries/Departments, as on 01.01.2017, the representation of SCs in Central Government Ministries /Departments was 12.7% in Group A and 17.1% in Group B and the representation of STs was 5% in Group A and 7.1% in Group B.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Restriction in conduct rules on investments by employees**

1223. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are any restrictions under relevant conduct rules on investments by Central Government employees in stock market/financial market instruments;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is considering any proposal for giving greater freedom to Central Government employees to invest in such instruments; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Rule 16 of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, is relevant for investment by Central Government employees in stock/ financial market instruments. The provisions of Rule 16 are reproduced as under:—

"(1) No Government servant shall speculate in any stock, share or other investment:

Provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply to occasional investments made through stock brokers or other persons duly authorised and licensed or who have obtained a certificate of registration under the relevant law.

Explanation - Frequent purchase or sale or both, of shares, securities or other investments shall be deemed to be speculation within the meaning of this sub-rule.

- (2) (i) No Government servant shall make, or permit any member of his family or any person acting on his behalf to make, any investment which is likely to embarrass or influence him in the discharge of his official duties. For this purpose, any purchase of shares out of the quotas reserved for Directors of Companies or their friends and associates shall be deemed to be an investment which is likely to embarrass the Government servant.
- (ii) No Government servant who is involved in the decision making process of fixation of price of an Initial Public Offering or Follow-up Public Offering of shares of a Central Public Sector Enterprise shall apply, either himself or through any member of his family or through any other

person acting on his behalf for allotment of shares in the Initial Public Offerings or Follow-up Public Offerings of such Central Public Sector Enterprise.

- (3) If any question arises whether any transaction is of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1) or sub-rule(2), the decision of the Government thereon shall be final.
- (4) (i) No Government servant shall, save in the ordinary course of business with a bank or a public limited company, either himself or through any member of his family or any other person acting on his behalf -
- (a) lend or borrow or deposit money, as a principal or an agent, to, or from or with, any person or firm or private limited company within the local limits of his authority or with whom he is likely to have official dealings or otherwise place himself under any pecuniary obligation to such person or firm or private limited company; or
- (b) lend money to any person at interest or in a manner whereby return in money or in kind is charged or paid:

Provided that a Government servant may give to, or accept from, a relative or a personal friend a purely temporary loan of a small amount free of interest, or operate credit account with a bona fide tradesman or make an advance of pay to his private employee:

Provided further that nothing in this sub-rule shall apply in respect of any transaction entered into by a Government servant with the previous sanction of the Government.

- (ii) When a Government servant is appointed or transferred to a post of such nature as would involve him in the breach of any of the provisions of sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (4), he shall forthwith report the circumstances to the prescribed authority and shall thereafter act in accordance with such order as may be made by such authority."

2. Further, *vide* O.M. No. 11013/6/91-Ests.(A) dated 8.04.1992, it was clarified that shares, securities, debentures etc. are treated as movable property for the purpose of Rule 18 (3) of the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964, which provides for intimation/ permission of an individual transaction, if the value of such transaction exceeds two months of basic pay of the Government servant. A copy of the above OM is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for giving greater freedom to Central Government employees to invest in stock market/ financial market instruments.

*Statement*

**No. 11013/6/91-Ests. (A)**

**Government of India**

**Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions**

**Department of Personnel & Training**

**New Delhi, dated 8th April, 1992**

**Office Memorandum**

Subject: CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 - transactions in sale and purchase of shares and debentures etc.

As, the Ministries/Departments are aware, the provisions of sub-rule (4) of Rule 18 of the CCS (Cooduct) Rules, 1954 provide that the Government or the prescribed authority may, at any time, by general or special order, require a Government servant to furnish within a period specified in the order, a full and complete statement of such movable or immovable property held or acquired by him or on his behalf or by any member of his family as may be specified in the order. Such statement shall, if so required by the Government or by the prescribed authority, include the details of the means by which I or the source from which, such property was acquired.

2. Sub-rule (1) of Rule 16 also provides that no Government servant shall speculate ia any stock, share or other investment. It has also been explained that frequent purchase or sale or both, of shares, securities or other investments shall be deemed to be speculation within the meaning of this sub-rule.

3. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that a number of employees are investing in shares, securities and debentures etc. frequently. With a view to enable the administrative authorities to keep a watch over such transactions, it has been decided that an intimation may be sent in the enclosed proforma to the prescribed authority in the following cases:-

- (i) Group 'A' and 'B' Officers- If the total transactions in shares, securities, debentures or mutual funds scheme etc. exceeds ₹ 50,000/-during the calendar year.

- (ii) Group 'C' & 'D' Officers- If the total transactions in shares, securities, debentures or mutual funds scheme etc. exceeds ₹ 25,000/- during the Calendar year.

4. It is clarified that since shares, securities, debentures etc. are treated as movable property for the purpose of Rule 18(3) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1954 if an individual transaction exceeds the amount prescribed in Rule 18(3), the intimation to the prescribed authority would still be necessary. The intimation prescribed in para 3 will be in addition to this, where cumulative transaction(s) *i.e.* sale, purchase or both in shares, securities, debentures or mutual funds etc. in a year exceed the limits indicated in para 3.

5. In so far as the personnel serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department are concerned, these instructions are being issued after consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

6. Ministry of Agriculture etc. are requested to bring these instructions to the notice of all concerned authorities under their control.

(M.S. Bali)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

All Ministries/Departments of the Govt. of India. No. 11013/6/91-Estt.(A) New Delhi, dated ...

Copy, with usual number of spare copies forwarded for information to:-

1. C&AG, New Delhi.
2. UPSC, New Delhi.
3. Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi.
4. Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha Secretariat.
5. Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, Allahabad.
6. All Union Territory Administrations.
7. All attached and subordinate offices of the Ministry of Personnel, P.G. & Pensions and MHA.

8. All Officers and Sections of Ministry of Personnel, P.G. & Pensions and MHA.
9. CBDT.
10. Chief Secretaries of all States.

(M.S. Bali)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

Form for giving intimation under Rule 18(4) of CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1964 for transactions in shares, securities, debentures and investment in mutual fund schemes etc.

1. Name and designation
2. Scale of pay and present pay
3. Details of each transaction made in shares, securities, debentures, mutual funds scheme etc. during the calendar year.
4. Particulars of the party/firm with whom transaction is made:
  - (a) Is party related to the applicant?
  - (b) Did the applicant have any dealings with the party in his official capacity at any time or is the applicant likely to have any dealings with him in the near future.
5. Source or sources from which financed
  - (a) Personal savings.
  - (b) Other sources giving details
6. Any other relevant fact which applicant may like to mention;

**Declaration**

I hereby declare that the particulars given above are true.

Station:

Date:

Signature

Designation

**Pendency of RTI appeals**

1224. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that thousands of central RTI appeals are pending with Government;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and by which time the replies would be served;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that lack of staff strength is the only reason of such backlogs; and
- (d) if so, the proposal of Government regarding appointment of staff and disposal of appeals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the RTI Act, an appeal shall be disposed off within 30 days on the receipt of the appeal by the First Appellate Authority or within such extended period not exceeding a total of 45 days from the date of filing thereof, as the case may be, for reasons to be recorded in writing.

No time limit or target has been prescribed for disposal of second appeals and complaints by the Central Information Commission (CIC) under the RTI Act, 2005.

As per the Annual Report of CIC, the following are the details of RTI first appeals received and disposed by Public authorities under the Central Government during the previous three years:

Year	Appeals received	Appeals disposed	% of disposal
2013-14	94945	72098	76%
2014-15	86944	83476	96%
2015-16	110035	106556	97%

Further, as on 01.04.2016, the number of second appeals pending before CIC was 34,982 which has come down to 21,287 as 19.12.2017

(c) and (d) The existing officers designated as First Appellate Authorities dispose off the First Appeal and no additional staff is sanctioned for this purpose.

Out of total 160 sanctioned posts in various categories in the Central Information Commission (CIC), 59 posts have been filled up by regular officers and staff through

deputation and direct recruitment. Balance posts have been filled-up on outsourced basis and through contractual appointments till such time regular recruitments are made.

### **Separate Act for empowering CBI**

1225. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has not yet decided to enact a separate Act for Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) which would give more powers to the agency to take up investigations *suo moto*, make it first responder in serious crimes and have a dedicated anti-terrorism division making it a true federal probe agency like FBI in which States can not interfere;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the present powers given to CBI is inadequate and it must have a separate statute for the agency; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Central Bureau of Investigation was set up by Resolution No.4/31/61-T dated 1.4.1963 of the Government of India (MHA). It derives its powers as Delhi Special Police for the investigation of crimes under the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946. Over the years, CBI has emerged as premier investigating agency of the country with autonomy in investigation of crimes.

### **Works of CBI**

1226. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether, of late, the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has come under judicial flak for tardy investigative work resulting in acquittal of the accused, eroding its public image as the nation's premier investigating agency modelled on the FBI of USA;

(b) whether a few of the top/key functionaries of the agency have been charged with corruption and collusion with the accused in cases probed by CBI; and

(c) if so, the details of such cases now pending trial in High Courts/Supreme Court of India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) After completion of investigation and collecting evidences to establish criminal charges, CBI files police report under Section 173 Cr.P.C. in the competent Court for conducting trial. Based on the evidence recorded during trial, the accused is either convicted or acquitted by the Court. At times, court also passes observations while acquitting the accused persons. As per CBI Manual, all such judgments/orders passed by the Court are duly examined at various levels and further course of action for filing of an appeal in the higher Courts or otherwise is taken by the competent authority. Flaws in investigation, if any pointed out by the Courts and attributed to the conduct of the CBI officials, are also duly examined and action is taken against the concerned, if found true.

(b) Yes Sir. Two former Directors of CBI have been accused of such collusion.

(c) The two matters are being investigated by CBI under the direction of Supreme Court. However, no such case of alleged corruption by former top officers of CBI is at present pending trial before Hon'ble High Court/Supreme Court.

#### **Class-I officers selected by UPSC**

1227. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Class-1 officers at all India level under Government, selected by UPSC;

(b) the total number of such officers belonging to SC, ST, OBC and muslim communities; and

(c) the total strength in all India services such as IAS, IPS, IRS and IFS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The data of total number of Class-I officers at all India Level under Government, recommended by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) including SC, ST, OBC categories during last three years is given in Statement-I (*See* below). The separate data for muslim communities is not maintained.

(c) The data regarding sanctioned strength of IAS, IPS, IRS and IFS is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Total Number of Group A Officers recommended by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) during the last three years through Examinations*

Year	Recommended Candidates			
	SC Candidates	ST Candidates	OBC Candidates	Total (including Unreserved Candidates)
2014-15	610	308	1389	5239
2015-16	595	294	1318	5425
2016-17	470	216	1203	4612

*Total Number of Group A Officers recommended by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) through Direct Recruitment by Selection during the last three years*

Year	Recommended Candidates			
	SC Candidates	ST Candidates	OBC Candidates	Total (including Unreserved Candidates)
2014-15	236	132	592	2303
2015-16	122	66	292	1207
2016-17	106	46	221	1123

**Statement-II**

*Details of data regarding sanctioned strength of IAS, IPS and IFS Officers*  
*The total strength of All India services such as Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFoS) are as under:*

Sl. No.	Name of Services	Sanctioned Strength
1.	Indian Administrative Service (IAS)	6500
2.	Indian Police Service (IPS)	3356
3.	Indian Forest Service (IFoS)	3157

The total strength of Indian Foreign Service (IFS) is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Services	Sanctioned Strength
1.	Indian Foreign Service (IFS)	941

The total strength of Indian Revenue Service (IRS) is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Services		Sanctioned Strength
1.	Indian Revenue Service	Income Tax	4921
	(IRS)	Customs & Central Excise	5788

**Per capita income of tribal people**

1228. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study to ascertain the per capita income of the tribal people in the various States of the country;
- (b) if so, the details and the findings thereof, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether per capita income of tribal people is lower than the income of general class and persons belonging to other categories;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and
- (e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard and the extent of success achieved therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) No, Sir. The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation collects data on the household consumer expenditure but not on income in their household surveys. The erstwhile Planning Commission had estimated poverty ratios for the years for which household consumer expenditure surveys have been conducted by NSSO. The percentage of persons below poverty line among Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, Other Backward Castes, Others and All Population, State-wise and at all India level for the year 2011-12 estimated by the erstwhile Planning Commission as per Tendulkar given in Statement-I (*See below*). As per these estimates, the percentage of ST persons below poverty line during 2011-12 in both, rural and urban areas, at all India level is higher as compared to other social groups.

(d) and (e) This Ministry administers two major programmes, *viz.* Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS), wherein funds are released to the State Governments for income generation among tribal people through skill development and various training programmes. During

the last three years, this Ministry has sanctioned project proposals on various livelihood programmes such as electrician/ plumbing/ driving/ beautician/ tailoring courses/ carpentry/ masonry/ mushroom cultivation/ dairy/ horticulture/ agriculture development programme/ pig breeding centre/ supply of sericulture/ bamboo processing unit, computer aided learning programmes, placement linked employability training, setting up of handloom/ carpet training centre/hand knitting/ chambarumal embroidery/ kinnauri cap, metal craft/ wood carving training centres, etc. Details of funds released/approved for income generation/skill development to all States during the last three years and current year are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

In addition, National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, promotes entrepreneurial development amongst Scheduled Tribes. This Corporation provides concessional financial assistance to individuals or groups of STs for undertaking self-employment income generation activities through its channelizing agencies.

As per the estimates of poverty ratio of the erstwhile Planning Commission, the percentage of STs living below the poverty line has come down from 62.3% in rural areas during 2004-05 to 45.3% during 2011-12. In the urban areas, the percentage of STs living below the poverty line has come down from 35.5% during 2004-05 to 24.1% during 2011-12.

#### ***Statement-I***

*State-wise percentage of persons below poverty line for 2011-12 by Planning Commission as per Tendulkar Methodology*

		(%age)									
Sl. No.	States	Rural					Urban				
		ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total	ST	SC	OBC	Others	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.1	13.1	9.3	6.8	11.0	12.1	10.9	5.5	4.3	5.8
2.	Assam	33.4	28.2	34.4	34.9	33.9	15.6	30.5	11.0	21.2	20.6
3.	Bihar	59.3	51.7	31.3	23.3	34.1	10.3	43.0	32.9	17.8	31.2
4.	Chhattisgarh	52.6	48.2	38.7	7.7	44.6	35.2	39.5	24.9	10.6	24.8
5.	Gujarat	36.5	22.3	18.9	6.1	21.5	30.1	12.7	15.3	5.1	10.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6.	Haryana	3.3	23.6	13.4	3.3	11.6	14.2	25.9	12.9	4.9	10.3
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	16.5	2.3	7.0	8.5	4.0	9.9	9.9	1.7	4.3
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.3	18.8	7.5	10.2	11.5	3.0	18.0	4.1	6.1	7.2
9.	Jharkhand	51.6	40.4	36.4	31.3	40.8	28.7	40.6	28.2	12.5	24.8
10.	Karnataka	30.8	37.1	20.7	21.6	24.5	33.7	25.0	15.0	8.8	15.3
11.	Kerala	41.0	17.8	7.6	7.0	9.1	13.6	6.0	5.7	2.7	5.0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55.3	41.3	24.7	19.6	35.7	32.3	33.2	21.0	13.1	21.0
13.	Maharashtra	61.6	23.8	18.2	16.5	24.2	23.3	15.8	8.7	6.0	9.1
14.	Odisha	63.5	41.4	24.2	14.2	35.7	39.7	26.3	22.1	6.7	17.3
15.	Punjab	0.0	14.7	3.6	1.1	7.7	7.2	18.3	14.0	3.8	9.2
16.	Rajasthan	41.4	18.6	8.5	3.8	16.1	21.7	19.2	12.0	3.6	10.7
17.	Tamil Nadu	36.8	23.3	12.9	1.0	15.8	2.8	9.3	6.3	1.8	6.5
18.	Uttar Pradesh	27.0	41.1	30.7	12.5	30.4	16.3	39.1	32.1	12.8	26.1
19.	Uttarakhand	11.9	15.6	14.4	9.0	11.6	25.7	9.3	19.1	6.4	10.5
20.	West Bengal	50.1	22.6	19.0	20.0	22.5	44.5	15.7	15.7	13.3	14.7
	ALL INDIA	45.3	31.5	22.6	15.5	25.7	24.1	21.7	15.4	8.1	13.7

Legend: SC=Scheduled Castes; ST=Scheduled Tribes; OBC=Other Backward Castes

NB: 1. The poverty ratios among the social groups are estimated from the percentage distribution of persons of the respective social groups as obtained from the large sample survey consumer expenditure data of the National Sample Survey (NSS) and the poverty line for all population.

2. The poverty ratios are based on MRP (Mixed Recall Period) consumption distribution.

3. All India poverty ratio for the social groups is worked out from the respective NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) all-India poverty line for all population.

4. The poverty ratio among Scheduled Tribes population at State level may be treated with caution due to small sample size of household based on which the class distribution of persons have been obtained. These States are in urban areas, number of sample households is 18 in Bihar, 18 in Himachal Pradesh and 9 in Kerala.

**Statement-II**

*Details of funds released/approved for Skill Development, Vocational Training  
(Income generation) under SCA to TSP and Article 275(1) to all States  
during the last three years and current year*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	487.82	300.00	40.00	300.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	100.00	230.00	125.00	0.00
3.	Assam	1699.25	1800.00	168.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	250.00	750.00	430.18	250.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	2029.56	1000.00	2090.00	0.00
6.	Gujarat	4620.00	3695.72	2998.00	1750.03
7.	Himachal Pradesh	241.58	175.00	300.64	320.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
9.	Jharkhand	3492.96	1240.00	0.00	300.00
10.	Karnataka	900.00	1800.00	0.00	1180.00
11.	Kerala	530.00	550.00	35.10	100.52
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8057.55	3300.00	2233.19	4100.00
13.	Maharashtra	1100.00	1977.18	1000.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	150.00	200.00	0.00	187.00
15.	Meghalaya	500.00	0.00	0.00	90.00
16.	Mizoram	53.36	100.00	300.00	55.82
17.	Nagaland	355.00	300.00	180.00	50.00
18.	Odisha	4584.47	3194.59	7093.35	5200.00
19.	Rajasthan	1650.00	2675.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Sikkim	60.00	215.00	109.80	28.00
21.	Telangana	1750.00	1300.00	1186.35	800.00
22.	Tripura	1038.50	290.00	450.00	290.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	536.92	290.00	0.00	200.00
24.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	100.00
25.	West Bengal	3110.00	2063.58	990.00	1055.00
TOTAL		37296.97	27946.07	20229.61	16456.37

**Identification of poor families in towns and cities**

1229. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

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

(a) whether Government has set up a committee headed by NITI Aayog members to identify poor families in towns and cities for Government-funded welfare schemes;

(b) if so, whether the committee has since submitted the report;

(c) if so, what are the highlights of the report;

(d) whether the new methodology suggested by Debroy panel deprived many urban poors from getting benefits; and

(e) if so, whether corrective measures have been taken to include all the poor people, by having a liberalized criteria and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The report contains recommendations primarily regarding modification in the three-stage methodology comprising parameters of Automatic Exclusion, Automatic Inclusion and Scoring Index, as recommended by an Expert Group constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission.

(d) and (e) The report is under consideration of the Government.

**Rangarajan Committee to study poverty**

†1230. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Rangarajan committee was set up to study poverty in the country and the Committee submitted its report in 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the report and suggestion of Rangarajan Committee for implementation of schemes targeted for the poor are being given due importance; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) In conformity of its practice of reviewing the methodology for estimation of poverty, the erstwhile Planning Commission, in June 2012, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty. The Expert Group submitted its report to erstwhile Planning Commission on 30th June 2014. The Government is examining the report submitted by the Expert Group.

**Digi Dhan Vyapar Yojana**

1231. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding number of consumers and merchants who joined Digi Dhan Vyapar Yojana (DDVY) since its commencement till date, State/ Union Territory-wise;
- (b) the details regarding the expenditure on the promotion of Digi Dhan Vyapar Yojana (DDVY) till date; and
- (c) the details of the amount disbursed to winners in Lucky Grahak Yojana and Digi Dhan Vyapar Yojana (DDVY) and whether Government feels that this money which is being spent is aiding its mission for people to go cashless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Lucky Grahak Yojana and the DigiDhan Vyapar Yojana were launched by the Government of India to promote digital transactions and digital modes of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

payment. During the duration of the Scheme, that is, from 25.12.2016 to 14.04.2017, all Consumers and Merchants who undertook digital transactions through RuPay Cards, USSD, UPI and AEPS were eligible for incentives under the Schemes irrespective of their States/ UTs of origin. The winners for both these Schemes were selected through a randomized, electronic Draw conducted by National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI). In total, 1578980 prizes were given to Consumers and 91003 prizes were given to Merchants under these Schemes.

(b) A sum of Rs 50 crore was allocated towards promotion, Information, Education & Communication (IEC) and outreach activities, out of which ₹ 33,18,68,434 has been spent.

(c) The amount disbursed to Consumers & Merchants amounted to ₹ 259.20 crore. The money spent under these Schemes indeed aided in the mission of the Government to go cashless and a significant spurt was seen in digital transactions employing the modes mentioned above, during and post the currency of the Schemes.

#### **Inclusion/exclusion of castes in OBC list**

1232. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any requests from States are pending with Government for inclusion/exclusion of castes in the Central Government's list of OBCs particularly from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the procedure being followed to include the castes from BC list of States into OBC list of Central Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) At present, no advice is pending for inclusion/ exclusion of castes/communities in the Central List of OBCs from the States including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in this Ministry.

(c) Castes/Communities are included in the Central List of OBCs based on the advices from the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) and after inter-ministerial consultation followed by the approval of the competent authority.

**Persons benefited by old age homes**

1233. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of old age homes for senior citizens established by various State Governments across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise;

(b) the number of old age persons benefited by these old age homes during the said period, State/Union Territory-wise; and

(c) the amount of grant released by Government to various States to provide better care to such persons, State/Union Territory-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) This data is not centrally maintained in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. However, this Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) under which grants-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of *inter alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units, Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widows etc. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve the quality of life of Older Persons by providing basic amenities like shelter, food, medical care and entertainment opportunities etc. Implementing agencies eligible for assistance under the Scheme are Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies, Non-Governmental/ Voluntary Organizations, Institutions or Organizations set up by Government as autonomous/ subordinate bodies, Government Recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, and Recognized Youth Organizations such as Nehru Yuvak Kendra Sanghathan (NYKS) and in exceptional cases the State Governments/UT administrations.

On the recommendations of the State Governments/ UT Administrations, Grant-in aid under the scheme of IPOP is released to the implementing agencies. Details of the number of Older persons benefitted in the Old Age Homes and the details of the amount of grant released to the implementing agencies, under the scheme of IPOP, during last 3 years & current year, State/ UT wise, are given in the Statement.

## Statement

State/UT-wise details indicating the number of Old Age Homes assisted, beneficiaries covered and funds released under the Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18 (Till 15.12.17)		
		No. of Old Age Homes assisted	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Grant Released	No. of Old Age Homes assisted	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Grant Released	No. of Old Age Homes assisted	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Grant Released	No. of Old Age Homes assisted	No. of Beneficiaries covered	Grant Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47	1175	279.66	56	1400	278.22	86	2150	482.71	38	950	208.53
2.	Bihar	1	25	2.43	1	25	1.22	2	50	10.60	1	25	8.42
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	1	25	13.85	0	0	0.00	1	25	4.49
4.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	1	25	1.24	0	0	0.00
6.	Haryana	1	25	3.76	4	100	19.81	6	150	23.11	5	125	19.02
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1	25	4.88	0	0	0.00	1	25	3.98	1	25	2.44
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
10.	Karnataka	17	425	88.12	33	825	332.21	35	875	185.53	30	750	180.57

11. Kerala	0	0	0	4	100	16.62	6	150	24.40	2	50	8.10
12. Madhya Pradesh	3	75	18.22	4	100	28.66	4	100	11.19	4	100	11.29
13. Maharashtra	4	100	21.88	16	400	133.00	24	600	90.13	16	400	88.65
14. Odisha	23	575	89.7	33	825	280.09	43	1075	237.52	26	650	131.17
15. Punjab	1	25	2.21	2	50	5.85	1	25	2.42	0	0	0.00
16. Rajasthan	2	50	10.29	3	75	16.44	1	25	1.24	1	25	7.56
17. Tamil Nadu	32	800	152.83	47	1175	330.49	78	1950	497.70	27	675	139.88
18. Telangana	7	175	32.77	9	225	41.24	20	500	104.71	13	325	60.81
19. Uttar Pradesh	5	125	18.83	9	225	31.93	12	300	62.73	7	175	38.40
20. Uttarakhand	3	75	7.32	3	75	7.31	, 7	175	39.85	3	75	13.32
21. West Bengal	15	375	73.43	13	325	79.94	30	750	147.69	5	375	68.10
UTs												
22. Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
23. Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
24. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
25. Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
26.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
27.	Delhi	1	25	2.33	2	50	9.80	1	25	7.49	0	0	0.00
28.	Pondicherry	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
NE Region States													
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1	25	1.13	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
30.	Assam	12	300	65.35	11	275	91.54	20	500	95.40	4	100	17.00
31.	Manipur	9	225	51.57	17	425	132.93	15	375	94.08	5	125	40.38
32.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
33.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
34.	Nagaland	1	25	1.13	1	25	8.10	0	0	0.00	2	50	9.34
35.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0	0.00
36.	Tripura	2	50	9.58	3	75	8.67	3	75	14.07	2	50	9.62
GRAND TOTAL		187	4675	936.29	273	6825	1869.05	396	9900	2137.79	203	5075	1067.09

**Status of places pertaining to Dr. Ambedkar**

†1234. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when the land and building of the parinirvan sthal of Baba Saheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar located at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi was taken over and the cost and method thereof and by whom it was inaugurated in the year 2003 or 2004 and the details of engraved edicts therein;

(b) the details of four bungalows which were demolished for construction of Dr. Ambedkar International Centre at Janpath and the details of Bhumi Pujan/ edicts of foundation stone in the year 2003 or 2004; and

(c) the latest details of places mentioned in 'a' and 'b' above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The land and the buildings of the parinirvan sthal of Baba Saheb Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar located at 26, Alipur Road, Delhi were taken over by the Government on 14.10.2003. As per the Deed of Exchange signed between the Government of India and M/s Jindal Aluminium Ltd. and M/s Jindal Pipes Ltd. on 14.10.2003, the Government transferred the rights of the property situated at 21/31, Mall Road, New Delhi to M/s Jindal Aluminium Ltd and M/s Jindal Pipes Ltd. in exchange for getting the ownership of the property situated at 26, Alipur Road, New Delhi. Further, the Government of India has paid an amount of ₹2,09,43,200/- (Rupees Two crores nine lakhs forty three thousand and two hundred only) on 14.10.2003 to M/s Jindal Aluminium Ltd. and M/s Jindal Pipes Ltd. as difference, to equalize the value of the two properties exchanged. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has also paid an amount of ₹ 1,60,35,360/- (Rupees one crore sixty lakh thirty five thousand three hundred and sixty only) to the Land and Development Office towards cost of the said land *vide* cheque dated 25.7.2013. The place was dedicated to the nation as Parinirvan Sthal and Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial and Museum (hereinafter "Memorial") by the then Prime Minister of India on 2.12.2003. The engraved edict therein is in the custody of CPWD, to whom it was handed over by Dr. Ambedkar Foundation (DAF). (b) Four Government bungalows located at 14 Dr.Rajendra Prasad Road, 16 Dr.Rajendra Prasad Road, 17 Janpath and 19 Janpath were demolished for construction of Dr. Ambedkar International Centre (DAIC). The foundation stone of Dr. Ambedkar National Library was laid on 26.2.2004 by Dr. Satyanarayan Jatiya, the then Minister for

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Social Justice and Empowerment. The engraved edict therein is in the custody of Dr. Ambedkar Foundation (DAF) at present.

(c) After demolition of the earlier buildings at 26 Alipur Road, foundation stone for the construction of the Dr. Ambedkar National Memorial building at 26 Alipur Road was laid by the Prime Minister on 21.3.2016 and the work is under progress. After demolition of the earlier buildings at 15 Janpath, foundation stone for the construction of the Dr. Ambedkar International Center building at 15 Janpath was laid by the Prime Minister on 20.4.2015 and the building was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on 7.12.2017.

#### **Constitutional status to NCBC**

1235. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to increase the number of membership from three to five; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) The Government introduced two Bills in the Lok Sabha on 05.04.2017 namely the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017 and the National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017. The Bills were passed by the Lok Sabha on 10.04.2017 and were introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 11.04.2017 (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017 was referred to a Select Committee for examination. The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017 was considered in the Rajya Sabha on 31.07.2017 and was passed by the Rajya Sabha with exception of Clause 3 of the Bill. Notice of introducing Clause 3 of the Bill with alternate amendment has been sent to the Speaker, Lok Sabha during the current session.

(c) and (d) The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Third Amendment) Bill, 2017 provides for a five-member Commission including the Chairperson, Vice Chairperson and three other Members.

**Standards for old age homes**

1236. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has evolved and prescribed certain standards for the old age homes;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the fresh steps taken by Government to have a central legislation or executive order prescribing standards for services, facilities to be made available in old age homes in Government to private sectors in order to remove widespread disparities in services offered?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) No Sir. This Ministry is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP), under which grant-in-aid is released to the Non Governmental/Voluntarily Organisations/ Panchayati Raj Institutions etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Old Age Homes, on the basis of the recommendations of the State Governments/UT Administrations and as per the guidelines of the Scheme. However, provisions for prescribing standards for old age homes; suitable amendments are being proposed in the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (MWPSA) Act, 2007.

- (c) Government is proposing suitable amendments to the MWPSA Act/ Rules in this regard.

**Toilets for transgenders**

1237. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey on population of third gender in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has taken any initiative to construct public toilets specially for transgenders;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The Registrar General of India (RGI), during Enumeration of Census 2011, for the first time provided three codes *i.e.* Male-1, Female -2 and others -3 for enumeration. This was at the discretion of the respondent. In case the respondent wished to record neither '1' nor '2', then enumerator was instructed to record sex as 'other' and give code '3'. Still, it is important to note that the Census on India does not collect any data specifically on 'transgender'. Thus, the category of 'other' would not only include 'transgender' but also any person who desires to record sex under the category of 'other'. It is also possible that some transgenders would have returned themselves either male or female depending upon their choice. The population of 'other' as per Census 2011 is 4,87,803.

(c) to (e) In order to provide for protection of rights of transgender persons and their welfare, the Ministry has introduced a Bill in the Lok Sabha titled "The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016".

The Bill stipulates that the appropriate Government shall formulate welfare schemes and programmes which are transgender sensitive, non-stigmatising and non-discriminatory and shall also take steps to secure their full and effective participation and inclusion in the society.

#### **SC/ST status on inter State migration**

1238. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that scheduled castes/ scheduled tribes persons who have migrated and settled in another State after 1950 do not get any benefit enjoyed by SC/ST sections of that State;

(b) whether Constitution permits any citizen to move from any State and settle in any other State and it is fair to deny this right to SC/ST people; and

(c) whether Government would adopt a sympathetic approach to them and amend the rules since, a large number of them have moved from one State to another during the last 66 years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The lists of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) under the provisions of Articles 341 & 342 of the Constitution are State/ Union Territory (UT) specific. To be eligible for SC/ST status

in a State or UT one should be permanent resident of that State/ UT on the date of notification of the Presidential Order applicable in his case. The Supreme Court in the case of Marri Chandra Shekhar Rao Vs. Dean, Seth G.S. Medical College has held that when a SC or ST migrates, there is no inhibition in migrating but when he migrates he does not and cannot carry any special rights or privileges attributed to him or granted to him in the State of origin. Under the existing constitutional scheme, a SC/ST inter-State migrant is not entitled for SC/ST benefits in the State of migration; however, he would be entitled to SC/ST benefits of the State of origin as well as of Central Government. Under Article 19 (1) (e) of the Constitution, all citizens including SCs and STs have the right to reside and settle in any part of the country.

**Proposals for social welfare schemes in Maharashtra  
and Andhra Pradesh**

1239. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals for various social welfare schemes in Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to approve those proposals for the benefit of rural and urban poor; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The details of the proposals received from State Government of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh along-with the funds released during the years 2016-17 and 2017-18 under various schemes are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The mandate of this Ministry 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. The proposals complete in all respect and received in time are approved by the Government and accordingly the funds are released to the State Governments and to Non-Governmental Organisations. The implementation of the schemes results in providing benefits to the rural and urban poor belonging to the above target groups.

**Statement**

*Details of proposals received under various schemes of the Ministry from States of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh during 2016-17 and 2017-18 and their status:*

**A. Maharashtra**

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2016-17		2017-18	
		No. of Proposals Received	Funds Released (₹/Lakh)	No. of Proposals Received	Funds Released (₹/Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan	1	4234.14	-	-
2.	Central Assistance for construction of Hostels for Scheduled Caste Boys and Girls under Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana.	-	90.00 (Released in respect of proposal of previous year)	-	171.00 (Released in respect of proposal of previous year)
3.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.	1	1600.00	1	2547.47
4.	Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students.	1	10669.00	1	50497.96
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students.	1	1217.92	-	921.00 (ad-hoc)
6.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students.	1	8490.40	Incomplete Proposal	5844.00 (ad-hoc)
7.	Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarship for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.	1	224.10	-	-
8.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons.	115	239.32	16	195.27

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) abuse.	97	625.66	10	585.96 (Arrear grant for previous years.)
10.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances.	5	68.75	3	Incomplete proposals.
11.	Deendayal Disability Rehabilitation Scheme	39	221.47	15	191.46
12.	Skill Development Under SIPDA Scheme	1	14.80	-	-
13.	Creation of Barrier Free Environment in Govt. Buildings under SIPDA.	2	1863.34	-	-
<b>B. Uttar Pradesh</b>					
1.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan	1	9201.40	1	11701.00
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students.	-	27000.00	1	25420.46
3.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for implementation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.	1	2214.90	1	2694.55
4.	Under Self-employment Scheme for the Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers. [Provided one-time Cash assistance]	1261 (Beneficiaries)	504.00	623 (Beneficiaries)	249.00
5.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana	1	110.00	-	-
6.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students.	1	2772.99	1	2180.00
7.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC Students.	1	15077.22	1	13837.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls.	-	140.22 (Release is balance of earlier year)	-	273.75 (Release is balance of earlier year)
9.	Integrated Programme for Older Persons.	21	107.29	-	56.65
10.	Scheme of Assistance for the Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) abuse.	23	296.45	1	173.31 (Arrear grant for previous years.)
11.	Assistance to Disabled Persons for Purchase/Fitting of Aids and Appliances.	1	7.50	-	-
12.	Deendayal Disability Rehabilitation Scheme	65	376.19	11	349.01
13.	Skill Development Under SIPDA Scheme	1	11.05	-	-
14.	Creation of Barrier Free Environment in Govt. Buildings under SIPDA.	5	3183.07	2	-

### **Making the caste census data public**

†1240. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the caste census data was not made public after the census conducted in 2011;

(b) whether the Ministry proposes to make public the caste census with respect to all the castes including Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether any steps are being taken to revise reservation on the basis of caste census 2011 so that the benefit of reservation could be availed in proportion to the population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Socio Economic Caste Census, 2011 (SECC-2011) was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of the Rural Development and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and the caste enumeration was carried out by the Register General of India & Census Commissioner. The finding and data of the SECC-2011 (Rural) are available in public domain on [www.seccdata.gov.in](http://www.seccdata.gov.in).

(d) There is no proposal to revise reservation on the basis of caste census 2011.

#### **Protection of rights of senior citizens**

1241. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOT: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007, senior citizens are being neglected and abused by their kith and kin in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to ensure proper implementation of the law to protect parents and senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) No authentic data is available in this regard. The Government has enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 which, *inter-alia*, makes maintenance of parents /senior citizens by their children / relatives obligatory and justiciable through Tribunals; provides for revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of neglect by children/ relatives; penal provisions for abandonment of senior citizens, medical facilities for senior citizens; and protection of life and property of senior Citizens.

(c) As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects and, as such, the primary responsibility of prevention detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime, lies with the State

Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory dated 30.8.2013 on 'Protection of Life and Property of Senior Citizens' which is also available at [http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload-files/mha/files/Advisory\\_040913.pdf](http://www.mha.nic.in/sites/upload-files/mha/files/Advisory_040913.pdf)

#### **Schemes for social defence sector**

1242. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the details of schemes implemented in social defence sector;
- (b) whether the Ministry would take into consideration the minimum wages provisions while developing cost norms for salary under various schemes/grants;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) whether these cost norms would include provisions for provident fund and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Department of Social Justice and Empowerment implements the following Schemes in the Social Defence Sector:

- (i) Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse and for Social Defence Services: Under this Scheme, financial assistance is provided to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts.
- (ii) Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons: Under this Scheme, grants-in-aid are given for running and maintenance of, *inter alia*, Old Age Homes, Day Care Centres, Mobile Medicare Units, Multi Facility Care Centre for Older Widows etc. Implementing agencies eligible for assistance under the Scheme are Panchayati Raj Institutions/Local Bodies, Non-Governmental/ Voluntary Organizations, Institutions or Organizations set up by the Government as autonomous/subordinate bodies, Government recognized Educational Institutions, Charitable Hospitals/Nursing Homes, recognized Youth Organizations such as Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan and in exceptional cases, the State Governments/UT Administrations.

- (iii) Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana: This is a Central Sector Scheme launched on 01.04.2017. Under this Scheme, aids and assistive living devices *viz.* walking-sticks, elbow-crutches, walkers, tripods/quad-pods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles are provided to senior citizens belonging to Below Poverty Line category who suffer from age related disabilities. The devices are distributed in the camp mode through a public sector undertaking under this Ministry namely, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation.

(b) to (d) As per the norms of the Schemes mentioned at Sl. No. (i) and (ii) above, the Ministry provides financial assistance in the form of grant-in-aid to the implementing agencies which includes payment of honorarium to the staff hired by these agencies.

#### **Reservation according to population**

†1243. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the OBC, SC and ST categories together constitute 85 per cent of the population and the rest 15 per cent constitute the general category and in this way 85 per cent population is getting 50 per cent reservation while the remaining 50 per cent reservation is going to the 15 per cent population of the general category;

(b) whether Government is proposing to provide reservation according to the population, in view of the figures that emerged after the 2011 Census; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) , as per Census of India 2011, constitute 25.2% of the total population of the country. The estimates of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) population, as per the decadal census, are not available. When direct recruitment is made on all India basis by open competition, reservation for SCs, STs & OBCs is @ 15%,7.5% & 27% respectively; in direct recruitment made on all India basis otherwise than by open competition, it is, 16.66%,7.5% & 27% respectively. As per Supreme Court judgment

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

dated 16.11.1992 in the case of Indira Sawhney etc. Vs. Union of India and Others total reservation of any manner is not to exceed 50%.

**Rules/Regulations under the Act relating to cerebral palsy and autism etc.**

1244. DR KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that all the rules/regulations have been framed under the Act relating to cerebral palsy and autism etc.;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with Section under which these were framed;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (d) The Ministry administers the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999. Section 34 of the Act mandates the Central Government to frame Rules, whereas Section 35 of the said Act mandates the Board with the previous approval of the Central Government to frame regulations. In accordance with these provisions, the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Rules, 2000 were notified *vide* G.S.R. 639(E) dated 26.07.2000 and the Board of the Trust Regulations, 2001 *vide* G.S.R. 579(E) dated 03.08.2001. The Rules *inter-alia* deals with procedure for election of members of the Board of National Trust, salary of Chairperson and Members, powers and duties of Chairperson, procedure for transaction of business by the Board of National Trust, manner of application of guardianship, procedure for removal of guardian, budget of the Trust, maintenance of fund, preparation of annual statement of accounts etc. The Regulations *inter-alia* provide for condition of service of Chief Executive Officer, other employees of the Trust, form and manner of registration of organisations with the Trust, procedure for evaluation of registered organisations for participation in the schemes and programmes of the Trust etc.

**Schemes for senior citizens**

1245. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the schemes those have been initiated by Government in past three years for the welfare of senior citizens in the country; and

(b) under the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2017 how many people have been penalised till date for the abandonment of senior citizens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) This Ministry is implementing a new scheme namely 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 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.

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India is the nodal Ministry to oversee the implementation of the Scheme. The Scheme is being implemented by the "Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation (ALIMCO)", a Public Sector Undertaking under this Ministry. The devices are distributed in the camp mode to the identified beneficiaries. The National launch of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana was held on 1st April, 2017. A total of 187 districts from all States/UTs have been selected for Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana distribution camps. As on date, 16 distribution camps have been organized at district level.

As information received from the Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, Atal Pension Yojana(APY), a new scheme, has been announced in 2015 wherein the subscriber has been guaranteed a minimum pension from ₹1000 or ₹2000 or ₹3000 or ₹4000 or ₹5000 on completion of 60 years of age based on the periodic contribution being made by the subscriber. Based on the scheme chosen by the subscriber and his age at the date of joining, the contribution amount is fixed for such subscriber whereby he has to contribute upto the age of 60 years to avail the benefits. The scheme is open for the Indian citizen between the age of 18-40 years. The scheme has been implemented through the banking system only. Eligible existing subscribers of the Swavalamban Scheme(NPS Lite) in the age group of 18-40 years are required to be migrated to APY unless they exercise the option to opt-out.

(b) No such data is maintained centrally by this Ministry. As per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State Subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation

and prosecution of crime including crime against Senior citizens lies with the State/UT Administrations.

**Increase in amount of money under MPLADS**

1246. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to increase the amount of money under Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) funds;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the rationale therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) No, Sir.

The issue of enhancement of annual allocation of MPLADS fund was referred to Ministry of Finance which has conveyed that it is not possible to find fiscal space for such huge liability on the exchequer in a fiscally constrained environment where scarce resources are to be allocated among competing demand of various flagship programmes catering to socio-economic / infrastructural as well as special needs.

**Evaluation of on-going projects**

1247. SHRI AJAY SANCHETI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made any evaluation of the on-going major core sector projects;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation monitors on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing ₹ 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns, on the basis of information provided by the project implementing agencies. As per information available with On-line Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS), no evaluation of the on-going major core sector projects has been made.

(c) The major steps undertaken to ensure completion of Central Sector Infrastructure Projects without time and cost overruns include: rigorous project appraisal; OCMS for better monitoring; setting up of Revised Cost Committees in the Ministries for fixation of responsibility for time and cost overruns; regular review of infrastructure projects by the concerned administrative Ministries; and setting up of Central Sector Projects Coordination Committees (CSPCCs) in the States under the Chief Secretaries for removal of bottlenecks and for facilitating the speedy implementation of major projects.

#### **Distillation unit for tribal population in West Bengal**

1248. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the State Government of West Bengal is setting up over twenty acres farm to produce vetiver, lemon grass and essential oils along with a distillation unit in Jhargram district of West Midnapore to help the tribal population there to gain financial independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government is ready to take up this idea and establish such model farms aimed at the development of the tribal people; and

(d) whether Government would give special financial assistance to the state of West Bengal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As per information received from the State Government of West Bengal, there is no such initiative.

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

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has always been considering and will continue to consider proposals on merit and upon the recommendation of the State Government for the benefit of the tribal population.

#### **Inclusion of fishermen community in ST category**

1249. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any request has been received from Andhra Pradesh to include fishermen community in the ST category;

(b) if so, the Central Government's response thereto; and

(c) if not, whether the Central Government would consider the proposal *suo-moto* in view of demands from the fishermen community?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) No request / proposal has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh to include fishermen community in the list of Scheduled Tribes of Andhra Pradesh.

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

(c) 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 is a pre-requisite for considering the proposal further.

#### **Guidelines regarding forest villages and revenue villages**

1250. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of identification and conversion of forest and unsurveyed villages into revenue villages as per Section 3(1)(h) of Forests Rights Act, 2006, State-wise; and

(b) which States have followed guidelines of the Ministry issued on 8th November, 2013 while converting such forest and unsurveyed villages into revenue villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The responsibility of conversion of forest and unsurveyed villages, unsurveyed settlements and old habitations into revenue villages rests with the State Governments.

The State-wise details with regard to the number of Forest Villages as per census, 2011 are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

The status of conversion of Forest Villages into Revenue Villages as per the relevant section of Forest Rights Act, 2006 is given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details regarding Number of Forest Villages (State-wise) as per census of 2011*

(Source: Census 2011)

Sl. No.	State Name	No. of Forest Villages
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	41
2.	Uttarakhand	421
3.	Uttar Pradesh	89
4.	Sikkim	51
5.	Assam	897
6.	Jharkhand	14
7.	Odisha	47
8.	Chhattisgarh	658
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1165
10.	Gujarat	162
11.	Maharashtra	73
12.	Andhra Pradesh	3
13.	Tamil Nadu	736
14.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	169
	INDIA	4526

**Statement-II**

*Status of conversion of Forest Villages to Revenue Villages as per Forest Rights Act, 2006 based on the information received from the State Governments.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Forest village to Revenue village
1.	Madhya Pradesh	925 Forest Villages to be converted to Revenue Villages
2.	Maharashtra	All Forest villages except for 73 Villages in Nandurbar are in the process of conversion into revenue villages
3.	Chhattisgarh	421 Forest villages converted to Revenue villages

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Forest village to Revenue village
4.	West Bengal	86 Forest villages converted to Revenue villages
5.	Odisha	Recorded 22 Forest Villages and unsurveyed habitations identified for being converted to Revenue villages
6.	Gujarat	Out of total 196 recorded forest settlement, 175 have been identified for conversion to Revenue villages
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Out of total 12 recorded forest settlements, 6 have been converted to Revenue Villages.

#### **Change in criteria for inclusion in STs list**

1251. SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and modalities for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes under Article 342 of the Constitution;

(b) whether there is any proposal to change these criteria and modalities in view of the recent demands from some advanced communities for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Tribes; and

(c) the safeguards put in place by Government to protect the interests of the Scheduled Tribes in the original list against these new demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) 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. However, these criteria are not spelt out in the Constitution.

Government of India on 15.6.1999 (as further amended on 25.6.2002), has approved modalities for deciding claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying lists of Scheduled Tribes (STs). Accordingly, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by concerned State Government / UT Administration can be processed further. Thereafter, it has to be concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) for consideration for amendment of legislation.

(b) and (c) A Task Force under the Chairmanship of the then Secretary (Tribal Affairs) was constituted by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs in February, 2014 to examine the existing criteria and procedure. The Task Force in its report submitted to the Ministry has made recommendations, among other things, for revision of criteria and procedure for scheduling of tribes as STs. The recommendations of the Task Force were examined and accordingly the proposal for streamlining of procedure for scheduling of communities as STs and revision of criteria for scheduling of communities as STs was circulated to States / UTs. Views / comments have been received from all States/UTs except from one State.

### **Forest Land Area Act in Himachal Pradesh**

1252. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of tribals living in forest villages in the country, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether the tribal living in forest villages are denied the privileges under the Forest Land Area Act and if so, the details in this regard; and
- (c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to convert such a forest villages into revenue villages in Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Total number of Scheduled Tribes (STs) living in forest villages in the country, State /UT wise, is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) No, Sir. Section 4(5) of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 provides specific safeguards against the eviction or removal of a member of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribe or Other Traditional Forest Dweller from forest land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete. The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 also provides special safeguards for Scheduled Tribes with regard to their land rights and livelihood.

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs, *vide* its letter No.23011/33/2010-FRA dated 08.11.2013, has issued guidelines to all State Governments /UT Administrations, including Himachal Pradesh, on conversion of forest villages, old habitations, unsurveyed villages, etc. into revenue villages.

***Statement***

*State/UT-wise total number of Scheduled Tribes (STs) living in forest villages in the country*

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	ST Population in Forest Villages
1	2	3
	<b>India</b>	<b>1332265</b>
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	56539
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0
3.	Punjab	0
4.	Chandigarh	0
5.	Uttarakhand	2538
6.	Haryana	0
7.	NCT of Delhi	0
8.	Rajasthan	0
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1523
10.	Bihar	0
11.	Sikkim	893
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
13.	Manipur	0
14.	Nagaland	0
15.	Mizoram	0
16.	Tripura	0
17.	Meghalaya	8
18.	Assam	329445
19.	West Bengal	0
20.	Jharkhand	5762
21.	Odisha	2120

1	2	3
22.	Chhattisgarh	179423
23.	Madhya Pradesh	635671
24.	Gujarat	29624
25.	Daman and Diu	0
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
27.	Maharashtra	80181
28.	Andhra Pradesh	341
29.	Karnataka	0
30.	Goa	0
31.	Lakshadweep	0
32.	Kerala	0
33.	Tamil Nadu	7764
34.	Puducherry	0
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	441

Source: Census 2011, Office of Registrar General, India

### Proposals for inclusion in STs list

1253. SHRI SANTIUSE KUJUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received complaints regarding tribes facing problem in getting Scheduled Tribes (ST) certificates from the State authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereto, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any proposals from State Governments including Assam and other North Eastern States 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 the Government for approval; and

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

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) and (d) Government has received proposals from States / UTs, including Assam and other North Eastern States for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs. Details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(e) and (f) 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 & 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.

Proposals / recommendations received from concerned State Governments / UT Administrations for inclusion of tribes/communities in the list of STs, details of which are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to Part (c) and (b) above] are being processed as per approved extant modalities indicated above. As such, they are at various stages of processing.

#### Statement

*Details regarding number of proposals received for States/UTs and which are under process for inclusion of various communities in the list of STs*

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
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

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of Proposals
18.	Uttarakhand	1
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2
20.	West Bengal	3
21.	Puducherry	1

**Special plans for development of tribal areas**

†1254. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any special plans to provide basic facilities like power, health, roads, water and education etc. in tribal areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any special funds have been granted towards development of these areas during the last three years and current year and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and scheme-wise; and

(c) whether Government has received suggestions from various States in this regard and if so, the details of suggestions received and the steps taken on them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Government has adopted a Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy (now called as Schedule Tribe Component) for overall development of tribal people across the country, which include support for education, health, power, roads, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. The major part of infrastructural development activities and provision of basic amenities is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments, while Ministry of Tribal Affairs through its programmes Special Central Assistance(SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) and Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution provides block grants to State Governments to address need of critical gaps as an additive to main ydiicle *i.e.* Tribal Sub Plan. Details of release of funds to the State Governments during the last three and current year under SCA to TSS and Article 275(1) Grants are given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not received any specific suggestions in this regard from the State Governments.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	190.99	523.20	1595.87	1968.02	997.99	475.00	1959.39	2159.61
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	2000.00	3539.66	3049.06	0.00	2000.00	3671.61	3626.50
11.	Jharkhand	9873.00	12202.96	9489.38	9489.05	9571.11	10000.00	9820.75	6974.41
12.	Karnataka	4880.40	6300.00	4664.00	5881.74	3000.00	4370.00	5100.00	5955.37
13.	Kerala	748.94	1085.44	695.58	221.76	530.00	357.50	808.09	808.43
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17321.42	14845.15	14971.43	19405.19	15274.22	11501.21	19236.61	20289.66
15.	Maharashtra	11701.29	13374.00	11536.53	12862.24	11726.19	12514.91	9547.00	12810.38
16.	Manipur	1600.01	1216.00	1694.40	1858.54	1118.00	1100.00	2260.00	2144.19
17.	Meghalaya	2334.03	1507.68	1576.21	3603.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18.	Mizoram	1877.78	3617.37	1927.49	2504.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19.	Nagaland	2067.15	5469.34	6368.00	2025.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Odisha	12728.22	15200.00	11954.96	11826.82	14925.04	14728.52	11806.27	8385.00
21.	Rajasthan	9755.92	11000.00	10341.39	10240.58	8822.04	10190.00	11072.90	9131.83
22.	Sikkim	370.30	1250.30	1147.00	405.30	520.25	353.00	1497.62	453.33

23.	Tamil Nadu	639.60	852.80	798.24	378.00	217.33	0.00	600.00	348.20
24.	Telangana	3894.40	6090.00	3608.05	4486.32	3541.00	4000.00	3845.35	4493.55
25.	Tripura	1218.99	1600.68	1280.99	1627.85	1183.94	2400.07	1345.76	1649.77
26.	Uttar Pradesh	743.49	1514.74	1138.62	189.00	697.79	905.51	121.92	458.35
27.	Uttarakhand	1530.36	92.02	0.00	677.56	805.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	West Bengal	5747.00	7000.00	5814.37	4504.51	5730.00	6233.00	5995.50	4997.11
GRAND TOTAL		113264.14	139226.79	126581.37	125967.59	103999.38	113217.12	119502.23	106381.67

**E-commerce platforms for tribal artisans**

1255. SHRI DILIP KUMAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has any plan to provide e-commerce platforms to the tribal artisans to sell their products international;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether the Ministry proposes to introduce such facility for tribal artisans of the country in future?

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 provides e-commerce platforms to the tribal artisans to sell their products. 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](http://www.snapdeal.com) and [www.amazon.com](http://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](http://www.gem.gov.in).

- (c) Question does not arise in view of reply given to parts (a) and (b) above.

**Administrative reforms in Ministry**

1256. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any new and specific policy initiative after June 2014 to achieve the objectives of the Ministry and 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 to achieve the objectives of the Ministry, in its functioning after May 2014 and if so, the details thereof and what has been their impact?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Ministry of Women and

Child Development has taken several policy initiatives after June 2014 to achieve the objectives of Ministry. List of initiatives is given below:

**Women:**

- i. A comprehensive draft National Policy for Women (NPW), covering all the existing as well as emerging aspects of women empowerment and welfare has been prepared through vast consultation with all the stakeholders. The key stakeholders included various Ministries/Departments, Academic organizations, Civil Society Organization (CSOs) and inputs from general public received through social media and other means. The draft has been approved through a series meeting by the Group of Ministers (GOS) constituted by PMO. Draft National Policy for Women (NPW) has been submitted to the Cabinet.
- ii. Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao scheme was launched by Hon' able PM on 21st January, 2015 at Panipat in 100 districts. It was extended to 61 more districts in FY 2016-17. Out of 161 districts, improving trend in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) is visible in 104 districts, 119 districts have reported progress in first trimester registrations and 146 districts have reported improvement in institutional deliveries. The revised scheme will now cover all the low CSR districts through a sustained, nation-wide Advocacy and Media Campaign in 640 districts and focused multi-sectoral action in selected 405 districts.
- iii. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 has been effectively operationalized. Detailed Guidelines have been formulated and issued. SHe-Box an online portal was launched by the Ministry to enable women working in Government and non-Government sectors to file their complaints. 112 institutions empanelled and trainings conducted to equip organisations on the subject. Ministry of Corporate Affairs has agreed to mandate disclosure of implementation of this Act by the Companies in their Annual Reports.
- iv. Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) scheme has been approved for implementation during 2017-18 up to 2019-20 to empower rural women through community participation and to create an environment in which they realize their full potential. It will provide an interface for rural women to approach the Government for availing their entitlements also empowering them through training and capacity building. Community engagement through College

Student Volunteers is envisioned in 115 most backward districts as part of the MSK Block level initiatives will provide convergence and outreach services for rural women to enable create an environment in which women realise their full potential.

- v. To enable working women to get at least six months of paid leave so that they can provide proper care to the child, 26 Weeks Maternity Leave for working women by amendment to Maternity Benefit Act has come into effect from 28.3.2017.
- vi. A new shelter home for widows has been established at Vrindavan with a capacity of 1000 women. Similar homes are being established in Varanasi and Gaya.
- vii. The Draft Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2017 has been prepared in consultation with line Ministries/Departments/ State Governments/CSOs and domain experts. The Bill proposes to tackle different aspects of trafficking by creating a strong legal, economic and social environment by creating dedicated institutional mechanisms at District, State and Central Level. The Cabinet has referred the draft bill to a Group of Ministers for recommendations.
- viii. MWCD is the nodal ministry to review appraise and monitor Nirbhaya Fund proposals. The corpus of Nirbhaya funds has been expanded from Rs 1000 crores to Rs 3100 crores. 22 projects of central and state governments for women safety have been appraised and approved by the WCD Ministry. These projects involve a financial outgo of Rs. 2277 crores. The projects are at various stages of implementation.
- ix. Rs 200 crores have been provided to establish the Victim Compensation fund under MHA. MHA has disbursed the same to the States along with necessary guidelines.
- x. Based on intervention of MWCD, Acid Attack has been included as a disability in Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.
- xi. One Stop Centres have been established across the country for facilitating access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal aid, psycho-social counselling, etc., to the women affected

by violence. Out of 186 sanctioned One Stop Centres under Nirbhaya Fund, 168 are functional which have already assisted over 70,000 women as on 1st December, 2017 women in distress.

- xii. Women Helpline is to provide 24 hour emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence both in public and private space, including within the family, community, workplace, etc. Out of 33 Women Helplines have been sanctioned under Nirbhaya Fund, 27 Women helpline are functional which have already assisted approx. 11 lakh women in difficult circumstances as on 1st December, 2017.
- xiii. All new mobile phones, manufactured/ imported in India have been mandated to have a physical panic button to help women in distress situation.
- xiv. MWCD has been working along with the Ministry of Home Affairs to improve overall police responsiveness to gender sensitive cases and to bring visibility to more women and strengthen gender sensitivity in police force. An Advisory has been issued to all State Governments to increase representation of women in police to 33% of the total strength. As a result, reservation has been extended in 14 States/Union Territories. So far 8 States viz. Bihar, Gujarat, Odisha, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and 6 UTs namely Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Lakhadweep & Dadra Nagar Haveli, NCT Delhi, Puducherry have already extended 33% reservation for women in police forces.
- xv. Swadhar Greh aim to provide relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances including victims of rape/assault, etc. There are 592 Swadhar Grehs sanctioned which have capacity to accommodate approximately 18,000 women in the country.
- xvi. Ujjawala is a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. 6000 women have received benefit under the scheme.
- xvii. Approximately 20,000 Elected Women Representatives of Panchayats are being trained across the country to ensure better village governance and administration. The training programme was launched in April 2017 in Jharkhand.

- xviii. The needs of out-of-school adolescent girls are addressed through SABLA Scheme. The scheme has been expanded to all districts in the country from the existing 205 districts. Under the scheme, out-of school girls in the age group of 11-14 years are provided supplementary nutrition and life skills training.
- xix. The Pradhan Mantri Matri Vandana Yojana has been launched under which financial assistance is provided to expecting mothers to take care of their supplementary nutrition and medical requirements. The scheme is being implemented in all districts.
- xx. Working Women Hostels ensures safe accommodation for working women away from their place of residence. Presently, 935 Working hostels are catering to 93,500 working women.
- xxi. One of the major thrust areas of the BBBP programme, launched in 2015 and being expanded to all districts is the effective enforcement of the PCPNDT Act to check female foeticide. A total of 58,338 facilities have been registered under the Act. Enforcement action has resulted in cases against 2636 facilities with cancellation of 118 licenses and 421 convictions.
- xxii. Guidelines for taxi operators have been formulated and issued in consultation with Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to check crimes against women in taxis and cabs.
- xxiii. Guidelines for self-regulation by Matrimonial websites have been formulated and issued in consultation with Ministry of IT.
- xxiv. Public Grievance Cell gives women and children citizens a way to send their grievances online directly to the government. The cell has processed - 18,000 complaints in the one year since its inception.
- xxv. A dedicated mechanism has been set up for women and children to file complaints related to abusive behavior, harassment and hateful conduct on social media. Complaints are sent to [complaint-mwcd@gov.in](mailto:complaint-mwcd@gov.in) or posted on social media with hashtag #HelpMeWCD, with each complaint closely followed and responded.
- xxvi. To develop a comprehensive response system to cybercrimes, MWCD is intensively working in convergence with Mo HA, MEITY, DOT to ensure

speedy reporting and removal of objectionable material online such as rape imagery, child sexual abuse etc.

- xxvii. Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), of MWCD extends micro-credit to the women in the informal sector through a client friendly, without collateral and in a hassle-free manner for income generation activities. RMK has taken a number of promotional measures to popularize the concept of micro financing, enterprise development, thrift and credit, formation and strengthening of Women-SHG's through intermediary organizations.
- xxviii. Mahila E-Haat is, a unique IT platform which facilitates women micro-entrepreneurs to sell their products /services has been launched. Women entrepreneurs/SHG's/NGOs from 24 states are showcasing over 2000 products/services across 18 categories. 26000 Self Help Groups and 3.5 lakh women have benefitted.
- xxix. Performance based incentives, both financial and non-financial, have been extended to the anganwadi workers under the National Nutrition Mission. States have been asked to look into the issue of enhancement of remuneration of Anganwadi workers.

**Children:**

- xxx. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) has come into effect from 15.01.2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. The new Act addresses problems of increasing crime by juveniles and enables a comprehensive framework for protection of vulnerable children. Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 has mandated establishment of Child Welfare Committees in every district with specified duties and responsibilities. 710 CWCs have been established covering all districts.
- xxxi. The Act provides establishment of Child Care Institutions for different categories of children including juveniles in every district. Central Government provides necessary financial support to the state governments for this purpose. 2246 institutions of different categories are being assisted by the Ministry. Similarly, 2184 institutional entities including Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards, District Child Protection Units etc. are being assisted by the ministry across various States.

- xxxii. The Act has brought all child care institutions under the ambit of mandatory registration and mandatory linking of all children to the adoption system under the JJ Act. Approx. 9000 institutions having about 50,000 children are being brought under registration.
- xxxiii. The Act also prescribes a fully IT enabled adoption system which has been established and all adoptions are now taking place through this platform. CARINGS has been developed and launched. All adoptions take place through this system.
- xxxiv. The Act also provides reduction of age of juvenile crimes from 18 to 16 to address the issue of increasing juvenile crimes. The Act provides for time bound disposal of cases related to crimes by children/ juveniles, adoption and decisions by CWCs in a time bound manner so that children don't suffer.
- xxxv. The Adoption Regulations, 2017 has also been notified and come into effect from 16th January, 2017. One of the key features of the new regulations is that time lines have been stipulated for each process and the responsibilities of different agencies have been fixed. Further, the entire process has been made on-line.
- xxxvi. POCSO e-Box is run by Ministry for children to safely file complaints of sexual abuse through a simple online method. Till 31.03.17, a total of 287 cases have been received and resolved, an online system to complain about the child abuse.
- xxxvii. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 2013 has been amended to provide additional safeguards for children who are forced into labour.
- xxxviii. Reform of the Integrated Child Development Services programme has been undertaken.
- xxxix. The nutrition and non-nutrition services under the ICDS programme have been streamlined. The supplementary nutrition provided under ICDS is being micro-nutrients fortified so as to address the issues of hidden malnutrition. The micro-nutrients fortification will specifically address the issue of anemia.
- xl. Anganwadi services are being re-designed to focus on early childhood care and education for the children in the age group of 3 - 6 years.

- xli. National Nutrition Mission (NNM) has been approved by the Cabinet. This Mission addresses the problems of malnutrition across the country. It has an IT enabled system for monitoring of delivery of anganwadi services as well as the growth parameters of each and every beneficiary.
- xlii. The NNM has been rolled out on pilot basis in 60,000 anganwadis which now have real time monitoring with the use of smart phones and specially designed software. Initially it will be rolled out high burden district and subsequently to the entire country over the next three years.
- xliii. Guidelines have been formulated and issued to all the educational institutions for protection of children in the schools.
- xliv. Childline services have been extended to cover 415 cities in the country. This service provides assistance to lakhs of children in distress situation with physical rescue wherever required within two hours.
- xlv. Since railways are the most frequently getaways by children, Railway Childline facilities has been provided at 33 vulnerable railway stations. Posters have been put in all railway bogies indicating steps to be taken by public if they see a child in distress situation.

#### **Administrative reforms**

- xlvi. Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT): MWCD has started Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) using Aadhaar as the primary identifier of beneficiaries in its schemes. The Ministry has identified 15 Schemes/Scheme Components for transfer of benefits and services in DBT mode. Use of Aadhaar as identifier of beneficiary ensure accurate targeting of the beneficiary, direct transfer of benefits to beneficiary bank accounts electronically, minimize tiers involved in fund flow and thereby reduce delay in payment, reduce pilferage and remove ghost beneficiaries.
- xlvii. Online Learning Portal: MWCD, under the Digital India Programme has launched online learning portal [WWW.nipccd-elearning.wcd.in](http://WWW.nipccd-elearning.wcd.in) on 25th May, 2016. The portal aims at widespread coverage and in order to reach out to more beneficiaries *via* the internet along with a standardised curriculum which is free from the delivery of the trainers. The portal has been created with ease of facilitation for the beneficiaries and the learners. It also offers Job Training Courses, Refresher Courses, Theme-based Courses for all the

Anganwadi Services (ICDS) functionaries, like Child Development Project Officers (CDPOs), District Programme Officers (DPOs), Instructors of Training Centres, Supervisors and Anganwadi Workers (AWWs). Besides the Anganwadi Services (ICDS) functionaries, the portal is also open to general public.

- xlvi. E-learning Manual for providing online training to the Anganwadi Services (ICDS) functionaries has also been launched on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2017.

**Eradication of malnutrition in cooperation with AIIMS**

1257. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any action to tackle malnutrition in the country in cooperation with All India Institute of Medical Sciences and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether Government has conducted any evaluation of the actions taken in eradication of malnutrition in the country during the last three years;
- (c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (d) the measures taken by Government for effective implementation and monitoring the actions taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The nutritional status of the population is an outcome of complex and inter-related set of factors and cannot be improved by the efforts of single sector alone. The important determinants include inadequate food, frequent infections, poverty, low access of population to health, education, safe drinking-water, environmental, sanitation, hygiene and other social services. The approach to tackle the problem of malnutrition is multi-pronged. While the measures related to improvement in the health status of women and children are being undertaken by the Health Department through the network of CHCs, PHCs and referral hospitals like AIIMS, the action related to bringing about improvement in the nutritional status of the women and children in the country are being undertaken by this Ministry in the form of various schemes, *viz.*, Anganwadi Services, Scheme for Adolescent Girls and Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition

in the country. Recently, the Government of India has announced the setting up of National Nutrition Mission (NNM) for improving the nutritional indicators of children and pregnant women and lactating mothers.

(b) and (c) The impact of the various schemes being implemented by the Government for tackling the problem of malnutrition in the country is assessed by periodic National Family Health Surveys being conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As per the recent report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 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.

(d) Besides the in-built five-tier monitoring system, the newly set up National Nutrition Mission has ICT-based real-time monitoring system through Common Application Software (CAS). The software also provides a template for its integration with Mother and Child Tracking System/Reproductive Child Health portal for facilitating auto-population of information across the software of MWCD and MoHFW. To digitize and computerize the data generated at the AWCs, Tablets and Smart Phones are provided to Lady Supervisors and Anganwadi worker.

#### **Swadhar greh scheme in each district**

1258. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Swadhar Greh Scheme for rehabilitation of women victims of unfortunate circumstances still needs strengthening, considering the size of fund allocation during the current financial year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress, so far, made since the launch of the Scheme;

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up Swadhar Greh fully managed and controlled by women in each district of the country to meet the requirement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Need for reforms in anganwadi centres**

†1259. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that extensive reforms are needed in Anganwadi Centres being run for children's welfare in the rural and under developed areas; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that Anganwadi Centres are not getting desired results in the absence of systemic mechanism for physical verification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella ICDS Scheme is a flagship programme of Government of India. It provides six services to the beneficiaries *i.e.* children below six years of age and Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers. These services are provided at the Anganwadi Centres which are child friendly centres manned by Anganwadi Workers/ Anganwadi Helpers. AWCs are equipped with adequate infrastructure, facilities (kitchen, safe drinking water and child-friendly toilets), wall painting, play space and joyful learning environment. They are essential for care and development of children in the age group of 0-6 years as well as pregnant women and lactating mothers.

Introducing reforms in the aforesaid scheme is a continuous process. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan and thereafter, a number of reforms have taken place *viz*; introducing new interventions in the scheme, release of funds based on the Annual Programme Implementation Plan of the States/UTs, improving the service conditions of the AWWs/AWHs by giving them better opportunities in their career, improving the availability of water and sanitation at the AWCs, increasing the number of constructed AWC buildings, introducing Early Childhood Care and Education policy, Curriculum and Standards for ECCE, bringing a rapid improvement in monitoring mechanism by introducing Rapid Reporting System, increasing the cost norms for Supplementary

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Nutrition given to the beneficiaries, e-learning courses for AWWs/AWHs, setting up of state-of-the art Quality Control Laboratories at four regional centres, etc. These are few to count but the process of reforms is a continuous one.

Recently, the Government has approved setting up of National Nutrition Mission which has a number of new components contributing to the improved services under the Anganwadi Services *i.e.* monitoring of the scheme through Common Application Software, introducing incentive for better performing States, provision of incentives for AWWs for using Smartphone, etc.

(b) Ministry of Women and Child Development while conveying the approval of Annual Programme Implementation Plan (APIP) 2017 proposals submitted by the States/UTs for Anganwadi Services Scheme under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme has asked the States/UTs to immediately undertake head count of the beneficiaries. This has been done to eliminate the number of ghost beneficiaries.

Under the Anganwadi Services Scheme, 5-tier monitoring and review mechanism is already in place at National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Levels.

#### **Disbursal of compensation under Nirbhaya scheme**

1260. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that since inception of Nirbhaya Scheme, there has been utter confusion over disbursal of compensation;

(b) if so, the coordination process among the Ministries of Finance, Women and Child Development and Home Affairs;

(c) the disbursement of funds and requests pending under the scheme, State-wise; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken by Government for speedy justice to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) 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 guidelines of Ministry of Finance (DEA), an Empowered Committee (EC) was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD for appraising various schemes/projects proposed by the Ministries/Departments to be funded from the Nirbhaya Fund. Nirbhaya Fund is regularly reviewed and monitored by the Government of India.

As per Section 357A of Cr.P.C, every State Government in co-ordination with the Central Government is required to prepare a Victim Compensation Scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. All the States/Union Territories have notified Victim Compensation Scheme in their respective State/UT.

In view of the disparity in quantum of compensation notified by different States/UTs for victims of similar crimes, the Government of India has set up a Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) with an initial corpus fund of ₹ 200 crore from the Nirbhaya Fund for supporting States/UTs towards the implementation of Victim Compensation Scheme framed under section 357A CrPC. Under the CVCF scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 200 crores as one time grant has been released to all the States/UTs in 2016-17 to supplement and support the Victim Compensation Scheme notified by the State/UT Administrations. States/UTs further release the funds to victims on their own and are not required to furnish their proposals to the Central Government for approval. Applications for compensation from victims are made to the, States/UTs directly. The State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Details of amount allocated and released to States/UTs*

Name of State/UT	Amount allocated & released (in Lakh)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	662
Arunachal Pradesh	33
Assam	860
Bihar	722
Chhattisgarh	685

1	2
Goa	50
Gujarat	390
Haryana	550
Himachal Pradesh	120
Jammu and Kashmir	170
Jharkhand	450
Karnataka	995
Kerala	760
Madhya Pradesh	2180
Maharashtra	1765
Manipur	34
Meghalaya	50
Mizoram	48
Nagaland	10
Odisha	1060
Punjab	410
Rajasthan	1545
Sikkim	23
Tamil Nadu	565
Telangana	590
Tripura	115
Uttar Pradesh	2810
Uttarakhand	125
West Bengal	1265
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15
Chandigarh	23
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10

1	2
Daman and Diu	10
Delhi UT	880
Lakshadweep	10
Puducherry	10
TOTAL	20000

**ASSOCHAM-EY report on malnourished kids**

1261. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is fact that India has the largest number of malnourished kids in the world;
- (b) if so, the details of ASSOCHAM-EY report thereon; and
- (c) the proposals and programmes of Government to overcome the situation and to supply adequate balanced food?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the report of "The State of The World's Children, 2017, published by UNICEF, which compares data for 202 countries, the prevalence of stunting in India is 38%, which is not the largest in the world.

(b) The ASSOCHAM-EY report entitled "Bridging the gap: Tapping the agriculture potential for optimum nutrition," has used data from various sources including the National Family Health Survey - 4 (2015-16). In the concluding chapter, the report *inter alia* states that a large part of India continues to consume non-nutritious, non-balanced food either in the form of under nutrition, over nutrition or micronutrient deficiencies and to cater to the large unmet need of both macronutrients and micronutrients, India will need to bring about both policy and practice level reforms that ensure easy access of low cost and nutritious food to the people. Further, the report stresses that it is critical to work toward creating awareness among the community on the importance of a balanced and diverse diet and empowering women to make smarter nutrition choices.

(c) This Ministry is implementing Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella ICDS Scheme. Under the Scheme, supplementary nutrition is provided to Children under 6

years of age, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in order to bridge the nutritional gap in the intake as against the Recommended Dietary Allowances for Indians prescribed by the Indian Council of Medical Research. Further, the National Food Security Act, 2013 mandates the nutritional entitlement for children and women under the Sections 4, 5, 6 & 7 of the Act and Schedule II of the Act prescribes nutritional norms for providing supplementary nutrition to the beneficiaries.

Recently, the National Nutrition Mission (NNM) has been set up for improving the nutritional indicators of children and pregnant women and lactating mothers.

### **Violence against girls and women**

1262. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there has been an increase in the incidences of violence against girls and women, both within and outside their homes;
- (b) if so, the details in this regard;
- (c) whether existing laws have proved to be inadequate to curb crime against women;
- (d) if so, whether Government is considering to amend the existing laws; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) As per the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data, a total number of 3,39,457 cases in 2014; 3,29,243 cases in 2015 and 3,38,954 cases in 2016 were registered under crime against women which show a mixed trend. Similarly, a total number of 89,423 cases in 2014; 94,172 cases in 2015 and 1,06,958 cases in 2016 were registered under crime against Children (including girl) which show a increasing trend.

(c) to (e) Safety of girls and women in the country is of utmost priority to the Government. Efforts have all along been made to establish mechanisms to provide safe and secure environment for women to move around, work and live. On the legislation front, women specific laws like the "Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005"; "Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961"; "Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986"; and the "Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition

and Redressal) Act, 2013" have been enacted. Recently, the "Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013" has also been enacted making the punishment more stringent for offences like rape, besides recognizing various other activities like voyeurism, stalking, etc. as offences and crime against women.

The Ministry has also enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing scheme of One Stop Centre to provide integrated support and assistance to women affected by violence and a Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline to provide 24 hours immediate and emergency response to women affected by violence. To address the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR), in age group of 0-6 years, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) programme has been launched.

Ministry recognizes that the incidence of crime against women and children cannot be controlled unless mindset of people, in general, are made to change. Continuous awareness creation among men and women in the society through workshops, seminars, street plays, are being undertaken at the district level. Further, advertisements in the press and electronic media educating peoples about issues of domestic violence, Child Sex Ratio and Child Marriage, etc., are also being taken up. Platforms such as the International Women's Day and the National Girl Child Day are used to create awareness on issues related to women. Through Sabla programme of this Ministry, adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are imparted training with regard to legal rights of women.

As per the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, "Police" and "Public Order" are State subjects and, as such the primary responsibility of prevention, detection, registration, investigation and prosecution of crime lies with the States/UT Administrations.

#### **Welfare schemes for Anganwadi Workers**

†1263. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to announce more welfare schemes for Anganwadi Workers to protect their jobs;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that some States are not willing to provide additional facilities to them; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken to increase their salary and other benefits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) The Anganwadi Services Scheme under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) & Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) as "honorary workers" from the local community who come forward to render their services, on part time basis, in the area of child care and development. 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. The States/UTs are also paying additional honorarium to these functionaries from their own resources. Since the additional honorarium is paid by the States/UTs from their own financial resources, Government of India has been requesting them from time to time to increase the honorarium of these functionaries. In response thereto, most of the States/UTs have enhanced the honoraria to the AWWs & AWHs. Details of updated additional honoraria being paid by the respective States/UTs to the AWWs & AWHs are given in the Statement (*See* below).

In addition, the following benefits are also extended to the AWWs/AWHs:

- I. Leave: Allowed paid absence of 180 days of maternity leave.
- II. Insurance cover: The Government of India introduced "Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana" to Anganwadi Workers/Anganwadi Helpers w.e.f. 01.04.2004 under Life Insurance Corporation's Social Security Scheme.

Further, AWWs and AWHs in the age group of 18 to 50 years have been covered under Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana(PMJJB); the AWWs and AWHs in the age group of 18-59 years covered under Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana(PMSBY) and the AWWs/AWHs in the age group of 51 to 59 years covered under the Anganwadi Karyakarti Bima Yojana(AKBY) {modified} as long as they are engaged. These benefits are effective from 01.06.2017. Female Critical Illness benefits will continue for these beneficiaries.

The scholarship component of AKBY continues for these beneficiaries who are eligible / for the benefits during the current Academic Year.

- (i) **Award:** In order to motivate the Anganwadi Workers and give recognition to good voluntary work, a Scheme of Award for AWWs was introduced both at the National and State level. The number of Awards and the amount has been increased. Now the Awards is @ ₹50,000/- cash each and a Citation at Central level (100 Awards) and ₹10,000/- cash each and a Citation at State level (1275 Awards).
- (ii) **Promotion:** Reservation of 50% of vacant posts of Supervisors for AWWs, recruitment of 25% of AWWs from AWHs etc.
- (iii) **Uniform:** Government has made a provision for a set of two Uniform (saree/ suit @ ₹ 400/- per saree per annum).

Besides above, in the recent approved National Nutrition Mission (NNM), a provision has been made for payment of incentive @ ₹ 500/- p.m. to AWWs for using digital equipment for capturing and transmitting ICDS data.

***Statement***

*Details of additional monthly honorarium paid to AWWs/AWHs by the States/UTs from their own resources (as on 31.10.2017)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (In ₹)	
		Anganwadi Workers (AWW)	Anganwadi Helper (AWH)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	1000	500
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	1000	500
8.	Dadra and Nagar Heveli	1000	600

1	2	3	4
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	6678	3339
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000
12.	Gujarat	1750	900
13.	Haryana	2500	2250
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1450	600
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	1400	700
17.	Karnataka	3000	2000
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshadweep	1600	1000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil
24.	Odisha	1000	500
25.	Puducherry	600	300
26.	Punjab	2600	1300
27.	Rajasthan	1724-1736*	1065
28.	Sikkim	2225	1500
29.	Uttarakhand	3000	1500
30.	West Bengal	1300	1300
31.	Uttar Pradesh	1000	500
32.	Nagaland	Nil	Nil
33.	Mizoram	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
34.	Tamil Nadu	6750 (that includes pay-2500, GP-500, & DA-3750)	4275 (that includes pay-1500, GP-400, & DA-2375)
35.	Telangana	4000	3000
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

\*Depending on the qualification and number of years of service.

### **Undernourished children**

1264. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a pilot project, the Ministry has found that a large number of children in various districts of the country are undernourished; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to equip Anganwadis to address this problem during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) This Ministry has not conducted any pilot project regarding undernutrition among children. However, the data on nutritional indicators is captured in the National Family Health Surveys (NFHS), conducted periodically by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As per the latest report of the NFHS-4 (2015-16), 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 38.4% are stunted and 58.4% are anaemic. The survey data shows wide disparities at State and District levels.

(b) In order to address the malnutrition in the country, the Ministry has taken a number of initiatives, viz., setting-up of state-of-the art Quality Control Laboratories to monitor and improve the quality of supplementary nutrition provided under Anganwadi Services Scheme, Fortification of Food items provided under Supplementary Nutrition, setting-up of National Nutrition Mission, Pan-India implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, universalization of Scheme for Adolescent Girls in a phased manner and enhanced advocacy and visibility of nutrition related programmes.

**Draft National Policy for Women**

1265. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has come out with a draft National Policy for Women;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has incorporated most of the suggestions received from general public; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

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 has prepared the draft National Policy for Women, 2017 after considering suggestions/comments received from stakeholders. The key stakeholders included various Ministries/Departments, Academic organizations, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and inputs from general public received through social media and other means. The Draft envisions a society in which, women attain their full potential and are able to participate as equal partners in all spheres of life. The draft Policy addresses the diverse needs of women through identified priority areas: (i) Health including Food Security and Nutrition; (ii) Education; (iii) Economy (including agriculture, industry, labour, employment, NRI women, soft power, service sector, science and technology); (iv) Governance and Decision Making; (v) Violence Against Women; (vi) Enabling Environment (including housing, shelter and infrastructure, drinking water and sanitation, media and culture, sports and social security); and (vii) Environment and Climate Change. Draft Policy envisages that existing legislations affecting/relating to women will be harmonized in accordance with Constitutional provisions and international commitments, in order to enhance their effectiveness.

**Revision of National Policy for Women**

1266. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the revision of the existing 16 year old National Policy for Women would involve looking at new and emerging problems being faced by women;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the draft National Policy for Women, 2017 is being examined by a Group of Ministers;

(c) whether the draft envisages that the personal laws are required to be reviewed given its plurality in accordance with the constitutional provisions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes sir. Since 2001, there have been significant changes with regard to the status and empowerment of women. As a commitment towards fulfilling the larger mandate of women's empowerment, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has prepared the draft National Policy for Women, 2017 in consultation with various stakeholders. The draft was examined and approved by the Group of Ministers. The Draft envisions a society in which, women attain their full potential and are able to participate as equal partners in all spheres of life. The draft Policy addresses the diverse needs of women through identified priority areas: (i) Health including Food Security and Nutrition; (ii) Education; (iii) Economy (including agriculture, industry, labour, employment, NRI women, soft power, service sector, science and technology); (iv) Governance and Decision Making; (v) Violence Against Women; (vi) Enabling Environment (including housing, shelter and infrastructure, drinking water and sanitation, media and culture, sports and social security); and (vii) Environment and Climate Change. After incorporating, comments/suggestion of Group of Ministers, the National Policy for Women, 2017 has been sent to Cabinet Secretariat to place before the Cabinet.

(c) and (d) Draft Policy envisages that existing legislations affecting/relating to women will be harmonized in accordance with Constitutional provisions and international commitments, in order to enhance their effectiveness.

#### **Orphanages for women and children**

1267. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides grants to NGOs for setting up of orphanages for women and children in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned/released to various States including Karnataka during the last three years and the current year, State-wise/year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development Provides grants under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) to the State Governments/UTs Administrations for setting up, upgradation and maintenance of various types of Children Homes and Special Adoption Agencies (SAAs). The details of fund released and utilized by State Governments for Child Care Institutions (CCIs) including SAAs (Government & NGO run) under ICPS during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise are given in the Statement.

*Statement*

*Funds sanctioned/released to State Govt./UT Administrations during the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17 and current year of the grant under ICPS*

(₹ in lakhs)					
Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 15.12.2017)
		Amount released	Amount released	Amount released	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301.62	238.58	110.74	1469.88
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	130.68	571.68	52.29	155.31
3.	Assam	1010.36	597.90	413.64	2932.68
4.	Bihar	204.75	2687.89	2787.92	541.56
5.	Chhattisgarh	821.24	3955.55	527.77	1428.42
6.	Goa	100	235.25	36.83	-
7.	Gujarat	1925.75	2328.90	769.95	590.11
8.	Haryana	1526.72	496.44	0.00	315.11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	835.71	604.04	2345.48	1483.17
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	113.35	43.12	624.24
11.	Jharkhand	36.03	369.88	840.11	241.88
12.	Karnataka	3689.87	1845.24	3720.80	825.26

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	1354.35	944.39	260.50	721.53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1889.69	1116.03	2503.88	708.10
15.	Maharashtra	762.32	3138.75	2272.33	383.99
16.	Manipur	138.48	3082.18	241.34	1536.33
17.	Meghalaya	2003.83	1469.55	2060.33	446.60
18.	Mizoram	1919.02	2079.44	1949.55	1917.51
19.	Nagaland	957.41	2257.65	1350.37	1457.45
20.	Odisha	2544.82	3309.07	1089.22	1655.96
21.	Punjab	507.12	820.81	581.67	143.24
22.	Rajasthan	3395.82	3258.92	0.00	2286.60
23.	Sikkim	390.24	562.00	601.18	15.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	3067.10	825.04	13039.37	2013.12
25.	Telangana	2087.59	354.88	195.64	-
26.	Tripura	1227.34	710.63	676.04	132.20
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1798.90	2884.18	3207.19	1830.67
28.	Uttarakhand	83.48	66.88	15.54	196.85
29.	West Bengal	2574.04	508.67	6763.87	5073.56
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	145.9	36.03	36.88	31.66
31.	Chandigarh	21.98	357.82	245.44	103.01
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.61	58.66	177.59	24.82
33.	Daman and Diu	80.61	82.82	126.42	21.89
34.	Delhi	606.22	1363.40	978.64	354.33
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	-
36.	Puducherry	1168.57	559.60	826.33	111.12

**Registration of orphanages**

†1268. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to get the orphanages located in various parts of the country registered;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps in this regard, so far; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) Sub-section (1) of Section (41) the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 requires that all Child Care Institutions (CCIs) whether run by State Government or by voluntary or non-governmental organizations shall be registered under the Act. This further provides that the institutions having valid registrations under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 shall be deemed to be registered under the Act. The primary responsibility of registrations as well as effective functioning of the CCIs vests with the State Governments/UT Administrations concerned. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India *vide* its Order dated 5th May, 2017 on Writ Petition (C) No. 102 of 2007 has also directed that all unregistered CCIs be registered by 31st December, 2017. Accordingly, the State Governments/UTs have been requested to ensure registration of all CCIs either run by State Government or by voluntary or non-governmental organizations.

**Maternity benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana**

1269. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government may allow maternity benefits for only first child instead of second, due to paucity of funds;
- (b) if so, the preparedness of Government to mitigate the risk of malnutrition and morbidity which is higher during the second pregnancy;
- (c) whether Government proposes to extend the maternity benefits to all pregnant women at the rate of ₹ 6,000 under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) in all the districts of Maharashtra; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the annual target for the current year and the number of women reaping the benefits of this scheme, so far, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The maternity benefits under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) are available to all Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) except those in regular employment with the Central Government or State Government or Public Sector Undertaking or those who are in receipt of similar benefits under any law for the time being in force, for first living child of the family as normally, the first pregnancy of a woman exposes her to new kind of challenges and stress factors. The objectives of the scheme are: (i) providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first living child; and (ii) the cash incentives provided would lead to improved health seeking behaviour amongst the Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM).

However, to address the problem of malnutrition and morbidity among children, the Anganwadi Services Scheme, which is universal, is available to all PW&LM including the second pregnancy. Further, in order to address the malnutrition and morbidity during pregnancies a number of interventions are provided to the pregnant women *viz.* universal screening of pregnant women for Anaemia and Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, Calcium supplementation in pregnancy, Deworming in pregnancy, Weight gain monitoring and Counselling on nutrition, family planning and prevention of diseases.

(c) The Government of India has approved Pan-India implementation of PMMVY in all districts of the country, including all districts of Maharashtra, w.e.f. 01.01.2017 as detailed at (a) and (b) above under which the eligible beneficiaries gets ₹5,000/- under PMMVY and the remaining cash incentive as per approved norms towards Maternity Benefit under Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) after institutional delivery so that on an average, a woman gets ₹ 6000/-.

(d) The estimated number of beneficiaries to be covered per annum and number of beneficiaries registered under PMMVY on PMMVY-CAS (Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana - Common Application Software) as on 26.12.2017 is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of estimated number of beneficiaries per annum and number of beneficiaries registered under PMMVY on PMMVY-CAS (Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana - Common Application Software) during the current financial year (as on 26.12.2017)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Estimated No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Beneficiaries Registered
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,625	764
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,80,567	166
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5,908	--
4.	Assam	1,33,238	--
5.	Bihar	4,44,473	3,732
6.	Chandigarh	4,506	620
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,09,070	41,095
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,468	122
9.	Daman and Diu	1,039	--
10.	Delhi	71,679	--
11.	Goa	6,228	--
12.	Gujarat	2,58,059	8,630
13.	Haryana	1,08,243	1,023
14.	Himachal Pradesh	29,310	465
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	53,548	--
16.	Jharkhand	1,40,849	1,114
17.	Karnataka	2,60,859	185
18.	Kerala	1,42,634	188
19.	Lakshadweep	275	--
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3,10,095	58,219
21.	Maharashtra	4,79,805	50,359

1	2	3	4
22.	Manipur	12,193	—
23.	Meghalaya	12,668	—
24.	Mizoram	4,685	827
25.	Nagaland	8,448	—
26.	Odisha	1,79,217	7
27.	Puducherry	5,328	—
28.	Punjab	1,18,456	9
29.	Rajasthan	2,92,681	1,763
30.	Sikkim	2,607	127
31.	Tamil Nadu	3,08,046	—
32.	Telangana	1,80,567	—
33.	Tripura	15,687	989
34.	Uttar Pradesh	8,53,139	41,821
35.	Uttarakhand	43,065	1,706
36.	West Bengal	3,89,722	—
GRAND TOTAL		51,69,987	2,13,931

-- Beneficiaries not yet registered.

#### **Miserable condition of children**

1270. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted the miserable condition of children suffering from malnutrition, pollution, child marriage and school dropouts at the elementary level of education in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has formulated/implemented schemes/programmes for their development, protection and welfare;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated/released and utilized during the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise, year-wise and the current year, scheme-wise, year-wise and State/Union Territory-wise; and

(d) other steps taken/being taken by Government to protect the interest of children, particularly rural children and to improve their condition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per the report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4, 2015-16, conducted by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight, 38.4% are stunted, 21% are wasted and 58.4% are anaemic.

As per the recent WHO report entitled "Inheriting a Sustainable World - Atlas on children's Health and the Environment," 2017, India ranks 35th in terms of deaths of children under five attributable to the environment. As per the report, the number of deaths of children under 5 due to environmental risks in India was 248.14 per 100,000 people in 2012.

As per National Family Health Survey 2015-16 (NFHS-4), the percentage of women (in the age group 20-24 years), who were married before legal age, has reduced from 47.4% in 2005-06 to 26.8% in 2014-15. Further, as per analysis of Census 2011 data by NCPCR, 'nil' marriages were reported in the age group of 0-9 years for both boys and girls.

Marriage at a young age is detrimental to both girls and boys, and the Ministry is taking steps to end this practice. The Government of India has enacted the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 in order to prohibit child marriages rather than only restraining them. The States/UTs from time to time are being regularly pursued for effective implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. The practice of Child Marriages is largely due to the prevailing social customs, tradition, illiteracy, poverty, low status of women in society and lack of awareness. These issues cannot be tackled by legislative interventions alone. This is a continuous process and Government undertakes media campaigns and outreach programmes to address this.

As per Flash Statistics 2015-16, the Average Annual School Dropouts Rate at the Elementary Level of Education during 2014-15 is 4.1% in the country. The details are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry is implementing several schemes and programs like Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in children including rural children in the country. The State-wise funds allocated under the scheme during the last three years are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

Ministry is administering a scheme namely ICPS (now "Child Protection Services") for providing financial assistance to State Governments/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, counselling etc.

The details of funds sanctioned, released and utilized by the State Governments/UTs under Child Protection Services Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/Union Territory-wise are given in Statement-III (*See* below).

Further, Ministry of Human Resource Development is executing "National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools, popularly known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, an on-going Centrally-Sponsored Scheme which covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-aided, Special Training Centres including Madarasas and Maqtabas supported under SSA.

The objectives of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme are to address two of the pressing problems for majority of children in India, *viz.* hunger and education by:

- i. Improving the nutritional status of children studying in classes I - VIII in Government and Government-Aided Schools, Special Training Centres (STC) and Madrasas & Maqtabas supported under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)".
- ii. Encouraging poor children, belonging to disadvantaged sections, to attend school more regularly and help them concentrate on classroom activities.
- iii. Providing nutritional support to children of elementary stage in drought-affected areas during summer vacation.

Details of funds allocated/utilized during the last three years and current year under the scheme are given in Statement-IV (*See* below).

(d) Besides the schemes/programmes mentioned above, the National Food Security Act, 2013 mandates the nutritional entitlement for children and women under Sections 4, 5, 6 & 7 of the Act and Schedule II of the Act prescribes nutritional norms for providing supplementary nutrition to the beneficiaries. Recently, the Government of

India has announced the setting up of National Nutrition Mission (NNM) for improving the nutritional indicators of children.

**Statement-I**

*Percent of Average Annual School Drop-out Rate at Elementary Level during 2014-15*

Sl. No.	States	2014-15 (%)
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.95
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6.18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.54
4.	Assam	13.87
5.	Bihar	1.13
6.	Chandigarh	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	3.99
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.47
9.	Daman and Diu	1.82
10.	Delhi	-
11.	Goa	0.49
12.	Gujarat	2.93
13.	Haryana	5.68
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.73
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	6.35
16.	Jharkhand	6.59
17.	Karnataka	2.67
18.	Kerala	-
19.	Lakshadweep	0.80
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7.53
21.	Maharashtra	1.46
22.	Manipur	8.02

Sl. No.	States	2014-15 (%)
23.	Meghalaya	8.61
24.	Mizoram	8.39
25.	Nagaland	6.35
26.	Odisha	3.18
27.	Puducherry	0.44
28.	Punjab	3.11
29.	Rajasthan	4.39
30.	Sikkim	1.99
31.	Tamil Nadu	-
32.	Telangana	2.16
33.	Tripura	1.53
34.	Uttar Pradesh	6.81
35.	Uttarakhand	3.06
36.	West Bengal	2.53
	ALL STATES	4.10

***Statement-II***

*Details of funds released to States/UTs for Supplementary Nutrition (SNP) under Anganwadi Services Scheme for the year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 upto 18.12.2017*

		Rupees in lakh			
Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31693.85	36298.39	31467.53	22428.45
2.	Bihar	53875.44	69357.73	52520.17	40136.16
3.	Chhattisgarh	11302.16	32879.98	22461.93	20049.95

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Goa	515.46	593.45	591.45	791.88
5.	Gujarat	18445.91	30058.92	36162.61	31438.02
6.	Haryana	7424.01	5545.06	7131.04	3945.75
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2839.15	3707.29	4662.06	4024.74
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5141.04	4169.34	4035.18	4035.17
9.	Jharkhand	20478.70	15927.08	28723.10	18855.72
10.	Karnataka	40184.12	59330.3	33914.94	44703.62
11.	Kerala	4917.75	9411.98	8305.96	8902.60
12.	Madhya Pradesh	48462.49	57366.69	55779.33	52844.86
13.	Maharashtra	37860.23	37690.9	32053.19	24832.64
14.	Odisha	38610.37	37421.34	25519.58	35535.69
15.	Punjab	5577.39	3184.64	3124.57	3746.07
16.	Rajasthan	23837.65	22694.59	33045.65	27696.89
17.	Tamil Nadu	26961.81	27006.2	26017.90	23731.80
18.	Telangana	13088.78	18292.97	17418.86	12268.14
19.	Uttar Pradesh	152371.18	203927.22	160784.24	129353.52
20.	Uttarakhand	6014.82	21307.95	4649.44	12364.02
21.	West Bengal	37687.47	42524.56	30462.46	54999.94
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	147.23	267.67	262.68	213.43
23.	Chandigarh	341.99	535.56	190.49	444.07
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	123.48	62.38	203.80	101.90
25.	Daman and Diu	67.34	40.24	174.12	98.13
26.	Lakshadweep	46.96	68.31	68.32	34.16
27.	Delhi	4978.98	6740.28	7551.09	4051.41
28.	Puducherry	182.37	340.04	1702.02	851.02
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	5032.15	4194.48	4052.72	2119.9

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Assam	45517.33	33637.97	17921.03	22585.89
31.	Manipur	3632.78	1150.6	500.00	1927.15
32.	Meghalaya	9380.22	7565.63	11184.72	4176.12
33.	Mizoram	2437.62	1551.5	2156.92	1078.46
34.	Nagaland	5308.79	1717.06	10611.05	4648.75
35.	Sikkim	734.59	434.3	644.34	292.76
36.	Tripura	5969.31	7870.18	4010.56	4299.77
TOTAL		671190.92	804872.78	680065.05	623608.55

**Statement-III**

*Details of fund Released and Utilized by State Government during FY 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and current year of the Grant released to the States/UTs under ICPS*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 (as on 15.12.2017)
		Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	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

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
11.	Jharkhand	36.03	87.32	369.88	387.42	840.11	842.14	241.88
12.	Karnataka	3689.87	3747.81	1845.24	2193.66	3720.80	3709.53	825.26
13.	Kerala	1354.35	1340.3	944.39	660.25	260.50	216.96	721.53
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	446.60
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	2286.60
23.	Sikkim	390.24	413.88	562.00	303.74	601.18	NR	15.36
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	132.20
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	196.85
29.	West Bengal	2574.04	4348.35	508.67	1067.29	6763.87	3522.60	5073.56
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	145.9	0	36.03	36.03	36.88	36.76	31.66
31.	Chandigarh	21.98	228.3	357.82	324.15	245.44	278.53	103.01
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.61	6.71	58.66	5.84	177.59	NR	24.82
33.	Daman and Diu	80.61	32.73	82.82	57.69	126.42	80.33	21.89
34.	Delhi	606.22	838.68	1363.40	931.53	978.64	1024.94	354.33
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	NR	-
36.	Puducherry	1168.57	676.23	559.60	622.75	826.33	768.69	111.12

NR- Not received

**Statement-IV**

*State/UT-wise and year-wise details of funds allocated and utilized under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the last three years and current year*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			(Rs in lakh)
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
				Central Assistance Sanctioned/ Released	Expenditure*	Central Assistance Sanctioned/ Released	Expenditure*	Central Assistance Sanctioned/ Released	Expenditure*	Central Assistance Sanctioned/ Released (as on 26.12.2017)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh			31556.76	31090.81	29064.76	31090.81	24402.16	27212.21	20464.36	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh			3351.71	3283.49	3273.34	3325.81	3355.92	3238.96	1469.13	
3.	Assam			47985.16	53411.93	55376.49	56189.58	54846.72	11869.44	41726.81	
4.	Bihar			136532.1	140647.23	120013.29	116326.26	114257.02	102997.04	97871.58	
5.	Chhattisgarh			31564.09	35760.45	26991.77	30997.98	29196.57	29237.64	27683.33	
6.	Goa			1403.61	1578.86	1297.2	1259.22	1230.38	1219.59	723.73	
7.	Gujarat			44783.33	45366.71	38053.3	41360.83	40756.01	32466.00	32231.25	

8.	Haryana	16398.99	15358.13	12382.8	13660.58	11539.51	13935.32	9953.83
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7460.91	7544.43	8141.23	8013.43	8028.63	8516.12	6924.75
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	6203.3	7650.404	8366.3	12838.95	11393.26	7796.13	2287.21
11.	Jharkhand	21508.92	36332.05	24518.16	31050.97	38196.77	31697.22	24216.79
12.	Karnataka	56610.57	59165.6	41939.61	53949.29	43937.98	44603.00	27423.93
13.	Kerala	22575.34	22623.77	17120.97	18061.21	17781.46	19252.25	32978.36
14.	Madhya Pradesh	79567.82	76947.5	60698.68	64774.38	65741.79	70513.81	30806.92
15.	Maharashtra	95059.83	116062.05	103072.93	88776.04	70686.68	80581.67	63705.69
16.	Manipur	3281.86	2286.05	2452.83	2570.57	2691.66	2507.92	1441
17.	Meghalaya	6247.18	6211.95	7024.57	6932.29	6239.53	6609.54	3956.4
18.	Mizoram	2049.78	1859.55	2060.99	1894.88	2017.24	2004.34	1604.95
19.	Nagaland	4226.96	2679.41	1073.68	2030.77	2423.56	2129.31	946.02
20.	Odisha	49303.55	51824.23	39731.89	45522.01	43841.08	42267.63	32656.93
21.	Punjab	13500.81	19084.34	16650.04	15673.96	13773.43	14773.91	4017.07
22.	Rajasthan	41757.13	49361.93	41934.63	43288.83	45451.46	41685.96	24539.05
23.	Sikkim	1040.14	1203.99	1001.38	969.09	899.13	947.44	696.04
24.	Tamil Nadu	63991.1	63061.73	44253.83	43730.98	42846.05	42989.63	33622.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
25.	Telangana	20114.42	21567.02	17435.58	18616.27	18085.87	16991.58	15494.76
26.	Tripura	4827.01	5085.171	5129.42	5154.14	5279.73	5145.88	2973.68
27.	Uttarakhand	8931.74	8678.57	10419.33	10162.62	8483.19	9886.70	7488.85
28.	Uttar Pradesh	105142.49	117628.94	86192.86	103567.54	101736.19	98931.05	73095.92
29.	West Bengal	109189.56	113916.42	75582.33	109107.37	106921.55	94713.17	53008.69
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322.2	276.27	281.46	183.42	415.17	385.89	310.92
31.	Chandigarh	810.479	486.57	756.43	694.19	819.3	644.19	535.49
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	409.772	425.63	569.38	521.01	638.51	627.65	430.76
33.	Daman and Diu	213.31	183.8	272.37	263.06	284.48	167.54	215.33
34.	Delhi	7892.3	12308.585	9449.23	7903.88	9075.93	8408.28	5294.99
35.	Lakshadweep	108.81	87.09	127.04	85.18	127.60	81.54	71.04
36.	Puducherry	597.7	587.29	520.77	673.73	459.94	60.11	297.48
TOTAL (IN LAKHS)		1046521	1131628	913231	991221	947861	877096	683166

\*Expenditure includes unspent balance from previous financial year. Hence, in some States/UTs, the expenditure may be more than the Central Assistance released in that Financial Year.

Note: Expenditure figure for 2017-18 are not available.

**Women development through organic farming**

†1271. SHRI MEGHRAJ JAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to promote the organic farming and sale of its products by women folk to ensure women development in our country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any programmes for imparting training to women on organic farming have been conducted in the country during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(c) whether Government has set any target towards sale of organic products manufactured by women in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has been organizing Women of India Festivals at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi to promote sale of organic products manufactured and produced by women/women entrepreneurs. This year also this Ministry has organized Women of India Festival-2017 at Dilli Haat, INA, New Delhi from 1st to 15th October, 2017. The theme of the Festival was "Organic Products by Women" and aimed to showcase, support and encourage women farmers/entrepreneurs in India, especially from rural areas. Participants across the country came together with their very vast range of organic products, such as cereals, rice, pulses, spices, pickles, preserves, oils, honey, tea, coffee, organic seeds, jams, chutneys, wild edible forest products, organic cotton fabric linen, water hyacinth craft, cow dung air purifier, jute craft and other bio products.

Apart from this, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 under the Ministry of Women & 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. RMK also provides loan assistance for crop cultivation using SHG member which may include organic farming and sale of its products.

(b) No Sir.

(c) No Sir.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Funds for State Women Commissions**

‡1272. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether funds have been allocated to the State Women Commissions for various welfare activities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the quantum of funds allocated to such bodies, State/UT-wise and the details of funds utilised in each year for the last three years and the current year;
- (c) the major activities carried out by various State Women Commissions in the said period; and
- (d) whether Government has gathered information about those State Women Commissions which have not utilised the funds/under-utilised the funds and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir

(b) to (d) Question does not arise.

**Mechanism to monitor NGOs**

‡1273. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of schemes being run in North-Eastern Region for empowerment of women and development of children by Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);
- (b) whether Government has put in place any mechanism to monitor the work being done by NGOs there and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the beneficiaries of various schemes during the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and
- (d) whether these schemes have helped in improving the standard of life of beneficiaries and if so, the method of assessment and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Development is implementing various schemes/programmes for empowerment of women and development of children through Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) across the country including North-Eastern Region. The details of schemes are as under:

- i. **Swadhar Scheme and Short Stay Homes**, now merged as Swadhar Greh Scheme, to provide relief and rehabilitation to destitute women and women in distress. It targets the women victims of difficult circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity.
- ii. **National Creche Scheme (NCS)** to provide day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working mothers and other deserving women.
- iii. **Ujjawala**, a Comprehensive Scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation.
- iv. **Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK)** to provide loan to Intermediary Organisation (IMOs) like NGOs for on-lending to poor women beneficiaries.
- v. **Working Women Hostels (WWH)** for ensuring safe accommodation for women working away from their place of residence. This scheme facilitates those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married by whose immediate family members does not reside in the same area and those women who are under training for job. Provision of day care centre for children of the inmates of the hostel is an important aspect of the scheme.

(b) The Ministry holds regular review meetings with Women and Child Development Departments of State Governments/UT Administrations including North-Eastern region to discuss the issues for effective implementation of the programmes and schemes to expedite beneficiary coverage and proper fund utilization. Regional level consultations are also held to discuss issues concerning implementation of schemes. The monitoring reports received from States/UTs are analyzed in the Ministry. The problem areas are communicated to concerned States/UTs for taking corrective actions. In addition, regular State visits are conducted by the Ministry's officials in order to understand the implementation problems being faced by States/UTs. For effective implementation of schemes of MWCD run by NGOs and to check funds utilization, the

schemes have in-built monitoring mechanism. Also, the regular follow-up is done by the Ministry and the States/UTs for every sanction of fund to the NGOs. The schemes are also periodically reviewed for their proper and better implementation.

(c) The State-wise beneficiaries of abovementioned schemes during the last two years and the current year are given in Statement-I to Statement-V respectively.

(d) Schemes are being implemented by the Ministry through Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) across the country including North-Eastern region to improve the standard of life of the beneficiaries. The Ministry takes feedback from NGOs in this regard and conducts study/assessment of various schemes/programmes through independent agency/Department on sample basis from time to time.

***Statement-I***

*State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries under Swadhar Greh Scheme*

(Number of beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	Name	No. of beneficiaries for 2016-17	No. of beneficiaries for 2016-17	Number of Beneficiaries for 2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	500	780	780
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	30	30
3.	Assam	600	720	720
4.	Bihar	150	480	480
5.	Punjab	—	60	60
6.	Chandigarh	—	30	30
7.	Chhattisgarh	30	120	120
8.	Delhi	—	60	60
9.	Goa	—	30	30
10.	Gujarat	210	210	210
11.	Haryana	—	30	30
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	100	120	120
13.	Jharkhand	100	90	90

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Karnataka	1520	1830	1830
15.	Kerala	150	240	240
16.	Madhya Pradesh	525	180	180
17.	Maharashtra	2000	2280	2280
18.	Manipur	850	690	690
19.	Mizoram	50	60	60
20.	Meghalaya	—	—	60
20.	Nagaland	—	30	30
21.	Odisha	2150	2190	2160
22.	Puducherry	—	30	30
23.	Rajasthan	550	420	420
24.	Sikkim	—	30	30
25.	Tamil Nadu	800	1200	1200
26.	Telangana	435	720	720
27.	Tripura	—	120	120
28.	Uttar Pradesh	2745	2160	2741
29.	Uttarakhand	250	120	270
30.	West Bengal	663	1440	1440
31.	U T of Andaman and Nicobar Islands		30	30
TOTAL		14378	16530	17291

**Statement-II***A. State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries under CSWB Scheme*

Name of State/UT	2015-16 No. of beneficiaries	2016-17 No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	36075	1471
Arunachal Pradesh	3850	1300

1	2	3
Assam	7575	900
Bihar	5825	300
Chhattisgarh	22075	5195
Goa	750	553
Gujarat	22300	5999
Haryana	5075	638
Himachal Pradesh	5800	500
Jammu and Kashmir	16500	8850
Jharkhand	14800	3351
Karnataka	17875	15400
Kerala	13650	0
Madhya Pradesh	54150	52204
Maharashtra	38375	13831
Manipur	9625	4025
Meghalaya	1875	617
Mizoram	4050	0
Nagaland	825	0
Odisha	15100	0
Punjab	2625	1364
Rajasthan	9575	1485
Sikkim	2675	1740
Tamil Nadu	23800	16780
Telangana	Nil	1800
Tripura	3250	0
Uttarakhand	12525	6533
Uttar Pradesh	34325	13780
West Bengal	23750	0

1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar	900	75
Chandigarh	475	516
Delhi	3900	702
Lakshadweep	0	0
Puducherry	4075	1604
TOTAL	420725	161513

*B. State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries under ICCW*

(Number of beneficiaries)	
Name of State/UT	2015-16
Andhra Pradesh	4782
Arunachal Pradesh	921
Assam	10240
Bihar	*
Chhattisgarh	9125
Goa	-
Gujarat	6190
Haryana	6781
Himachal Pradesh	1415
Jammu and Kashmir	2125
Jharkhand	5303
Karnataka	3754
Kerala	6500
Madhya Pradesh	5280
Maharashtra	8250
Manipur	4000
Meghalaya	1125
Mizoram	2469
Nagaland	3367

Name of State/UT	2015-16
Odisha	700
Punjab	2286
Rajasthan	5000
Sikkim	-
Tamil Nadu	1085
Telangana	-
Tripura	3125
Uttarakhand	503
Uttar Pradesh	10826
West Bengal	5682
Andaman and Nicobar	-
Chandigarh	910
Delhi	300
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	780
Lakshadweep	325
Puducherry	25
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>119544</b>

\*In Bihar (248 Creches) the programme is being restructured hence the number of beneficiaries is unavailable.

### ***Statement-III***

#### *State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries under Ujjawala Scheme*

		(Number of beneficiaries)		
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	700	700	700
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Assam	900	900	900
4.	Bihar	75	75	75
5.	Chhattisgarh	100	100	100

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
6.	Goa	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	250	250	250
8.	Haryana	50	50	50
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	700	700	700
13.	Kerala	50	50	50
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25	25	25
15.	Maharashtra	1000	1000	1000
16.	Manipur	400	400	400
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	25	25	25
19.	Nagaland	25	25	25
20.	Odisha	700	700	700
21.	Punjab	-	-	-
22.	Rajasthan	400	400	400
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	200	200	200
25.	Telangana	-	-	-
26.	Tripura	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	225	225	225
28.	Uttar Pradesh	250	250	250
29.	West Bengal	100	100	100
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	
34.	Delhi	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-
TOTAL		6175	6175	6175

**Statement-IV***State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh*

(Number of Beneficiaries)

Sl. No.	State Name	2015-16	2016-17	01/04/2017 to 18/12/2017
1	West Bengal	Nil	575	Nil

Note: 1. For all other States other than the above data may be treated as 'Nil'

2. The NGOs of North-Eastern Regions have also not availed loan assistance of RMK during last two years and the current year.

**Statement-V***State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries under the Working Women Hostel Scheme*

(Number of beneficiaries)

Year	State	Beneficiary
2015-16	Arunachal Pradesh	115 Women and 35 Children
	Andhra Pradesh	200 Women and 60 Children
	Manipur	100 Women and 25 Children
2016-17	Andhra Pradesh	300 Women and 90 Children
	Kerala	369 Women and 87 Children
	Maharashtra	196 Women and 40 Children
	Manipur	100 Women and 62 Children
	Nagaland	188 Women and 97 Children
2017-18	Arunachal Pradesh	100 Women and 25 Children
(As on 21.12.2017)	Assam	30 Women and 25 Children
	Gujarat	91 Women and 30 Children

Year	State	Beneficiary
	Himachal Pradesh	42 Women and 60 Children
	Karnataka	500 Women and 200 Children
	Manipur	250 Women and 80 Children
	Nagaland	200 Women and 60 Children

**SABLA and KSY scheme in North-Eastern region**

1274. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts in the country covered under Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls - (SABLA);

(b) the number of districts in the country which have Kishori Shakthi Yojana (KSY) scheme operational;

(c) the number of districts in the country especially in the North-Eastern region which are not covered under either of the schemes and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) what are the funds allocated by the Ministry under SABLA and KSY schemes during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Scheme for Adolescent Girls (earlier named Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girl-SABLA) was sanctioned in the year 2010 and is implemented in 205 districts across the country. Government has approved expansion and universalisation of the Scheme for Adolescent Girls in a phased manner *i.e.* in additional 303 districts in 2017-18 and the remaining districts in 2018-19 with the simultaneous phasing out of Kishori Shakti Yojana. Thus at present, 508 districts in the country are covered under Scheme for Adolescent Girls. In the identified areas of remaining districts KSY is implemented.

(c) All the districts in the States including North-Eastern region are covered under the scheme in its phased expansion. The list of districts covered under Scheme for Adolescent Girls in North Eastern region is given in Statement (*See* below). In the identified areas of remaining districts KSY is implemented and phased out in sync with roll out of Scheme for Adolescent Girls.

(d) Funds allocated by the Ministry under SAG and KSY schemes during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Year	Amount released (₹ in lakh)	
	Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	Kishori Shakti Yojana (KSY)
2014-15	61021.36	1489.05
2015-16	47040.57	545.56
2016-17	47700.06	566.27
2017-18	33359.64	464.71

**Statement**

*Number of Districts covered under Scheme for Adolescent Girls in North Eastern States*

	State	No. of distt.	District
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	Papum Pare, Lohit, West Kameng, West Siang, East Kameng, Tirap, Kurung Kumey, Dibang Valley, Namdai, Lower Subansiri
2.	Assam	22	Dhubri, Darang, Hailakandi, Kokrajhar, Karbi Anglong, Dibrugarh, Kamrup, Jorhat, Goalpara, Karimganj, Barpeta, Udalguri, Baksa, Chirang, Bongaigaon, Nagaon, Morigaon, Cachar, Tinsukia, Dhemaji, Sivasagar, Dima Hasao
3.	Manipur	5	Chandel, Senapati, Imphal West, Tamenglong, Churachandpur
4.	Meghalaya	6	West Garo Hills, South Garo Hills, East Garo Hills, Ri Bhoi, West Khasi Hills, Jaintia Hills
5.	Mizoram	5	Lunglei, Saiha, Aizawl, Lawangtlai, Mamit
6.	Nagaland	4	Mon, Tuensang, Kohima, Kiptire
7.	Sikkim	3	North, East, West
8.	Tripura	2	West Tripura, Dhalai

**Violation of women rights in Byculla jail of Mumbai**

1275. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Empowerment of Women had visited the Byculla jail in Mumbai in July, 2017 to study the living conditions of women there;

(b) whether they found the place hellhole for inmates and whether jail staff are not allowing meetings with families and found stones in rice and unhygienic toilets; and

(c) if so, what steps Government is taking to rectify rights violation that inmates faced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) In the Tenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2016-17) on the subject 'Women in Detention and Access to Justice' presented to the Lok Sabha Speaker/Chairman Rajya Sabha on 30.08.2017, it is mentioned that on 13.07.2017, the Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women visited Mumbai Women District prison in Byculla. Various complaints were made regarding quality of food, sanitation facilities, unhygienic toilets, availability of water, availability of newspapers, difficulties faced in meeting with the relatives of the prisoners. The Committee noted that the facility available at present in prison is not adequate in conformity with the number of women prisoners lodged in the prison.

"Prisons" is a State subject as per Entry 4 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The administration and management of prisons is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Government of India has also been providing guidance to the States in prison matters through various advisories issued from time to time. The States and UTs are advised to adhere to the Guidance and advice provided to them through these advisories. Besides the advisories, Model Prison Manual 2016 was also forwarded to all States and Union Territories in May 2016, which is intended to serve as a guide for the States to adopt the best practices provided in the Manual. The Prison Manual has dedicated chapters on 'Welfare of Prisoners', and 'Women Prisoners' for the guidance of all prison authorities. The advisories and the Prison Manual 2016 are available on the website of the Ministry of Home Affairs at:

<http://mha1.nic.in/PrisonReforms/home.html>. Besides this, Ministry of Home Affairs has also circulated 'Nelson Mandela Rules', which are the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, to all States and UTs for the guidance and use. The recommendations of the Committee have also been forwarded to the States.

**Strategy against malnutrition among children and women**

1276. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has chalked out any strategy to combat and wipe out malnutrition among growing children and women particularly pregnant women in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total funds allocated during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether Government has devised any new initiatives and policies for the development of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and for the nutrition of pregnant women in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the performance of the ICDS programmes and women welfare schemes during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Ministry of Women & Child Development is implementing Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella ICDS Scheme. Under the Scheme, supplementary nutrition is provided to Children under 6 years of age, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in order to bridge the nutritional gap in the intake as against the Recommended Dietary Allowances for Indians prescribed by the Indian Council for Medical Research. The National Food Security Act, 2013 mandates the nutritional entitlement for children and women under the Sections 4, 5, 6 & 7 of the Act and Schedule II of the Act prescribes nutritional norms for providing supplementary nutrition to the beneficiaries. Further, the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna under the Umbrella ICDS is a Conditional Maternity Benefit Scheme for Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers, being implemented by the Ministry with an aim of providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentives. The details of State-wise funds allocated and the performance under each of the schemes during the last three years are given in Statement-I to Statement-IV respectively (*See below*).

Recently, the Government of India has announced the setting up of National Nutrition Mission (NNM) for improving the nutritional indicators of children and pregnant women and lactating mothers. Implementation of NNM is in a phased manner *i.e.* 315 districts in 2017-18, 235 districts in 2018-19 and the remaining districts in 2019-20.

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds released to States/ UTs for Supplementary Nutrition (SNP)  
for 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17*

(₹ in lakh)				
Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
		Funds Released	Funds Released	Funds Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31693.85	36298.39	31467.53
2.	Bihar	53875.44	69357.73	52520.17
3.	Chhattisgarh	11302.16	32879.98	22461.93
4.	Goa	515.46	593.45	591.45
5.	Gujarat	18445.91	30058.92	36162.61
6.	Haryana	7424.01	5545.06	7131.04
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2839.15	3707.29	4662.06
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5141.04	4169.34	4035.18
9.	Jharkhand	20478.70	15927.08	28723.10
10.	Karnataka	40184.12	59330.3	33914.94
11.	Kerala	4917.75	9411.98	8305.96
12.	Madhya Pradesh	48462.49	57366.69	55779.33
13.	Maharashtra	37860.23	37690.9	32053.19
14.	Odisha	38610.37	37421.34	25519.58
15.	Punjab	5577.39	3184.64	3124.57
16.	Rajasthan	23837.65	22694.59	33045.65
17.	Tamil Nadu	26961.81	27006.2	26017.90

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Telangana	13088.78	18292.97	17418.86
19.	Uttar Pradesh	152371.18	203927.22	160784.24
20.	Uttarakhand	6014.82	21307.95	4649.44
21.	West Bengal	37687.47	42524.56	30462.46
22.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	147.23	267.67	262.68
23.	Chandigarh	341.99	535.56	190.49
24.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	123.48	62.38	203.80
25.	Daman and Diu	67.34	40.24	174.12
26.	Lakshadweep	46.96	68.31	68.32
27.	Delhi	4978.98	6740.28	7551.09
28.	Puducherry	182.37	340.04	1702.02
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	5032.15	4194.48	4052.72
30.	Assam	45517.33	33637.97	17921.03
31.	Manipur	3632.78	1150.6	500.00
32.	Meghalaya	9380.22	7565.63	11184.72
33.	Mizoram	2437.62	1551.5	2156.92
34.	Nagaland	5308.79	1717.06	10611.05
35.	Sikkim	734.59	434.3	644.34
36.	Tripura	5969.31	7870.18	4010.56
TOTAL		671190.92	804872.78	680065.05

**Statement-II**

*Number of Children (6 months to 6 years), pregnant women and lactating mothers benefitted under ICDS scheme during last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17				
		Number of beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition		Number of beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition		Number of beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition				
		Children (6 months- 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Children (6 months- 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Children (6 months- 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)			
		Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 months- 6 years plus P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 months- 6 years plus P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 months- 6 years plus P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 months- 6 years plus P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 months- 6 years plus P&LM)				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2382866	805143	3188009	2631659	728068	3359727	2575806	724841	3300647
2.	Telangana	1691079	466985	2158064	1574455	419525	1993980	1518128	385044	1903172
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	222956	30233	253189	226323	29757	256080	206669	26112	232781
4.	Assam	3310885	691237	4002122	3310885	691237	4002122	3310885	691237	4002122
5.	Bihar	9967439	1716981	11684420	9892618	1662181	11554799	9892618	1662181	11554799

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
6.	Chhattisgarh	2055307	493718	2549025	2055307	493718	2549025	1963485	453704	2417189
7.	Goa	57419	15909	73328	58719	15853	74572	57584	16077	73661
8.	Gujarat	3185697	757219	3942916	3269470	809268	4078738	3141989	754890	3896879
9.	Haryana	1105095	316855	1421950	996751	287802	1284553	924226	277457	1201683
10.	Himachal Pradesh	458955	102728	561683	449511	101161	550672	449087	100913	550000
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	295039	92021	387060	295039	92021	387060	845074	102464	947538
12.	Jharkhand	2840711	706032	3546743	2961485	660264	3621749	3180362	798312	3978674
13.	Karnataka	3997286	993802	4991088	3997286	993802	4991088	3997286	993802	4991088
14.	Kerala	856427	159801	1016228	874831	162595	1037426	699638	188560	888198
15.	Madhya Pradesh	5935835	1340084	7275919	5526328	1470362	6996690	6291588	1402205	7693793
16.	Maharashtra	5983249	1126895	7110144	5940882	1105541	7046423	5585804	997423	6583227
17.	Manipur	355176	75010	430186	355176	75010	430186	355176	75010	430186
18.	Meghalaya	440399	78538	518937	468579	86292	554871	476923	81896	558819
19.	Mizoram	77974	20313	98287	109179	24388	133567	80360	20530	100890
20.	Nagaland	302940	62508	365448	292059	56514	348573	289575	49441	339016
21.	Odisha	3872777	793324	4666101	3823385	785918	4609303	3823385	785918	4609303

22.	Punjab	937773	261844	1199617	945504	259331	1204835	888728	243014	1131742
23.	Rajasthan	2868934	892369	3761303	2781462	881413	3662875	2744718	871058	3615776
24.	Sikkim	23288	4441	27729	25316	5396	30712	25316	5396	30712
25.	Tamil Nadu	2452140	670337	3122477	2452506	655427	3107933	2448525	667409	3115934
26.	Tripura	299116	77264	376380	299116	77264	376380	314957	67804	382761
27.	Uttar Pradesh	18445336	4853101	23298437	19126779	4934881	24061660	16043369	4186266	20229635
28.	Uttarakhand	632102	162684	794786	684721	181738	866459	663207	179248	842455
29.	West Bengal	6871904	1374924	8246828	6631338	1333887	7965225	6462646	1289849	7752495
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12550	3277	15827	12781	3157	15938	12065	2806	14871
31.	Chandigarh	55806	10415	66221	53188	8323	61511	50770	8732	59502
32.	Delhi	846467	162462	1008929	697158	144362	841520	697158	144362	841520
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19725	3177	22902	19379	3209	22588	19008	2998	22006
34.	Daman and Diu	6308	1103	7411	6308	1103	7411	6308	1103	7411
35.	Lakshadweep	4652	1666	6318	4652	1666	6318	4652	1666	6318
36.	Puducherry	27812	9205	37017	28781	9934	38715	26398	9189	35587
ALL INDIA		82899424	19333605	102233029	82878916	19252368	102131284	80073473	18268917	98342390

***Statement-III***

*State-wise Funds released/ utilized under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna under Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services during 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18:*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of districts covered	2014-15 (Rupees in Lakh)		2015-16 (Rupees in Lakh)		2016-17 (Rupees in Lakh)	
			Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported	Funds released	Utilisation reported
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	3,004.65	2100.90	1502.32	318.01	-	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	41.49	41.49	20.74	20.74	17.44	0.00
3.	Assam	2	1,744.74	NR	872.38	NR	-	NR
4.	Bihar	2	4,862.81	2747.60	2431.40	0.00	-	347.11
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	859.86	1081.75	429.94	1371.41	-	NR
6.	Goa	1	164.30	257.60	82.16	144.09	75.37	25.37
7.	Gujarat	2	1,504.88	1611.16	1090.90	1021.49	1056.20	1066.78
8.	Haryana	1	-	216.42	171.82	119.68	19.96	162.23
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	295.19	180.56	537.11	330.03	-	339.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	522.38	NR	261.20	379.51	28.59	NR
11.	Jharkhand	2	-	331.26	17.32	229.32	50.00	238.69
12.	Karnataka	2	-	1203.03	894.95	781.75	1306.96	NR
13.	Kerala	1	934.59	567.47	515.60	499.91	-	374.08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3,627.44	2909.29	2358.21	1164.83	-	2987.50
15.	Maharashtra	2	2,838.51	2663.22	1419.26	1641.43	2090.99	NR
16.	Manipur	1	-	NR	0.00	NR	-	NR
17.	Meghalaya	1	-	0.00	26.96	NR	-	NR
18.	Mizoram	1	19.39	19.39	9.70	9.70	-	NR
19.	Nagaland	1	56.90	56.90	28.46	28.46	-	NR
20.	Odisha	2	1,796.57	1788.41	1606.61	1370.77	1120.64	1061.36

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Punjab	2	-	418.59	33.10	NR	-	NR
22.	Rajasthan	2	3,640.40	2156.69	1820.20	2678.15	-	232.81
23.	Sikkim	1	24.12	24.80	12.06	4.69	11.64	0.60
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	2,241.40	2405.76	1837.75	1419.05	1393.09	1354.09
25.	Telangana	1	1,877.78	1877.78	938.90	469.45	169.66	NR
26.	Tripura	1	209.70	73.16	479.83	172.11	-	115.24
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	-	99.11	47.64	0.00	-	NR
28.	Uttarakhand	1	570.58	516.34	1182.74	343.96	-	NR
29.	West Bengal	2	3,016.90	2072.68	1508.46	1317.95	40.86	1253.53
30.	Delhi	2	371.42	412.75	929.70	461.67	-	NR
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	44.35	44.30	72.67	70.71	119.43	0.45
32.	Puducherry	1	24.58	45.63	29.50	NR	-	NR
33.	Chandigarh	1	-	32.80	162.37	12.35	-	NR
34.	Daman and Diu	1	18.70	5.56	9.34	13.97	-	0.00
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-	0.00	5.62	NR	42.12	NR
36.	Lakshadweep	1	-	NR	0.00	NR	148.45	NR
TOTAL		53	34,313.63	27962.40	23346.92	16395.19	7691.40	9559.34

\* NR - Not Reported

- = Not Released

**Statement-IV**

*State/UT-wise details of Districts and Beneficiaries Covered during 2010-11 to 2016-17 under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana*

[As on 11.05.2017]

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts Covered	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 up to 11.05.2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	72988	49196	6768	NR
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	276	612	334	NR

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Assam	2	46663	NR	NR	NR
4.	Bihar	2	60733	52617	NR	19284
5.	Chhattisgarh	2	11639	NR	NR	NR
6.	Goa	1	861	3958	3113	2171
7.	Gujarat	2	22982	27309	27812	16508
8.	Haryana	1	2915	4200	3843	2538
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2654	4198	6126	5614
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	7246	17659	6585	NR
11.	Jharkhand	2	8700	8815	7576	NR
12.	Karnataka	2	26141	23342	26933	NR
13.	Kerala	1	27025	13947	12288	9321
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2	46494	55496	51268	68789
15.	Maharashtra	2	46809	50238	42752	NR
16.	Manipur	1	NR	NR	NR	NR
17.	Meghalaya	1	850	NR	NR	NR
18.	Mizoram	1	329	NR	Nil	NR
19.	Nagaland	1	1052	333	NR	NR
20.	Odisha	2	36012	38438	41699	24213
21.	Punjab	2	8319	7894	NR	NR
22.	Rajasthan	2	36947	47043	31037	27905
23.	Sikkim	1	304	362	124	Nil
24.	Tamil Nadu	2	41672	43203	43198	42193
25.	Telangana	1	87141	6409	8334	
26.	Tripura	1	2506	3740	2360	2314
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3	5560	2950	0	NR
28.	Uttarakhand	1	13074	9830	5213	NR
29.	West Bengal	2	36090	53448	32350	50061

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30.	Delhi	2	15796	8365	9425	NR
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2858	596	1197	2914
32.	Puducherry	1	171	722	NR	NR
33.	Chandigarh	1	3228	768	277	NR
34.	Daman and Diu	1	77	NR	414	NR
35.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	NR	NR	159	NR
36.	Lakshadweep	1	NR	NR	NR	NR
TOTAL		53	588971	616420	369260	282159

#### 24 hour Childline Contact Centres

1277. SHRI A.U. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has made it mandatory for States/Union Territories to set up 24 hour Childline Contact Centres (CCC) and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of childline services existing in the country, State-wise and district-wise;

(c) the number of complaints reported during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) whether there is a mechanism in place to monitor and evaluate the functioning of these services and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Government of India has enacted the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), which has come into effect from 15th January, 2016, repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 to provide care and protection to children in need of care and protection, including missing and run-away children. The primary responsibility of execution of JJ Act lies with State/UTs. However, the Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) (now

"Child Protection Services"), which provides for Institutional and Non-institutional support systems for children in need of care and protection. Under the ICPS, the Ministry is also providing support for an outreach service for children in distress including children requiring assistance for protection from abuse. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 and can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf. The scheme has provision for setting up of CHILDLINE Contact Centre (CCCs). Currently, there are six (06) CCCs functional in five locations namely Gurugram, Mumbai, Bengaluru, Chennai and Kolkata. The calls to 1098 from respective cities/districts are connected to these centres. Call related to the intervention of the case is transferred back to the respective intervention units for providing necessary assistance to the child in distress.

(b) The number of Childline Services existing in the country, State-wise and district-wise is given in the Statement.

(c) The number of complaints reported during the last three years and the current year is as follows:

Financial Year	No. of complaints/ cases reported at CCC where direct physical intervention was provided
2014-15	134226
2015-16	171257
2016-17	211217
2017-18 (April, 2017 to November, 2017)	153138

(d) The outreach service is presently executed through a mother NGO namely, Childline India Foundation, Mumbai which has partners (City/District level Advisory Board, Nodal Organisation (Urban and Rural), Collaborative Organisation (Urban and Rural) and District Sub-Centre(s) (Rural)). Under ICPS, there is a provision of Regional Resource Centres (RRC) and there are four RRC located in New Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai. The program teams of these RRC monitor and evaluate the service of partners at the District level.

**Statement**

*State/UT-wise details of number of Childline Services existing in the country,  
State-wise and district-wise as on date*

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
Andaman (UT)	Port Blair	1	0
Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	0	1
	Chittoor	0	1
	East Godavari	0	1
	Elluru	1	0
	Guntur	1	0
	Kurnool	0	1
	Nellore	1	0
	Ongole	1	0
	Srikakulam	0	1
	Vijayawada	1	0
	Vishakhapatnam	1	0
	Vizinagram	1	0
	YSR Kadapa	0	1
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	1	0
Assam	Barpeta	0	1
	Dibrugarh	1	0
	Guwahati	1	0
	Kamrup	0	1
	Kokrajhar	0	1
	Jorhat	0	1
	Nagaon	0	1
	Nalbari	0	1
	Silchar	1	0

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
Bihar	Tinsukia	0	1
	Araria	0	1
	Aurangabad (B)	0	1
	Bhagalpur	0	1
	Buxar	0	1
	Banka	0	1
	Darbhangha	0	1
	Gaya	1	0
	Katihar	0	1
	Kishanganj	0	1
	Kaimur	0	1
	Jamui	0	1
	Muzaffarpur	0	1
	Madhubani	0	1
	Patna	1	0
	Purnea	0	1
	Purbi Champaran	0	1
	Saharsa	0	1
	Sitamarhi	0	1
	Samastipur	0	1
	Vaishali	0	1
	West Champaran	0	1
Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	1	0
Chattisgarh	Bilaspur	1	0
	Balrampur	0	1
	Dhantewada	0	1
	Durg	1	0

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
	Jagdalpur	0	1
	Jashpur	0	1
	Kwardha (Kabirdham)	0	1
	Kanker	0	1
	Korba	0	1
	Koriya	0	1
	Raigarh	1	0
	Raipur	1	0
	Rajnandgaon	0	1
	Sarguja	0	1
	Surajpur	0	1
Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	Silvassa	1	0
Delhi	Central Delhi	1	0
	East Delhi	1	0
	New Delhi	1	0
	North East Delhi	1	0
	North Delhi	1	0
	North West Delhi	1	0
	South Delhi	1	0
	South West Delhi	1	0
	South East Delhi	1	0
	Shahdara Delhi	1	0
	West Delhi	1	0
Goa	North Goa	1	0
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	1	0
	Anand	1	0

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
Gujarat	Baroda	1	0
	Bhavnagar	0	1
	Banaskantha	1	0
	Dahod	1	0
	Gandhinagar	1	0
	Jamnagar	1	0
	Junagarh	0	1
	Kheda	0	1
	Kutch	0	1
	Mehsana	1	0
	Panch Mahal	1	0
	Rajkot	1	0
	Sabarkantha	1	0
	Surat	1	0
	Surendra nagar	0	1
	Tapi	0	1
	Valsad	1	0
Haryana	Ambala	1	0
	Faridabad	0	1
	Gurgaon	1	0
	Hissar	1	0
	Jind	0	1
	Karnal	1	0
	Mewat	1	0
	Panipat	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	Palwal	1	0
	Rohtak	1	0

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
Himachal Pradesh	Sirsa	0	1
	Yamunanagar	1	0
	Chamba	0	1
	Kangra	0	1
	Manali	1	0
	Mandi	0	1
	Shimla	1	0
	Sirmaur	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	Solan	1	0
	Anantnaag	0	1
	Jammu	1	0
	Poonch	0	1
	Srinagar	1	0
	Udhampur	0	1
	Kathua	1	0
	Chaibasa	1	0
Jharkhand	Deoghar	0	1
	Dhanbad	0	1
	East Singhbhum	0	1
	Gumla	0	1
	Giridih	0	1
	Koderma	0	1
	Khunti	0	1
	Hazaribag	0	1
	Pakur	0	1
	Palamu	0	1
	Ranchi	1	0

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
Lakshadweep (UT)	Sahebganj	0	1
	Kavaratii	0	1
Karnataka	Banglore	1	0
	Banglore Rural	0	1
	Bagalkot	1	0
	Belgaum	1	0
	Bellary	0	1
	Bidar	0	1
	Bijapur	0	1
	Chamarajnagar	0	1
	Chitradurga	0	1
	Chikaballapura	0	1
	Davangere	0	1
	Dharwad	0	1
	Gulbarga	0	1
	Gadag	1	0
	Hassan	1	0
	Haveri	1	0
	Kodagu	1	0
	Kolar	0	1
	Koppal	0	1
	Mandya	1	0
	Mangalore	1	0
	Mysore	0	1
	Ramanagara	1	0
	Shimoga	0	1
	Tumkur	1	0

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
Kerala	Yadgir	1	0
	Alappuzha	0	1
	Idukki	0	1
	Kannur	1	0
	Kasargod	1	0
	Kochi	1	0
	Kollam	0	1
	Kottayam	1	0
	Kozhikode	1	0
	Malappuram	1	0
	Palakkad	1	0
	Pathanamthitta	1	0
	Thiruvananthapuram	1	0
	Thrissur	1	0
	Wayanad	1	0
Madhya Pradesh	Betul	1	0
	Bhind	1	0
	Bhopal	1	0
	Balaghat	1	0
	Chhindwara	1	0
	Chhatarpur	0	1
	Dewas	1	0
	Dhar	0	1
	Guna	1	0
	Gwalior	1	0
	Harda	1	0
	Hoshangabad	1	0

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
Maharashtra	Indore	1	0
	Jabalpur	1	0
	Jhabua	0	1
	Khandwa	1	0
	Katni	1	0
	Mandla	0	1
	Mandsaur	1	0
	Neemuch	1	0
	Panna	1	0
	Raisen	0	1
	Ratlam	1	0
	Rewa	1	0
	Rajgarh	1	0
	Sagar	1	0
	Satna	1	0
	Sheopur	0	1
	Shivpuri	1	0
	Singrauli	1	0
	Tikamgarh	1	0
	Ujjain	1	0
	Vidisha	1	0
Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	1	0
	Akola	1	0
	Amravati	1	0
	Beed	1	0
	Buldhana	0	1
	Chandrapur	1	0

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
	Kolhapur	1	0
	Latur	1	0
	Mumbai	1	0
	Mumbai Sub urban	1	0
	Nagpur	1	0
	Nanded	1	0
	Nashik	1	0
	Osmanabad	0	1
	Parbhani	1	0
	Palghar	0	1
	Pune	1	0
	Raigad	0	1
	Ratnagiri	0	1
	Satara	0	1
	Sindhudurg	0	1
	Sholapur	1	0
	Thane	1	0
	Wardha	1	0
	Yavatmal	1	0
Manipur	Bishnupur	0	1
	Imphal	1	0
	Thoubal	0	1
Meghalaya	Jowai	1	0
	Nongstoin (West Khasi Hills)	0	1
	Ri Bhoi	0	1
	Shillong	1	0

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
Mizoram	Tura	1	0
	Aizwal	1	0
	Mamit	0	1
Nagaland	Dimapur	1	0
	Kohima	1	0
Odisha	Balasore	0	1
	Behrampur (Ganjam)	1	0
	Bhadrak	0	1
	Bhubaneshwar (Khordah)	1	0
	Bolangir	0	1
	Cuttack	1	0
	Gajapati	0	1
	Kandhamal	0	1
	Keonjhar	0	1
	Koraput	0	1
	Jharsuguda	0	1
	Malkangiri	0	1
	Mayurbhanj	0	1
	Nabarangapur	0	1
	Nayagarh	0	1
	Puri	1	0
	Rayagada	0	1
	Rourkela (Sundergarh)	1	0
	Sambalpur	0	1
Puducherry (UT)	Karaikal	1	0
	Mahe	1	0
	Puducherry	1	0

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
Punjab	Yanam	1	0
	Amritsar	1	0
	Bhatinda	1	0
	Faridkot	1	0
	Fazilka	0	1
	Ferozepur	1	0
	Gurdaspur	1	0
	Jalandhar	1	0
	Ludhiana	1	0
	Pathankot	1	0
	Patiala	1	0
	Rupnagar (Ropar)	1	0
Rajasthan	Ajmer	0	1
	Alwar	1	0
	Barmer	1	
	Bharatpur	1	0
	Banswara	1	
	Bhilwara	1	0
	Bikaner	0	1
	Churu	0	1
	Dungarpur	0	1
	Jaipur	1	0
	Jaisalmer	1	0
	Jhalawar	1	0
	Jalore	0	1
	Jodhpur	1	0
	Jhunjhunu	1	0

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
	Kota	1	0
	Pali	1	0
	Rajsamand	0	1
	Sawai Madhopur	1	0
	Sri Ganganagar	1	0
	Sikar	1	0
	Tonk	1	0
	Udaipur	0	1
Sikkim	Gangtok (East Sikkim)	0	1
	South Sikkim	0	1
Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	0	1
	Chennai	1	0
	Coimbatore	1	0
	Cuddalore	1	0
	Dharmapuri	1	0
	Dindigul	0	1
	Erode	1	0
	Kanchipuram	1	0
	Karur	1	0
	Kanyakumari	1	0
	Krishnagiri	0	1
	Madurai	1	0
	Nagapattinam	1	0
	Namakkal	1	0
	Nilgiris	0	1
	Perambalur	1	0
	Pudukkottai	0	1

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	0	1
	Salem	1	0
	Thanjavur	1	0
	Theni	0	1
	Thiruvallur	0	1
	Thirunelveli	1	0
	Tirupur	1	0
	Tiruvannamalai	0	1
	Trichy	1	0
	Tuticorin	1	0
	Tiruvarur	1	0
	Villupuram	0	1
	Virudh Nagar	0	1
	Adilabad	1	0
	Hyderabad	1	0
	Karimnagar	1	0
	Khammam	1	0
	Mahabubnagar	0	1
	Medak	0	1
Telangana	Nalgonda	0	1
	Nizamabad	1	0
	Rangareddy	0	1
	Warangal	0	1
Tripura	Agartala	1	0
	Dhalai	0	1
	Dharmanagar	0	1
	Kailashahar	1	0

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
Uttar Pradesh	Udaipur (South District of Tripura)	1	0
	Agra	1	0
	Allahabad	1	0
	Aligarh	1	0
	Azamgarh	0	1
	Baharaich	0	1
	Ballia	0	1
	Banda	0	1
	Barabanki	0	1
	Bareilly	1	0
	Budaun	0	1
	Basti	0	1
	Bulandshahar	1	0
	Chandauli	1	0
	Chitrakoot	1	0
	Firozabad	1	0
	Faizabad	1	0
	Gautam Budh Nagar	0	1
	Ghaziabad	1	0
	Gonda	0	1
	Gorakhpur	1	0
	Hardohi	0	1
	Jhansi	0	1
	Kannauj	0	1
	Kanpur	1	0
	Kaushambi	0	1

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
Uttarakhand	Kushinagar	0	1
	Lakhimpur Khiri	0	1
	Lucknow	1	0
	Maharajganj	0	1
	Meerut	1	0
	Mathura	1	0
	Moradabad	1	0
	Mirzapur	0	1
	Pilibhit	0	1
	Saharanpur	1	0
	Siddharth Nagar	0	1
	Varanasi	1	0
	Almora	0	1
	Chamoli	0	1
	Dehradun	0	1
	Haridwar	1	0
	Nainital	1	0
	Pithoragarh	0	1
	Rudraprayag	0	1
	Uttarkashi	0	1
	Udhamsingh Nagar	0	1
West Bengal	Bankura	0	1
	Birbhum	0	1
	Burdwan	0	1
	Cooch Behar	0	1
	Dakshin Dinajpur	0	1
	Darjeeling	0	1

State/Union Territory	Location	Urban	Rural
	Hooghly	0	1
	Howrah	1	0
	Jalpaiguri	1	0
	Kolkata	1	0
	Malda	0	1
	Murshidabad	0	1
	Nadia	1	0
	North 24 Parganas	0	1
	Paschim Medinipur	0	1
	Purb Medinipur	1	0
	Purulia	0	1
	South 24 Parganas	0	1
	Uttar Dinajpur	0	1
TOTAL		223	189

#### **Sensitizing students about crimes and consequences**

1278. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the crimes committed by juveniles are on the rise in the country and minors are not aware of the nature and serious consequences of crimes under law;

(b) whether Government in consultation with State Governments proposes to bring in a mechanism to sensitize students about various forms of crimes and their consequences; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As reported by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the new cases of juveniles apprehended during the year 2014, 2015 and

2016 are 48228, 41385, 44171 respectively, showing a mixed trend with a decline of 14% in 2015 over 2014 and an increase of 6.73% in 2016 over 2015.

(b) and (c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) has been enacted by repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 to make comprehensive provisions for children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection. The Ministry is managing Child Protection Services under the umbrella scheme of Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS). The scheme has a provision for 24x7 helpline for children called as Childline. Counseling as well as intervention is offered through Childline on case to case basis. Ministry of Human Resource Development has been requested to spread awareness through school network. NCPCR also conducts awareness workshop/consultation and training programs for various stakeholders for creating awareness. Further, POSCO e-box was launched by Ministry/NCPCR in 2016 for direct online reporting of sexual abuse.

#### **Crimes committed by minors**

1279. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that instances of crimes committed by minors are on the rise in the country, especially in urban parts of the country;

(b) whether Government, in consultation with State Governments, proposes to initiate comprehensive study to know the reasons behind increase in crimes committed by minors;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government therefor; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As reported by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the new cases of juveniles apprehended during the year 2014, 2015 and 2016 are 48228, 41385, 44171 respectively, showing a mixed trend with a decline of 14% in 2015 over 2014 and an increase of 6.73% in 2016 over 2015.

(b) to (d) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) has been enacted by repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children)

Act, 2000 to make comprehensive provisions for children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, taking into consideration the standards prescribed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice, 1985 (the Beijing Rules), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty (1990), the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter country Adoption (1993), and other related international instruments.

The revised Act has come into effect from 15.01.2016. The new 'JJ Act' includes special provisions to address heinous offences committed by children above the age of 16 years. For the first time, offences have been clearly defined and classified in the Act as petty, serious and heinous. Special provisions have been made to tackle child offenders committing heinous offences in the age group of 16-18 years, which will act as a deterrent. Apart from this the JJ Act, focuses on various measures for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances, including children in conflict with law. The JJ Act and the Central Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 thereunder, provide for setting up of a network of services and structures for ensuring the well being and rehabilitation of such children which includes Juvenile Justice Boards, Special Juvenile Police Units, State and District Child Protection Units, Homes of various types and non-institutional care through adoption, foster-care and sponsorship. These measures among other things also intend main streaming of children in conflict with law and there by reducing crimes by the minors. The State Governments/UT Administrations are entrusted with the primary responsibility for implementation of the JJ Act.

#### **Safety of women in public transport**

1280. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is as fact that Government has allocated the funds to the tune of ₹ 150 crore for safety of women in public transport;
- (b) the status of this project along with utilisation of funds in this regards, State/UT- wise;

(c) whether Government has made a separate head for this project in the Annual Budget and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the details of utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) 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. The projects appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee for the safety of women in public transport are at various stages of implementation and they are monitored and reviewed from time to time by the Empowered Committee. The funds allocated under Nirbhaya Fund for Safety of women in public transport along with their Budget heads are given in Statement-I (See below).

(d) The details of funds released under Nirbhaya Fund are given in Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Details of funds allocated under Nirbhaya Fund for safety of women in public transport along with their Budget heads*

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Ministries/States/UTs	Amount allocated	Budget Head
1	2	3	4
1.	Ministry of Railways: Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS)	500	2235 (Major Head)-Social Security and Welfare, 02- Social Welfare (Sub Major Head), 103-Women's Welfare (Minor Head), 72-other schemes funded from Nirbhaya fund, 72.03.30 other administrative expenses in Demand number 99.
2.	MEITY: Development & Field Testing of panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety	3.50	

1	2	3	4
3.	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways:		
a.	Govt. of Andhra Pradesh: Abhaya Project Proposal for safety of women and girl child	138.49	
b.	Govt. of U.P.: Women's safety in public transport, UPSRTC	83.64	
c.	Govt. of Karnataka: Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Govt. of Karnataka on Training women for heavy passengers vehicles	56.06	

***Statement-II****Details of funds released under Nirbhaya Fund*

(Amount in crore)

Ministry	Sl. No.	Name of the Proposal	Total allocated/ appraised	Total utilised/ disbursed
1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Home Affairs	1.	Emergency Response Support system	321.69	267
	2.	Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF)	200	200
	3.	Creation of Investigative Units for Crime against Women (IUCAW)	324	-
	4.	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA)	83.20	
	5.	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women & Children (CCPWC)	195.83	82.5

1	2	3	4	5
	6.	Proposal for providing facility of Social Workers/Counsellors at the District and Sub- Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi	5.07	0.50
	7.	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women & Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura	23.53	2.35
	8.	Proposal for implementing a 'Safe City Project' in Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, Govt. of Odisha	110.35	-
	9.	Various other activities under Delhi Police 'Safety of Women' Scheme	10.20	1.37
Ministry of Railways	10.	Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS)	500	50.00
MeiTY/IIT Delhi	11.	Development & Field Testing of panic Switch based safety Device for Cars and Buses for aiding Women's Safety	3.5	2.44
Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	12.	Abhaya Project Proposal for safety of women and girl child, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	138.49	58.64
	13.	Women's safety in public transport, UPSRTC, Govt. of U.P.	83.5	40.20
	14.	Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Govt. of Karnataka on Training women for heavy passengers vehicles	56.06	-

1	2	3	4	5
Ministry of Women and Child Development	15.	Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate	10.20	2.76
	16.	One Stop Centre	458.01	81.62
	17.	Universalisation of Women Helpline	155.95	21.42
	18.	Mahila Police Volunteers: Government of Haryana		0.77
	19.	Mahila Police Volunteers: Govt. of Andhra Pradesh		0.75
	20.	Mahila Police Volunteers: Govt. of Gujarat		0.76
	21.	Mahila Police Volunteers: Govt. of Mizoram	26.19	0.35
	22.	Mahila Police Volunteers: Govt. of Chhattisgarh		7.15
	23.	Mahila Police Volunteers: Govt. of Karnataka		0.56
	24.	Smart and safe Cities Free from Violence against Women and Girls' Programme, Govt. of M.P.	1.74	1.05
	25.	Safety and Security of Women, Govt. of Uttarakhand	0.72	0.32
	26.	Nirbhaya Shelter Home, Govt. of Nagaland	2.84	2.55

*The House then adjourned at five minutes  
past twelve of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

**REGARDING REMARKS MADE BY A MEMBER AGAINST THE CHAIR**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have to say something before I go for a message. In the forenoon today, hon. Member, Shri B.K. Hariprasad, defied the Chair. Not only that, he told the hon. Chairman that he is defying. That means, the hon. Member, Shri B.K. Hariprasad, not only defied, he told the hon. Chairman, "Yes, he is defying." Then, the hon. Chairman asked him, "that means, you are doing it wilfully." That is a regretful act, and that is not expected of a senior Member, like Shri Hariprasad. So, I would expect him to express his regret over that.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I have got immense respect for the Chair and the Constitution. My point was, one of the Ministers said that he is here to change the Constitution. I was questioning that Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Because he is the custodian of the Constitution.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Let him make his point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; that is all agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody else should intervene. Hariprasadji, it is only a simple point. All what you said that the Minister should adhere to the Constitution, we have no problem about that. Only one sentence which you said, "Yes, I am defying," which you told to the Chairman, what have you to say about that sentence only? We have no complaint about other things. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Chairman has no complaint about other things, or, I have no complaint. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hariprasadji, you need not justify what you said in the morning. We all know. The Chair has no complaint about that. The hon. Chairman has no complaint about that. The only complaint is with regard to one sentence which you said to the Chairman, "Yes, I am defying." That alone ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me solve it.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, आप यह परम्परा न डालिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसी परम्परा मत डालिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप चाहें तो उसे proceedings से निकलवा दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अगर आपने माफी मांगने की परम्परा डाल दी तो बहुत चीजों पर माफी होगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कभी-कभी चेयर से भी ऐसी रूलिंग आ जाती है ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिसे हम सदस्य स्वीकार नहीं करते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चेयर की भी ऐसी रूलिंग आती है, जो सदस्यों के लिए बहुत अच्छी नहीं होती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... लेकिन अगर उन चीजों पर माफी की बात आने लगेगी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज एक सदस्य की बात है, ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल यह नई परम्परा बन जाएगी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, don't do that. No, no; I did not say. It is okay. आप बैठिए।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मुझे इस सदन में आए 8 साल हो गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं, नहीं, आप यह नई परम्परा मत डालिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरीज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह सदस्यों के सम्मान की बात है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please sit down. माफी मांगने के लिए मैं नहीं बोलता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपने शायद ऐसा समझा होगा। Please sit down. आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I did not ask for an apology. मैंने सिर्फ यह बोला - to express regret. Let me say. If that also, he is not doing, I have no complaint. I have no problem. No, no,- I am not allowing you. It is between the Chair and the Member. Nobody has to intervene in that. There is no problem. I have brought this matter to the notice of the hon. Member. It is up to him. I never asked him to apologize. I only said to express regret. If he does not do that, it is up to him. Let others judge about it if somebody willfully saying...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If at all you want to say, you say that you regret; otherwise, don't say anything. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, message from Lok Sabha.

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#### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

##### **The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2017**

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

"In accordance with provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment Bill, 2017, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th December, 2017.

2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110 of the Constitution of India."

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

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**REGARDING MONEY BILLS**

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, अगर आर्टिकल 110 के तहत मनी बिलों पर चर्चा नहीं हुई, वैसे तो सारे बिलों में मनी इन्वॉल्व होता है और अगर हर बिल आर्टिकल 110 के तहत आ जाएगा, तब फिर इस हाउस का औचित्य क्या रह गया? फिर वित्तीय मामलों में हम लोगों का क्या अधिकार रह गया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह अगर 14 दिन में पास नहीं होगा, तो भी पास मान लिया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्रीमन्, यह ठीक है कि आर्टिकल 110 में लोक सभा के स्पीकर को सारे अधिकार हैं, लेकिन कहीं न कहीं बंदिश भी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर जीएसटी को फाइनेंस बिल मान लेंगे, तो ऐसा कौन-सा बिल है, जिसमें फाइनेंस नहीं है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** नरेश जी, मुझे जो समझ में आया — Can I speak now?

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** जी हाँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, फिर आप बैठिए। Shri Nareshji, it is not that I am disagreeing with you. But it is a settled matter that the hon. Speaker has the final say whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not. If the hon. Speaker has decided that it is a Money Bill, we have no jurisdiction over that. We have to go by that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** लेकिन इसमें ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you amend the Constitution, I have no problem. ...**(Interruptions)**... You may get the Constitution amended. Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए, बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Why do you talk against the provision of the Constitution? It is not in the rules. It is a provision in the Constitution that the hon. Speaker is the final authority. Please sit down. Don't waste time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV (Rajasthan): Sir, ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please leave at that. I have given the final ruling. Then what do you want? ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, I would like to say a new thing. I seek only one clarification. Today I raised an issue under Rule 258 requesting Mr. Chairman to give a ruling. I wanted to know on that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The issue that you raised in the morning is noted by Mr. Chairman. He will come back to you and not me.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, if Aadhaar can be a Money Bill, how can GST not be a Money Bill? ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I gave you the answer. Please sit down.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Clearly it is a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...  
Jairamji, please say something.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jairamji knows the Constitution. Why are you troubling him? He knows the Constitution.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): He is an authority.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, he is an authority. Hon. Members, we have got a Short Duration Discussion and a Bill, the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2017. It has to be passed and before 31st, the whole thing has to be implemented too. The time allocated for it is just half-an-hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not my decision, that is the allocated time. We will take up this Bill for half-an-hour, dispose it, and then, immediately we will take up the Short Duration Discussion which will be for two-and-a-half hours. Therefore, we will now take up the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2017. Shri Hardeep Singh Puri.

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## GOVERNMENT BILLS

### **The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2017**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): Mr. Deputy Chairman, with your permission, I rise to move:

That the Bill further to amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The question was proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We are now taking it up for discussion. Shri Parvez Hashmi.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, may I...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you want to speak?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can speak when you give the reply. Anyhow, he has started. You can speak when you give the reply.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Okay.

**श्री परवेज हाशमी** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर आज जो बिल यहां लाए हैं, यह दिल्ली का बड़ा इम्पोर्टेंट और गंभीर विषय है। हम लोगों ने दिल्ली की अनऑथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज़ के अगस्त, 2008 में नक्शे मांगे थे, जब हमारी सरकार थी। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने मार्च, 2008 में नोटिफिकेशन किया था, उसके बाद हमने 1539 कॉलोनीज़ को प्रोविजनल सर्टिफिकेट दिए थे। मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आ रहा है कि 2008 में इन कॉलोनीज़ को प्रोविजनल सर्टिफिकेट दिए गए थे और बाकायदा नक्शे बाउंड्रीज़ को वेरिफाई कराने के बाद, ये नक्शे पहले आर.डब्ल्यू.एज़. से मांगे गए थे और रेवेन्यू डिपार्टमेंट से उनकी बाउंड्रीज़ को वेरिफाई कराया गया था। ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर मेरे कलीग हैं, जो यहां बैठे हुए हैं, वे भी उस वक्त थे। उसके बाद प्रोविजनल सर्टिफिकेट दिए जाते हैं। आज इसका टाइम बढ़ाने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ रही है, बजाय इसके कि कॉलोनीज़ को रेग्युलराइज़ कराकर वहां जो बेसिक एमिनिटीज़ हैं, वे प्रोवाइड की जाएं। बेसिक एमिनिटीज़ में भी शुरुआत हमारी गवर्नमेंट ने ही की थी। हमने उनको सड़कें दी थीं, हमने उनको नालियां दी थीं, हमने उनको बिजली प्रोवाइड कराई थी, हमने उनको सीवर दिया था, लेकिन आज हालत यह हो गई है कि उन अनऑथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज़ में जिनको रेग्युलराइज़ करने की बात हम लोग 2008 में कर रहे थे, आज तक उनके रेग्युलराइज़ नहीं होने से वहां एक ट्रांसफार्मर रखने की जगह आपको नहीं मिल रही है, आप वहां कोई सीवेज ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट नहीं लगा सकते, क्योंकि वहां पर कहीं जगह बच नहीं रही है। वहां पर आप वाटर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट नहीं बना सकते, वाटर स्टोरेज टैंक बनाने की जगह नहीं है। वहां पर हमारे मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, गोयल साहब, उन्हें भी पता है कि किन समस्याओं से उन लोगों को जूझना पड़ रहा है। अगर ये कॉलोनीज़ रेग्युलराइज़ हो जातीं और ये बेसिक एमिनिटीज़ प्रोवाइड करने के लिए जगह डीमारकेट कर ली जाती तो आज इसके एक्सटेंशन की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती। आज हालत यह है कि जो 1,539 कॉलोनीज़ हम लोगों ने रेग्युलराइज़ की थीं, आज उन कॉलोनीज़ का नम्बर 1,800 के करीब पहुंच गया है। तो क्या आप इन 300 कॉलोनीज़ को, जो बढ़ गई हैं, क्या उन्हें डिमॉलिश कर सकते हैं, क्या गरीबों को उजाड़ सकते हैं, यह पॉसिबल नहीं है। आप स्मार्ट सिटी की बात करते हैं। दिल्ली की 70 परसेंट जो गरीब जनता है, वह अनऑथराइज्ड कॉलोनीज़ में रह रही है, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी क्लस्टर में रह रही है। वहां कोई सिविक एमिनिटीज़ देने की पोज़िशन में हम लोग अभी तक नहीं पहुंच पाए हैं। मेरा आपसे यह अनुरोध है कि जो अनऑथराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शंस दुनिया भर के हो रहे हैं, जिसको रोकने में हम लोग नाकामयाब हैं, मंत्री जी, उसकी वजह सिर्फ यह है कि हमारी जो नीचे की बॉडीज़ हैं, आप डिमॉलिशन करने पहुंच जाते हैं जब गरीब लोग मकान खरीद लेते हैं और उसमें शिफ्ट हो जाते हैं। जब तक वे बिल्डिंग्स बनती रहती हैं, तब तक कोई वहां डिमॉलिशन के लिए नहीं पहुंचता और गरीब लोगों के ऊपर तलवार लटकती है। अभी मैं दूर की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, कल लोक सभा के अंदर एक सवाल आया था कि डी.डी.ए. ने blinds को उजाड़ने के लिए उनके घरों को डिमॉलिश कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please conclude.

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The total time for the Bill is half-an-hour. Each Member will get three minutes.

**श्री परवेज हाशमी:** सर, इतना इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू है दिल्ली के लोगों का, अभी मैंने शुरुआत ही नहीं की और आपने घंटी बजा दी। तो इसको तो वैसे ही पास करा दीजिए। It is better to pass it like that. The Minister was speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, how can a Bill be passed in half-an-hour? It should be at least one hour, Sir.

**श्री परवेज हाशमी:** मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि डीडीए की लैंड पर, जहाँ blind persons रहते थे, उस छोटी सी ज़मीन को तो आपने डीडीए से demolish करा दिया। मैं उनसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि डीडीए की बाकी प्रॉपर्टीज़ पर जो बड़े-बड़े मगरमच्छ बैठे हुए हैं, क्या डीडीए को वे प्रॉपर्टीज़ दिखायी नहीं देती कि उन्हें वह demolish करे? क्या उन्हें सिर्फ वे blind persons ही दिखायी दिए थे, जिनका वहाँ पर एक hostel था? अभी तीन दिन पहले - जैतपुर गांव में एक फ्लैट में 13 लोग रहते थे - वहाँ पर आपके लोग उसको demolish करने के लिए पहुंच गए। मेरा कहने का purpose यह है कि जब तक आप इसको जल्द से जल्द regularize नहीं करेंगे, वहाँ पर basic amenities provide करने के provisions नहीं करेंगे, वहाँ आपको खड़े होने की भी जगह नहीं मिलेगी, land grabbers उसे बेच डालेंगे। मैंने कई बार आपके डीडीए के departments को लिखा है, कितनी चिट्ठियाँ मैंने लिखी हैं कि पार्क में और यमुना के किनारे encroachments हो रहे हैं, NH-2 बायपास बनना है, लेकिन आज तक वहाँ कोई एक्शन नहीं लिया गया। कल को जब वे बिक जाएंगे, गरीब लोग वहाँ पहुंच जाएंगे, बस जाएंगे तो आप bulldozer लेकर वहाँ पहुंच जाएंगे। Is it fair? मेरा मंत्री महोदय से यह कहना है कि इसको आप जून, 2017 तक कीजिए और उसके बाद एक भी ईंट लगाने के लिए आप रास्ता मत छोड़िए। मैं इसमें पूरी तरह से आपके साथ हूँ, लेकिन आगे की जो unauthorized construction है, उसको रोकने के लिए कोई ऐसा प्रोविजन जरूर कीजिए कि गवर्नमेंट की permission के बिना, उसकी इजाज़त के बिना कोई भी unauthorized कॉलोनी में एक भी ईंट न लगा सके। सर, मैं आपका ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा क्योंकि आप बार-बार घंटी बजा रहे हैं। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, हाशमी जी। आप बहुत अच्छा बोले। Now, Shri Vijay Goel. There is time restriction for you also. You complete your speech in five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री परवेज हाशमी:** उन्हें भी दो मिनट का समय दीजिए।

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** सर, the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Amendment Bill, 2017 के माध्यम से ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, you are protecting the hon. Minister, but not protecting the hon. Member!

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ministers also need protection.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: I am making my maiden speech after becoming the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. इस बिल के माध्यम से सरकार बहुत लोगों को राहत देना चाहती है। यह बिल इसीलिए लाया गया है ताकि 2020 तक जो तलवार unauthorised colonies, गांवों और शहरों पर लटक रही थी, उससे लोग बच सकें, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के बारे में आज हम सबको सोचना पड़ेगा। आज दिल्ली एक विस्फोटक के ऊपर बैठी हुई है। आज दिल्ली की कोई accountability नहीं रह गयी है, दिल्ली में किसी की responsibility नहीं रह गयी है और दिल्ली के अंदर कोई प्लानिंग नाम की चीज़ नहीं है। आप देखिए कि अब दिल्ली की आबादी एक करोड़ अस्सी लाख हो गयी है और यहां पर 50 से 60 लाख लोग अनधिकृत कॉलोनीज़ में रह रहे हैं। शुरु में ये अनधिकृत कॉलोनियां 600 थीं। जिस समय इन्हें regularize करने की बात चल रही थी, परवेज़ हाशमी साहब provisional certificate की बात करते हैं, वह provisional certificate कोई certificate नहीं था। वह सिर्फ एक lollypop था।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी: बाकायदा Government of India के notification के बाद जारी किया गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Government of India के notification के बाद इसको issue किया गया।

श्री विजय गोयल: एक मिनट, मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं तो आपके बीच में नहीं बोला था।

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी: Government of India का नोटिफिकेशन था, उसके बाद इसको issue किया गया था। आप गुमराह कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: वे कॉलोनियां तब न regularize होनी थीं और न हुईं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज ये कॉलोनियां दो हजार से ऊपर पहुंच गयी हैं। कॉलोनीयों के अंदर अव्यवस्था है, न सीवर है, न बिजली है, न पानी है, न सड़कें हैं, न कुछ और है। उन कॉलोनीयों में रहने वाले लोग मजबूर हैं। ये तो मैं अनधिकृत कॉलोनीयों की बात कर रहा हूँ। इन अनधिकृत कॉलोनीयों को नियमित करने के लिए जो परवेज़ हाशमी जी ने कहा, वह सबसे ज्यादा जरूरी है। हम क्या कर रहे हैं कि हर बार तीन-तीन साल के लिए इसको आगे बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं। इससे एक ओर लोगों पर तलवार लटक रही है और दूसरी ओर दिल्ली में unauthorized construction ज़ोरों पर हो रहा है - चाहे वे unauthorized colonies हों, चाहे गांव हो, चाहे शहर हों। आज दिल्ली बहुत बदसूरत हो चुकी है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि एक बार सारे मेंबर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट दिल्ली की गलियों में घूमें और देखें कि किस प्रकार से गलियां भी encroach की गयी हैं और दो-दो फुट की गलियां रह गयी हैं। आप झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में चले जाएं। प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि आवास योजना लेकर आएंगे - दिल्ली सरकार ने तो आवास योजना लेने से मना कर दिया है, लेकिन अगर आप देखेंगे तो झुग्गी - झोंपड़ियों के अंदर पांच-पांच मंज़िला मकान बन रहे हैं, जिनके

[श्री विजय गोयल]

कारण खतरा इतना अधिक बढ़ गया है कि कभी हल्का सा भी भूकंप आया तो ये मकान ठहरेंगे नहीं। उन गरीब आदमियों के लिए किसी प्रकार की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं हो रही है। झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में 30 लाख लोग रह रहे हैं, स्लम्स में 10 लाख से 15 लाख लोग रह रहे हैं, पुनर्वास कॉलोनियों में 10 लाख लोग रह रहे हैं, पटरियों के ऊपर भी पांच लाख लोग सो रहे हैं। ये रैन-बसेरा नाम के हैं, इनको कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है। आज दिल्ली सरकार में आम आदमी पार्टी की सरकार है, उसकी इसके बारे में कोई प्लानिंग नहीं है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के सरकारी स्कूलों के अंदर एक-एक क्लास में सौ-सौ बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं। जब मैं उनसे पूछता हूँ कि ये सौ बच्चे एक क्लास में आ कैसे जाते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि गोयल साहब 30 बच्चे सोमवार को पढ़ते हैं, 30 बच्चे मंगलवार को पढ़ते हैं और बाकी बुधवार को पढ़ते हैं। आप करावल नगर और मुस्तफाबाद के अंदर इस तरह के स्कूलों को देख सकते हैं। दिल्ली के अंदर स्कूलों की बेहद कमी है। दिल्ली के अंदर हर साल छह लाख आदमी बाहर से आ रहे हैं और उनके लिए जन-सुविधाएं नहीं हैं, उनके लिए टॉयलेट्स नहीं हैं, उनके लिए कोई सीवर की व्यवस्था नहीं है, उनके लिए पीने के पानी की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। आपको मालूम होगा कि अरबन डेवलपमेंट की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 70 प्रतिशत लोगों को ही दिल्ली के अंदर पानी मिल पा रहा है। मोती नगर जैसे एरिया के अंदर, जहां पर पहले दो टाइम पानी आता था, अब वहां पर सिर्फ एक टाइम पानी आ रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे दिल्ली सरकार को इस बात के लिए कहें और जब दिल्ली सरकार उनकी बाउंड्रीज तय करेगी, तो उसके बाद एम.सी.डी. उनके नक्शे बनाएगी और उसके बाद यह सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास जाएगा, तब यह होगा। आप देखेंगे कि पिछले दिनों में 351 रोड्स को पास किया गया। इस बात के लिए कि उनका मिक्स लैंड यूज और उन पर कमर्शियल वैल्यू हो सकती है, किन्तु दिल्ली सरकार ने उस प्रपोजल को अभी तक सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के पास भेजा ही नहीं है। इसलिए उनके ऊपर सुप्रीम कोर्ट की जो राव की कमेटी है, उसकी अलग से तलवार लटक रही है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने आपको दिल्ली के सरकारी स्कूलों की हालत बताई है। सरकारी स्कूल के अंदर किसी गरीब का बच्चा भी आज जाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वे लोग भी कहते हैं कि 25 परसेंट बच्चे पब्लिक स्कूल के अंदर पढ़ेंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** उनके लिए किताबों की व्यवस्था नहीं है। इसलिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बार जिस तरीके से 2007 की सीमा शहरी क्षेत्र के लिए बनाई गई है, उसको बढ़ाकर कम से कम 2014 या 2017 कर दिया जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ताकि उनके ऊपर भी unauthorized construction की जो तलवार लटक रही है, वह नहीं लटके।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली के ऊपर एक अलग से बहस होनी चाहिए, ताकि हमें दिल्ली की सही जानकारी मिल सके। हम सब लोग दिल्ली में रहते हैं, दिल्ली में

खाते हैं, दिल्ली के अंदर ही हम सब लोग देख रहे हैं कि किस तरीके से धीरे-धीरे दिल्ली स्लम्स में कन्वर्ट होती जा रही है, वह कन्वर्ट न हो।

**श्री उपसभापति:** बस, बस।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूँ कि महारौली-बदरपुर रोड़ के ऊपर जो मार्बल वाले बैठे हैं, उनको आपने शॉप की तरह ट्रीट किया है, आप उनको गोदामों की तरह ट्रीट करें, नहीं तो उनके ऊपर भी तलवार लटक जाएगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

अंत में, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली की सबसे बड़ी समस्या multiplicity of authorities है, अर्थात् यहां पर दिल्ली नगर निगम है, यहां पर डीडीए, यहां पर सीपीडब्ल्यूडी है, यहां पर पीडब्ल्यूडी है, यहां पर दिल्ली गवर्नमेंट है, यहां पर एनडीएमसी है, यहां पर कैंट है, इसको खत्म करने की जरूरत है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और आम आदमी पार्टी की सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह पूरा फिट केस है, इसलिए दिल्ली सरकार को बरखास्त करने की जरूरत है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** श्री नरेश अग्रवाल। ...**(व्यवधान)**... श्री नरेश अग्रवाल। आप तीन मिनट बोलिएगा। आपकी पार्टी का टाइम दो मिनट का है। मैं आपको एक मिनट ज्यादा समय बोलने के लिए दे रहा हूँ।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आप मुझे 20 मिनट का समय दे दीजिए।

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैं आपको तीन मिनट का समय देता हूँ। आपकी पार्टी का टाइम दो मिनट है और मैं एक मिनट का समय ज्यादा दे रहा हूँ। आप तीन मिनट ही बोलिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं अभी आरोप और प्रत्यारोप सुन रहा था। हमारे ख्याल से अगर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप से हटकर दिल्ली को वाकई में ठीक करना है, तो हम सब को मिलकर कहीं न कहीं कार्रवाई करनी पड़ेगी। यहां पर विजय गोयल जी, डा. हर्षवर्धन जी और परवेज़ हाशमी भाई बैठे हैं। मैं भी दिल्ली को बराबर देख रहा हूँ कि दिल्ली की जो हालत है, वह बहुत खराब है। यह बिल कई बार आ चुका है और हम बराबर कहते हैं कि हम लीगलाइज़ करने जा रहे हैं, हम दो दिन से अखबार में पढ़ रहे हैं कि डिफेंस कॉलोनी में ताला लग रहा है, कहीं मार्बल की दुकानें बंद की जा रही हैं। क्यों नहीं आप दिल्ली को अच्छी बनाने की बात करते हैं? तीनों एमसीडी तो आपकी हैं, एमसीडी जिसको पूरा अधिकार है, वह एमसीडी क्यों नहीं कार्रवाई करती है? आप दिल्ली सरकार पर तब आरोप लगाइए, जब दिल्ली सरकार को कोई पावर हो।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** दिल्ली सरकार को पावर है।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** दिल्ली सरकार को कोई पावर नहीं है। लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर दिल्ली के मुख्यमंत्री को चपरासी की तरह treat करता है, यह एक मुख्य मंत्री की बेइज्जती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, एल.जी. के बारे में हाउस में बोलना ठीक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** मैं सही कह रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बिल्कुल सही कह रहा हूँ। यह दिल्ली सरकार का आरोप है ...**(व्यवधान)**... दिल्ली के चीफ मिनिस्टर का आरोप है। यह चीफ मिनिस्टर ने खुद आरोप लगाया है। आज अखबारों में डिप्टी चीफ मिनिस्टर का आरोप छपा है। आप दिल्ली को पूरी पार्वर्स दीजिए। इस पर चर्चा करा लीजिए। दिल्ली सरकार को फुल पार्वर्स दीजिए ताकि दिल्ली सरकार को कानून बनाने का अधिकार मिले। आपको साढ़े तीन साल हो गए, आप दिल्ली को बढ़िया, मॉडर्न सिटी बना दो। हमारा बनारस मॉडर्न सिटी बन रहा है, तो दिल्ली भी मॉडर्न सिटी बन जाए। हम देख रहे हैं कि देश में बहुत सी मॉडर्न सिटी बन रही हैं और 2000 किलोमीटर की स्पीड वाली ट्रेन भी आ रही है, लेकिन कहीं कुछ नहीं हो रहा है। श्रीमन्, यह "शोशेबाजी" बंद की जाए। दिल्ली हमारी राजधानी है। हम सह यहां के रहने वाले हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश के लोग सब से ज्यादा दिल्ली में रहते हैं। मैं तो चाहता हूँ कि हमारे लोगों का आधुनिक सुविधाएं मिलें।

माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि इस संबंध में जो भी करना चाहें, उसे फाइनल करिए ताकि दिल्ली में रहने वाले उन लोगों को, जिनके बच्चों को शिक्षा नहीं मिल रही है, पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, सीवरेज नहीं है, उन्हें सुविधा मिल सके।

अंत में एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा। अगर विश्व में पेरिस सब से महंगा शहर है, तो दिल्ली में खान मार्केट है। महोदय, खान मार्केट में बहुत से कुत्ते बैठे रहते हैं। आप एक दिन वहां टहल लीजिए। हमने अधिकारियों से पूछा तो बताया गया कि मेनका जी नहीं हटाने देती। आप जब सफाई कर रहे हैं, तो इन सब चीजों की सफाई कर दें। महोदय, मैं चाहूंगा कि खान मार्केट में, जहां हम टहल लेते हैं, उसकी दशा ठीक कर दें और दिल्ली को और अच्छा बना दें ताकि हम लोग भी कह सकें कि हम दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं, हिंदुस्तान के रहने वाले हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri T.K. Rangarajan; you have got two-plus-one, three minutes.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there should be reallocation. There is even a Supreme Court Order in this regard. I wish to emphasize the point that the State Government must be given full powers. It is not happening in Delhi. The same thing is happening in Puducherry also. The Governor must give full powers to the State Government. As far as my views are concerned, blaming the State Government is not correct. The hon. Minister has blamed the State Government. The State Government has not been given full powers. It has not been given money either for rehabilitation. But what is happening in reality? These people are not foreigners. These are our own people. People from in and around Delhi and even from Tamil Nadu and Kerala are

working here. They have to be rehabilitated. Their workplace may not be very near. Even a taxiwalla or a vendor's life needs to be protected. When we want Delhi to become one of the best Capitals in the world, we must take care of the people living there too. I wish to bring something to the notice of the House; please don't say it is a matter concerning Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu too, as soon as the Court passes an order, people are thrown out. Their workplace must be a kilometre or two away, but they are asked to shift to a place 10 or 15 kilometres away. This creates more hardship for the poor. Please keep these things in mind. Do not disturb ordinary people. Pollution is not caused only because of one reason; pollution is there because of other aspects too. We are going to discuss that issue also here. Take care of them. Take care of Tamil Nadu also. Take care of every Capital. Don't say that it is a State subject. It is not a State subject. As per the Constitution, Delhi is your subject. So, everywhere ordinary and poor people are suffering. When agriculture fails and people from the villages migrate to the cities, they have no place to live. They go and live somewhere. It is for the Government to take responsibility, not just for the rich people, but also the downtrodden and poor people.

I request the Government to consider these aspects. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री वीर सिंह:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे The National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second (Amendment) Bill, 2017 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। पूरे देश से लोग अपने कारोबार के लिए, पढ़ाई करने के लिए, व्यवसाय के लिए दिल्ली में आकर बसे हैं। दिल्ली की जनसंख्या तो बढ़ती चली जा रही है, किंतु दिल्ली में जैसे-जैसे जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उस हिसाब से सुविधाएं नहीं दी जा रही हैं। यहां भूमि का अतिक्रमण बढ़ा है। भू-माफिया डीडीए और एमसीडी के अधिकारियों से मिलकर अतिक्रमण कर रहे हैं। गरीब लोग, जो पूरे देश से यहां आकर लाखों की तादाद में हैं, वे नालों के किनारे, झोंपड़-झुग्गी के किनारे आकर बसे हैं। वे बेचारे लोग, जो झोंपड़-झुग्गी में रह रहे हैं, वे वहां रहने के लिए मजबूर हैं। ऐसी अव्यवस्था में, जहां उन्हें कोई सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं है, उस तरफ आज तक किसी भी सरकार ने, वह चाहे इधर की सरकार रही हो, चाहे उधर की सरकार रही हो, या आज आप पार्टी की सरकार है और केंद्र में आपकी सरकार है, उनके बारे में आज तक किसी ने नहीं सोचा है। ये जो लाखों गरीब लोग हैं, जो झोंपड़-झुग्गी में रह रहे हैं, नालों के किनारे रह रहे हैं, बदतर जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं, उनके बारे में आज तक नहीं सोचा गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि उनके बारे में सोचा जाए, उन्हें भी अच्छे परिवेश में रहने के लिए सुअवसर प्रदान किए जाएं।

महोदय, मास्टर प्लान 2020 तक के लिए लाया गया था, जिसकी अवधि बढ़ाकर 2021 तक कर दी गई है, किंतु मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि काम समय सीमा में पूरा होना चाहिए।

[श्री वीर सिंह]

महोदय, आज अनधिकृत कॉलोनियाँ बढ़ती जा रही हैं। भू-माफिया जब अधिकारियों से मिलकर कॉलोनियाँ बनाते हैं, तब उस समय उन पर शिकंजा नहीं कसा जाता है, लेकिन जब कॉलोनियाँ बनाकर तैयार हो जाती हैं, लोग उनमें रहने लगते हैं, तब उन पर कार्यवाही की जाती है, उनको नुकसान पहुंचाया जाता है। उस समय अधिकारी और सरकार भू-माफियाओं से मिलकर, उन्हें संरक्षण देकर अनधिकृत कॉलोनियाँ तो बसाते हैं, लेकिन उनके खिलाफ कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि दिल्ली जैसा शहर, जो देश की राजधानी है, आज आप उस राजधानी में जाकर देखिए और गरीबों की जो बदतर हालत है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान दीजिए। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. On behalf of my Party, AIADMK, I welcome this legislation because this is a welfare legislation. For want of employment, people move from villages to other cities. Poor people should not be, at any cost, be disturbed. So, it is a welcome move. It is good to grant further time for relocation and rehabilitation of these unauthorized developments. The objective of this is to continue the protection to certain forms of unauthorized developments in the National Capital from punitive action for a limited period of 2020. When Burmese came here in our city, Chennai, as settlers and as refugees, they were accommodated. Our late leader, the former Chief Minister Dr. M.G. Ramachandran, and also our promising leader, my mentor, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, always embraced these people — those who are street vendors, nomads, hawkers. They were given accommodation. All along the Marina Beach, they were put in a permanent shelter. Even on Marina Beach, the street vendors have got permanent location. And I also wanted to put in another point that whenever they are relocated they should not be transferred or transmitted to some other place where they lose their livelihood. They should be rehabilitated in the same place where they have their livelihood. So, on behalf of my Party, I once again welcome this welfare measure. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, taking this opportunity, I would like to raise three issues. One is a larger issue. Two others are very specific issues relating to Delhi. The larger issue is the ongoing conflict between the Lieutenant-Governor and the elected Chief Minister or the State Government of Delhi. Sir, only in two Union Territories, we have elected Assemblies. One is Delhi, the capital, and the other is Puducherry. In Puducherry also, there is conflict between the Lieutenant-Governor and the elected State Government and Chief Minister. In Delhi also, it is continuing. For how long, can this conflict be allowed to continue? This is a perpetual conflict and it is a conflict between two power centres. Lieutenant-Governor acts in one way. The elected Chief Ministers are

complaining. They are not allowed to function freely. What is happening? We will have to relook at this issue, and, as Parliament, we will have to sort out this issue as early as possible. That is number one issue.

Now, I come to two specific issues. Sir, you must be smart, I must be smart, we all want to be smart, but in the name of Smart Cities, what is happening today in Delhi? The poor people are being evicted in an inhuman way. The previous Government, the UPA Government, talked about 'slum-free India' as one of their objectives. Now, we are talking about slum-free Delhi. What does it mean? Do you want poor people to go away and Delhi to remain as the city of rich and super-rich people only? Can poor people not have a place to live in Delhi? What is happening in this country? Nobody is ready to talk about poor people. Poor people are treated as animals. They can be thrown out at any point of time in the name of safeguarding Delhi and Delhi's environment and ecology. What is this happening in the country?

The third issue is regarding a colony called Kathputli Colony. In Kathputli Colony, people from 14 States live. They are all performing artistes. They came and settled here several years back. The *Times* magazine, in the year 2014, wrote about Kathputli Colony. You are happy to get certificate from foreign journals. You take it as a certificate. They wrote about Kathputli Colony. Now, that colony is being demolished. That is the first *in situ* Redevelopment Project. This is the first of its kind in India. But people are being thrown out without giving proper rehabilitation or resettlement, and it is a colony of artistes speaking different languages of our country. They speak Tamil, they speak Telugu, they speak Bengali, they speak Malayalam, they speak Hindi.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): It is a cultural hub.

SHRI D. RAJA: Yes, that is why, there is a huge demand that Kathputli Colony should be retained as a heritage colony on the lines of Shanti Niketan.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, I support him on this issue.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I took a delegation to the Minister against this demolition. I raised the objection. People were brutally attacked. Builders' mafia and police jointly attacked the people. Two women activists were attacked and they had to be sent to hospital. The Minister knows everything. What is happening, Sir, in this country? In the name of building Smart Cities, poor people are being attacked. ...(*Time bell rings*)... I have strong reservations. I urge upon the Government to assure the House that they will not disturb the poor people and destroy their livelihood. Let them assure this and only then let them talk about slum-free Delhi.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. You have two minutes.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I will take less than that. Sir, Delhi attracts people from all over India. Like how the poor people come and settle here, the rich people also come here. We are talking about demolition in the unauthorised colonies, but what about the places where the rich people have settled? What is the position about the unauthorised farm houses? Why is no question raised about them? They should also be demolished if such is the case. Chhattarpur is there. Every day, so much money is spent on marriages over there. Nobody is talking about them. Why are they not targeted?

Sir, my next point is as to why the elected Government of Delhi is not allowed to run. This is the biggest point. It has been elected democratically by the people of Delhi and it should be allowed to run. You have a representative from the Central Government, the Lieutenant-Governor, who is almost dictating word to word on what has to be done. Why is it so? Are they not elected according to the Constitution? I ask the Minister as to what steps are being taken so that this situation can be rectified. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, recently, the Prime Minister inaugurated a new route of Delhi Metro. Things have come to such a stage that the Chief Minister of Delhi was not invited to that programme.

I would like to say that in the name of development of Delhi, this political one-upmanship should stop. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Harivansh. You have two minutes.

**श्री हरिवंश** (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, मैं दो मिनट से भी कम समय में तीन बातें कहना चाहूंगा। पहला कि हम सब इन दो हजार colonies को regularize करने के पक्ष में हैं, हम इस बिल का स्वागत करते हैं और इसके समर्थन में खड़े हैं, पर इसके साथ मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि जिन लोगों ने आलीशान कोठियां बनाई हैं, गलत money से बनाई हैं, पहले उन पर यह demolition की तलवार चले।

दूसरी चीज, सर, हमने सुना, दोनों पक्षों से, जो पहले सत्ता में थे और जो आज सत्ता में हैं कि दिल्ली में दो हजार illegal colonies हैं। हमने यह भी सुना कि 2008 में इनकी और कम संख्या थी। मैं आपसे विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूं कि आज से 10 वर्षों के बाद हम फिर यही डिबेट करेंगे कि आज 500 और illegal colonies हैं, हम इनको regularize करें। सर, इसमें दिक्कत कहाँ है? जैसे हमने सुना कि हर साल दिल्ली में 6 लाख लोग illegal ढंग से आ रहे हैं। यह सिर्फ दिल्ली की समस्या नहीं है। मुम्बई, कोलकाता, चेन्नई, सारे बड़े शहरों, even second tier के शहरों की स्थिति यही है। सर, इसकी मूल जड़ कहीं और है, हमें उसको address करना चाहिए।

सर, 1977 में जनता पार्टी ने अपना आर्थिक घोषणा-पत्र बनाया। उसमें उसने तय किया कि गाँधी के विकास के रास्ते लौटेंगे; विकास का जो केन्द्रीकरण है, हम उसको खत्म करेंगे; हम कई दिल्ली, मुम्बई विकास की दृष्टि से खड़ी करेंगे; गाँधी के रास्ते विकास हो, ताकि लोग गांवों से शहर न आएँ। आज बिहार में वहाँ के मुख्यमंत्री, नीतीश जी के नेतृत्व में गांवों के विकास के लिए "सात निश्चय" के तहत हर गाँव को शहरों के समकक्ष सुविधाएं मिलें, यह कोशिश चल रही है। भारत सरकार यह कोशिश करे कि कैसे हम गाँवों के लोगों को opportunities दें, ताकि वे शहर न आएँ। हम उनको वहाँ अवसर, रोजगार उपलब्ध कराएँ, ताकि समस्या का निदान होगा, नहीं तो हम यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं, 10 वर्ष हम फिर इसी विषय पर चर्चा करेंगे। हमने गाँधी को छोड़ दिया, हम देश की जड़ खोदने का काम कर रहे हैं। मैं आपसे यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thank all the Members for their cooperation. Now, hon. Minister.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to thank all the hon. Members who have taken the floor and participated in this discussion. I think, all of them have supported the substance of the Bill, which is that this Bill should be passed before 31st December because not doing so would invite punitive action, and, the relief which has been available since 2017 would suddenly not be available, and, which would lead to large-scale demolition, etc.

Sir, this Bill covers seven categories, namely, slum-dwellers, *jhuggi-jhompri* clusters, urban street vendors, unauthorized colonies, village *abadi* areas under extensions, existing farm houses involving construction permissible building limits, schools, dispensaries, religious and cultural institutions, special areas, walled city, walled city extension and *Kami Bagh*, and all other areas within the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Each of these had a separate cut-off point and cut-off date.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, apart from a lot of suggestions, questions have been raised as to why nothing has been done since 2008, and, I would like to respond briefly to the hon. Member, Parvez Hashmi ji. Regarding the question as to why nothing was done between 2008 and 2014, I don't have the answer, and, the fact of the matter is that no colony has been regularized after 2008. I do have an answer, or, I think, I have an explanation for what happened post-2014. An attempt has been made to fast-track this procedure. The Supreme Court had appointed a committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, and, that Committee has met several times. But, as many hon. Members have said, this is a multi-stakeholder exercise where the Central Government has to cooperate along with the DDA, the Delhi Government and other

[Shri Hardeep Singh Puri]

agencies in order to be able to delineate the precise areas where unauthorized colonies have come up in the nature of the unauthorized construction in the seven categories that I have mentioned. I should mention here that with regard to one of the categories, namely, street vendors, we have been able to enact a separate legislation, and, therefore, we are not seeking protection for street vendors under the legislation now.

But what has happened is that the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has given an affidavit before the High Court to say that it requires two more years to complete the exercise which it had embarked upon.

Now, if the Delhi Government cannot complete the work in two years, we are left with no option but to seek this three-year extension. Let me explain. When my distinguished predecessor, the then Minister of Housing and Urban Development, piloted this through the Lok Sabha in December, 2017, he expressed the hope that this would possibly be the last occasion in which the Government would be coming to seek this extension. But in May, 2017, after several meetings of this committee had taken place, the Delhi Government gave an affidavit that they require two more years in order to complete this exercise. I say this in a spirit not to lay the blame on any party but to say that a lot of work still needs to be done and hence this request for an extension. And it is my expectation that this House will pass this Bill so that the Sword of Damocles which hangs on the poor people of Delhi in different categories and threat of a punitive action will not be there. Why is the problem taking place? Everyone knows, Mr. Deputy Chairman, that the population of Delhi at the time of our Independence in 1947 was less than 10 lakhs. After the ravages of the partition and hundreds of thousands of people who came to Delhi, the population went up, according to the 1951 Census, to something like 15-16 lakhs. Today, that is, the 2016 figures on which we have the estimates, the population of Delhi is 186 lakhs. One hon. Member mentioned that six lakhs of people are coming into Delhi every year. It may well be more than that. It could even be less. There is no system of making a precise calculation of the number of people who are coming in. But what this has resulted has its consequences and these consequences are unauthorized constructions, *jhuggi-jhopri* colonies and lots of other building activities, as my learned friend, Shri Vijay Goel, said that behind the facade of the *jhuggi-jhopri* colonies, there are five-storey buildings which are being constructed. So, this is a fact of life. What we need to do, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, is, I will take up the offer of all those who said that we should all sit down together and try and work out a system whereby Delhi's slow deterioration

into a total slum can be stopped. Somebody said 70 per cent of Delhi lives there. Once we have the calculations done by this Committee, we will have the full idea and then we will need to start the whole process of rectification.

Sir, may I also very briefly refer to some of the other issues which were raised. A reference was made to a blind school. Let me clarify for the record, as I did in the Lok Sabha yesterday, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that this is an illegal construction on DDA land. This was not a school for those four blind children, but those who were undertaking this illegal activity used these poor blind children as a ruse. We offered them alternative placement in another blind school nearby. Notices had been sent to them over the last several months, but some, I would say, irresponsible elements from within our society put these aside. This was an incident which took place on 15th December. It hit the Press only two or three days ago, deliberately timed for this kind of discussion, I suspect. But we have offered to rehabilitate these children in another school. We have also said that the people who are undertaking this illegal activity on the encroached land cannot use the excuse of these four blind students in order to be able to regularize their own illegal activity.

A reference was made to a Metro inauguration, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Let me clarify for the record that this was an inauguration done in the State of U.P. It was an inauguration of the U.P. part of the Metro and there were the authorities in U.P. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: That is hardly 10 per cent of the area. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, Hashmiji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: You can take the view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PARVEZ HASHMI: We have brought Metro here, not you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I know you brought the Metro. You should now also encourage that the Metro thrives and it is not reduced ...*(Interruptions)*... and not become like the DTC. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me explain to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hashmi, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: The inauguration was done in the U.P. segment of the Metro. If you want to encourage another inauguration in Delhi or something, I would request you to use your margin of persuasion with the hon. Chief Minister of Delhi. Tell him to send the proposals for Phase IV of the Metro which have been pending with him for the last, God knows, how many years. He should also take other steps to encourage public transport. Our policy is to move people around but we are moving cars around.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, then the issue of Kathputli Colony was raised. Let me explain this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Reply in brief.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I will be very brief. This is an *in situ* rehabilitation programme. I have mentioned this to Mr. Raja that all the people who live there will be provided modern, efficient accommodation there itself. Sir, the issue is of their temporary location till those flats are built. In fact, not to be able to do that, we were holding these people to ransom and we were not allowing that project to take off. For eight years, it has been pending. I am very happy to inform this House, through you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, that we have now finally succeeded, through a court-directed process, in proceeding with that project. And for those who are not covered by the original sanction, etc., we are also trying to find ways with the help of the court as to how we can rehabilitate these people.

With these limited comments, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I commend that the Bill be ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: What about the demand? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Yes, I should add that we are, in fact, acting on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are absolutely right. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am separately ...*(Interruptions)*... There was a reference made to smart and not smart. Let me just say that we are, in fact, allocating a separate piece of land as a heritage site where the kind of skills and art forms which were practised in the Kathputli Colony, those very people and artisans will be able to practise it there. Now that we have got the accommodation part sorted out, the second part of a dedicated site for these artisans and artistes to practise that will be provided for. I am saying this on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No argument. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: What happened and who broke the law, I don't want to get into that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister, I have a suggestion for you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... You please take initiative to sort out the friction between the Lt. Governor and the Chief Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in four decades of public life, I have faced many challenges. I tried to negotiate with terrorists, etc. This is going to be a difficult one, but I accept your challenge and I will try and negotiate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I appreciate that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I will invite both of them for lunch or something. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will try to sort this out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I wish you success.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: I also want to say that I know a little more about Khan Market than most people. ...*(Interruptions)*... My grandfather was allocated a refugee rehabilitation property there which's a flat. I have seen the kind of encroachments and other issues to which hon. Nareshji mentioned. I will certainly follow this up.

Thank you very much. Now the Bill may be passed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): I just want to say something about the blind children who are going to be rehabilitated. ...*(Interruptions)*... They should not be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I am giving the assurance that *in situ* rehabilitation means as is where is basis ...*(Interruptions)*... At the most, they will be for the time being. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: They get used to the place where they live. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI : Madam, the large-scale eviction happened only once when civil. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (West Bengal): Can we compliment the Minister?  
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sit down. ...(Interruptions)... No, no.  
...(Interruptions)... Ram Gopal Yadavji rarely stands up. ...(Interruptions)...

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यूपी सेक्टर में अभी जो मेट्रो का उद्घाटन हुआ था, माननीय मंत्री जी, उसके बारे में जब बात कर रहे थे, सारे लोगों को, जिनमें सामान्य ज्ञान है, उन सबको इस बात पर एतराज था कि जब दिल्ली मेट्रो बना रही है, तो उस मेट्रो के उद्घाटन में दिल्ली के चीफ मिनिस्टर को इन्वाइट किया जाना चाहिए था। यह बहुत गलत परम्परा है।

महोदय, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के जमाने में, एक राज्य में ऐसा हुआ था। उन्होंने ऐसे ही हवाई अड्डे पहुंचते-पहुंचते, चीफ मिनिस्टर को टेलीफोन कर के पूछ लिया, तो उसने कहा कि साहब, मैं तो अपने घर पर हूँ, मुझे तो बुलाया ही नहीं गया। उन्होंने गाड़ी मुड़वा दी और कहा कि मैं नहीं जाऊंगा। उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक वहां के चीफ मिनिस्टर को इन्वाइट नहीं करेंगे, तब तक I will not go. तब उन्होंने गाड़ी मुड़वा दी और उन्होंने कहा कि मैं नहीं जाऊंगा। उन्होंने कहा कि जब तक चीफ मिनिस्टर को इन्वाइट नहीं करेंगे, I will not go. यहाँ आप चीफ मिनिस्टर को इन्वाइट नहीं करते हैं। इन सामान्य मर्यादाओं और परम्पराओं का ख्याल रखा जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Hashmi, what are you saying now?  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Hashmi now.  
...(Interruptions)... I am not allowing you. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री परवेज हाशमी:** सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)... अनऑथराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शंस को फरदर रोकने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री परवेज हाशमी:** सर, मुझे यह कहना है कि फरदर अनऑथराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शंस को आप रोक सकें ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बारे में मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर:** सर, वह मेरा क्षेत्र है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं वहां का एमपी हूँ।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री परवेज हाशमी:** मुझे यह कहना है कि फरदर अनऑथराइज्ड कंस्ट्रक्शंस न हों,  
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only what Mr. Hashmi is saying will go on record.  
...(Interruptions)...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: \*

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी: ताकि आपको आगे इस तरह की प्रॉब्लम्स फेस न करनी पड़े। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके लिए आप क्या प्रोविज़न कर रहे हैं, क्या करने जा रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... बस मैं उसके बारे में यही जानना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप सिर्फ मुझे यह बता दें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the National Capital Territory of Delhi Laws (Special Provisions) Second Act, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, already extension has been given. ...*(Interruptions)*... Extension was given from 2011 to 2014 and from 2014 to 2017. Two times, it was given. What I suggest now is that instead of 2020, you make it 2022 — it is my suggestion — so that you will be able to get more time to provide for proper planning and regularisation of unauthorised colonies and also for rehabilitation of *jhuggi-jhopri* clusters. Therefore, I am not moving it, but I am giving you a suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. It is not moved.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 3, there is one Amendment (No.2) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have to say the same thing. I am not moving it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not moving it. You may consider it. That's all. He has not moved it.

*Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 4, there is one Amendment (No.3) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

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\*Not recorded.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, here, I would like to suggest extension up to 31st December, 2022 so that you will have more time for adequate town planning, etc. I am not moving it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Actually, you are very generous. You are not moving it. You are very kind. It is not moved.

*Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Clause 5, there are two Amendments (Nos.4 and 5) by Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Are you moving?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am saying the same thing on these two Amendments as I have already said in the above Amendments. Relocation and rehabilitation of *jhuggi dwellers* from existing clusters is a long process. It requires detailed planning. Therefore, I suggest extension up to 31st December, 2022. It is the same thing. So, I am not moving it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. It is not moved.

*Clause 5 was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, I rise to move: That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Statutory Resolution. The Minister can move. Then, we can discuss. Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Arun Jaitley, I beg to move: ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, यह गलत परम्परा पड़ रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Five minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** नयी-नयी परम्परा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. It is in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यह बिल्कुल नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि यह 31 तारीख तक बहुत जरूरी था। इस कारण ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज बाद में लिया जायेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन पर डिबेट कुछ नहीं होनी है। इसलिए ये एक-एक मिनट के हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी आपसे गुजारिश है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** नहीं, नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बिल्कुल नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** यह मॉर्निंग में तय हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** यह बिल्कुल नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बिल्कुल नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, मॉर्निंग में सबके साथ यह तय हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह पहले से लगा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** नहीं, नहीं, बिल्कुल नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** नरेश जी, कृपया आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Nareshji, I will explain the position. Please bear with me. Actually, the Statutory Resolution is included in the List of Business before Short Duration Discussion. It is already there. ...**(Interruptions)**... No; let me say. Otherwise, I should have earlier announced and taken an exemption or approval. It is already there. So, it is a matter of two minutes only. ...**(Interruptions)**... Two minutes only. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, यह परंपरा की बात है, दो मिनट की बात नहीं है। हरदम परंपरा रही है कि Short Duration Discussion हो, तो वह दो बजे के बाद सबसे पहले शुरू हो। संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री जी ने कहा कि 31 तारीख तक दिल्ली वाला बिल पास होना जरूरी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैंने भी बोला था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** अगर यह आज पास नहीं हुआ, तो यह कैसे जाएगा? हम लोगों ने कहा कि ठीक है, पहले इसको पास कर लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** मैं नरेश जी से सहमत हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** सर, मंत्री लोगों को बैठे भी रहने दीजिए। मंत्री जी इसको पेश करेंगे और अभी अपने घर चले जाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इन्हें शाम तक बैठे रहने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** नरेश जी, ये नहीं जाएंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नरेश जी, कृपया आप मेरी बात तो सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: ऐसे नहीं हो पाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मंत्री जी तफरीह करने आ रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये लोग मंत्री बने हैं, तो रात-रात तक यहां बैठें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I agree. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: नरेश जी, मैं आपसे सहमत हूं कि परंपरा यही है कि दो बजे सबसे पहले Short Duration Discussion होगा, पर चेयरमैन साहब ने आपसे आज कहा था कि exception के रूप में आज इसको मान लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नहीं, इस पर बिल्कुल नहीं कहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कतई नहीं कहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: यह दो-दो मिनट का है, इसलिए इसको होने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: नरेश जी, आपने जो बोला, वह ठीक है, मैं भी आपसे सहमत हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... I agree with you. But the position now, unfortunately, is that I have already called and the Minister has already moved. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has already moved. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, Statutory Resolution पर हम लोग बोलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No name is given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: तो क्या हुआ, हम बोलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है, आपने नाम नहीं दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: Statutory Motion ऐसे पास नहीं हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किस पर कितनी ड्यूटी बढ़ी है, किस पर क्या है, हम उस पर बोलेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम इसको ऐसे थोड़े ही छोड़ देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी हम इसके बाद आपके पास स्लिप भर्जेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले तो Short Duration Discussion होगा। उसके बाद यह होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...*(Interruptions)*... List of Business में ऐसा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, यह तय नहीं हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह बिल्कुल तय नहीं हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो तय हुआ, हम उसको मान रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What you want is that there should be two-and-a-half hours for Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... This, we can dispose of in five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हम रात के आठ बजे तक बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा है कि चाहे कोई बिल हो, चाहे कोई resolution हो, वह बिना डिस्कशन के पास नहीं होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आज सवेरे ही चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: हां, उन्होंने ऐसा बोला है। मैं भी इससे सहमत हूं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर उन्होंने ऐसा बोला है, तो यह कैसे दो मिनट में पास हो जाएगा? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसा इसलिए संभव है, क्योंकि इस पर कोई नाम नहीं आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, चूंकि यह बाद में होना है, इसलिए अभी इस पर नाम नहीं आया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस पर नाम आएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, क्या एक अकेले नरेश अग्रवाल हाउस को चलाएंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... क्या नरेश अग्रवाल हाउस चलाएंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बहुत ज्यादाती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सवेरे तय कुछ हुआ है और आप कुछ और कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप क्या यह समझते हैं कि बिजनेस सिर्फ गवर्नमेंट का काम है, ऐसा नहीं है, बल्कि यह देश का काम है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह सिर्फ सरकार का काम नहीं है, बल्कि हम यह देश का काम कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हम लोगों ने कल दो बिल पास करा दिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: आप चेयरमैन साहब की बात तो मानिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैंने पहले यह कहा था कि ठीक है, इस बिल को पहले पास करा लीजिए, लेकिन यह Short Duration Discussion के बाद होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: My problem is, it is in the List of Business before the Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: एक बिल तो रखा जा चुका है, उसको तो कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... I will explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभापति : आप लोग अभी बैठिए I will explain. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, no, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Before you took up the NCT Bill at four minutes past 2 o' clock, Sir, with due respect you made a statement that after we pass this, we are going to take up the Short Duration Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Where is the problem? ...*(Interruptions)*... We will sit down and pass it for them at 5.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... But you yourself said, Sir, with due respect to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You check the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are correct. ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, yes, I said that. At that point of time, it did not come to my mind that Statutory Resolution is listed before Short Duration Discussion. It did not come to my mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the point.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, सवेरे सबके माइंड में था, हम लोगों ने पूरा एजेंडा देखा था और चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा था कि इसको पास करा दीजिए, फिर ढाई बजे से Short Duration Discussion के लिए कहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमसे Short Duration Discussion 2.30 बजे लेने के लिए कहा गया था, अब 3.05 हो गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** लेकिन ऐसा क्यों हो गया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हमने कहा कि अगर पास कराना है तो चलिए हो जाने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन इसका मतलब यह तो नहीं कि बिल लिया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** अगर आपकी इतनी ज़िद है, तो इसके बाद आप नाबार्ड से संबंधित बिल भी पास करा दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : All right. मंत्री जी, बैठिए। No, no. ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुनिए। Okay. Now, listen. We will take up Short Duration Discussion first. Time allotted for Short Duration Discussion is two hours thirty minutes because time is restricted to that. After that, we will take up the Statutory Resolutions. Okay. Agreed. Now, Short Duration Discussion.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, after that, will we take up the NBARD Bill? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, I will take up the Short Duration Discussion first, and after that, we will take up Statutory Resolutions.

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## SHORT DURATION DISCUSSION

### Excessively high levels of air pollution in Delhi

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, बहुत दिनों के बाद आज Short Duration Discussion पर हमें कुछ कहने का मौका मिल रहा है, लेकिन जो सदन की एक परम्परा थी, माननीय उपसभापति जी एवं माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी, वह परम्परा थी कि हर सप्ताह में एक Calling Attention और दो Short Duration Discussions लिए जाएंगे, वह परम्परा टूट रही है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री उपसभापति:** इसे आप सुबह चेयरमैन साहब के सामने discussion के समय बोलिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हम बोलते हैं, लेकिन आप चुप रहते हैं। यही मुश्किल है। हमने बोला लेकिन आप चुप हो गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप भी बोलिए। जो एक परम्परा थी, वह परम्परा कम-से-कम कायम रहनी चाहिए, क्योंकि बहुत important issue हमारे सामने हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि देश से जुड़े issues का कुछ समाधान निकले। हमारा काम खाली यहां आलोचना करना नहीं है, हम सुझाव भी देंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति:** यहां सरकारी Business भी चलना है और discussion भी होना है। दोनों काम करने हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... by cooperation. We should cooperate.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** नरेश जी, आपकी breaking news बहुत आती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka):** Sir, how much time has been allotted for the Short Duration Discussion?

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Two hours thirty minutes.

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** And how much time will the Minister take to give his reply? Will he take two-and-a-half hours?

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Minister's reply will be in less than thirty minutes. The Minister will not be given more than thirty minutes.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, आज पर्यावरण की जो हालत है, उसे लेकर पूरा विश्व चिंतित है। ऐसा नहीं कि खाली हिन्दुस्तान ही चिंतित है, पूरा विश्व चिंतित है। अगर हर फिगर में हम सबसे टॉप पर आते हैं, तो हमें और ज्यादा चिंता होनी चाहिए। दिसम्बर का महीना है। आप देख लीजिए कि ठंड पड़ रही है। जब सुबह मैं टहलने जा रहा था तो मेरा Security वाला बोला कि साहब, आप मत ठहलिए। कोहरा है, पॉल्यूशन भी बहुत ज्यादा है। इस पॉल्यूशन में ठहलने से ज्यादा नुकसान होगा। अगर राजधानी में, जहां देश की सरकार रहती है, जिसे सारे लेन-देन करने हैं, अगर राजधानी की स्थिति ऐसी रहेगी तो विश्व में हमारी क्या image बनेगी? श्रीलंका की क्रिकेट टीम जब यहां खेलने आई, दिल्ली में क्रिकेट मैच था, उनके प्लेयर्स मास्क लगाकर खेले, जिन्हें पूरे विश्व में टेलीविजन पर देखा गया, क्या वह हमारे देश के लिए बहुत अच्छा रहा? अमेरिका ने दिल्ली आने वाली अपनी Airlines कैंसिल कर दीं तथा यूरोप और अमेरिका में Advisory जारी की गई कि दिल्ली की पॉल्यूशन की स्थिति बहुत खराब है, आप भारतवर्ष मत जाइए - क्या वह हमारे लिए बहुत अच्छा हुआ?

आज विश्व के जो पाँच सबसे ज्यादा पॉल्यूटेड सिटीज़ हैं, उनमें एक नम्बर पर दिल्ली, दूसरे नम्बर पर बीजिंग, तीसरे नम्बर पर सीटल, चौथे नम्बर पर एक्सपोसिटी और पांचवें नम्बर पर कायरो है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, पाकिस्तान का कोई सिटी नहीं है। जो पाँच विश्व के सबसे पॉल्यूटेड शहर हैं, उनमें दिल्ली का नाम है। पर्यावरण मंत्री जी, आप भी दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं। संसदीय कार्य राज्य मंत्री

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

जी, आप भी दिल्ली के रहने वाले हैं। हमें देखना होगा कि स्थिति बिगड़ क्यों रही है? इस पर हम लोगों ने अब तक क्या किया? हर साल जब सर्दी आती है, पॉल्यूशन की स्थिति खराब होती है लेकिन दोष किसानों पर मढ़ दिया जाता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और पंजाब के किसान जो पराली जलाते हैं, उसके कारण दिल्ली में प्रदूषण है, लेकिन क्या यह सही स्थिति है? वे तो सैंकड़ों सालों से जलाते चले आ रहे हैं। क्या सैंकड़ों साल पहले दिल्ली कभी इतनी पॉल्यूटेड हुई? पिछले तीन-चार साल से दिल्ली इतनी पॉल्यूटेड क्यों होने लगी? क्या ऐसा किसानों की वजह से हुआ? सरकार ने तमाम घोषणाएँ कीं। हरियाणा सरकार ने कहा कि हम पराली का compensation देंगे। सब लोग कहते तो हैं, लेकिन होता क्या है? मैं आज अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने यह कहा है कि हम 12-सूत्री कार्यक्रम बना रहे हैं। जब मैंने अखबार में उस 12-सूत्री कार्यक्रम को पढ़ा, तो मुझे हँसी आ गई। उसमें लिखा था - "मैं राज्य सरकार को यह निर्देश दूंगा, मैं फॉरेस्ट विभाग को यह निर्देश दूंगा।" केवल निर्देश देने से अगर पॉल्यूशन खत्म हो जाए, तो फिर निर्देश देने में कितना समय लगता है? हमें आप दे दो, हम यहीं पर से वे निर्देश पढ़ दें। शायद वह अखबार में न छप पाए, लेकिन यहाँ तो पूरा विश्व देख रहा है, सभी लोग टीवी देख रहे हैं। अगर आप केन्द्र की सरकार से पूछिए, तो सुनने को मिलता है कि दिल्ली सरकार कुछ नहीं कर रही है। जब अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति बीजिंग की यात्रा पर जा रहे थे, तो चाइना की सरकार ने पॉल्यूशन की खराब स्थिति के लिए वहाँ पर आर्टिफिशियल पानी गिराया और अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति वहाँ तब गए, जब वहाँ पॉल्यूशन खत्म हो गया।

हमने एनजीटी बना दिया। यह सोचा गया था कि एनजीटी बन जाएगा, तो सारा पर्यावरण एकदम ठीक हो जाएगा। वे जज रिटायर हो गए। उन पर खुद ही आरोप लग गए थे। किसने लगाए, यह मैं नहीं बोलूंगा। श्रीमन्, उन्होंने तुंगलकी फरमान जारी करने शुरू कर दिए। उनके फरमान के बाद अगर किसान अपने खेत से एक छटांक भी मिट्टी लेना चाहे, जिससे उसे अपने घर की लिपाई करनी है, क्योंकि गाँव में कच्चे मकान हैं, तो वह मिट्टी नहीं खोद सकता, पुलिस वाला उसको बन्द कर देगा। कोई आदमी अपने आप उन पेड़ों को भी नहीं काट सकता, जो प्रतिबंधित नहीं हैं। एनजीटी ने दिल्ली में पॉल्यूशन ठीक करने का टैक्स लगाया। उसका करीब 800 करोड़ रुपया आपके पास जमा है, वह रुपया क्या कर रहा है? पर्यावरण मंत्रालय कहता है कि वह दिल्ली सरकार के अधीन है, उसको दिल्ली सरकार देखेगी और दिल्ली सरकार कहती है कि हमारे पास कोई अधिकार नहीं है, सब अधिकार भारत सरकार के पास हैं। ये सब दोनों की लड़ाई के बीच में पड़ा हुआ है। अगर हम इन चीजों पर नहीं जाएँगे और सत्यता पर नहीं जाएँगे, तो पॉल्यूशन की बिगड़ती स्थिति लोगों को लंग्स का रोगी बना रही है, हृदय का रोगी बना रही है, साँस का रोगी बना रही है, कैंसर का रोगी बना रही है और आँखें भी खराब कर रही है। जब हम अपनी आँख डा. टिटियाल को दिखाने गए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि पॉल्यूशन के कारण ऐसा है। हमारे पुराने संसदीय कार्य मंत्री अब कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हो गए हैं, पहले ये हमारी आँखें दिखवा देते थे, लेकिन अब ये चले गए, तो हमें खुद ही दिखानी पड़ रही है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not only eyes, but also the chest.

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** उसके कारण चेस्ट प्रॉब्लम भी होती है और आइज प्रॉब्लम भी होती है। वे कहने लगे कि यह पॉल्यूशन की वजह से है। यह बताइए कि आम लोगों की क्या हालत है? दिल्ली में जिन-जिन जगहों पर आपके इंटर-स्टेट बस स्टैंड हैं, वे सारी जगहें, जहाँ इंटर-स्टेट बसें आकर खड़ी होती हैं, वहाँ की क्या हालत है? मैं नाम लिखकर नहीं लाया हूँ, लेकिन दिल्ली में ऐसी तमाम जगहें हैं, जहाँ पर बस अड्डे हैं, वहाँ पर प्रदूषण की स्थिति सबसे ज्यादा खराब है। वह पराली के कारण खराब नहीं है, बल्कि बसों के कारण है। आज यहाँ कितने व्हिकल्स निकल रहे हैं? हमें यही नहीं मालूम कि दिल्ली में या इंडिया में कितने व्हिकल्स प्रतिदिन निकल रहे हैं। उन पर रोक लगाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्या आपको मालूम है कि सिंगापुर में आप दूसरी गाड़ी तब तक नहीं खरीद सकते, जब तक सरकार की परमिशन न मिल जाए? आपने ऑड-ईवन व्यवस्था चला दी और उस ऑड-ईवन के कारण लोगों ने यह सोचकर और एक्स्ट्रा गाड़ियाँ खरीद लीं और एक ऑड नम्बर की गाड़ी रख लो और एक ईवन नम्बर की गाड़ी रख लो। इसका यह कोई साल्यूशन नहीं है। हमको यह सब देखना पड़ेगा। अगर हमने नहीं देखा, तो केवल यह न हो जाए कि सदन में इस पर चर्चा हुई थी। अगर चर्चा के अलावा सत्यता रहेगी, तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। अब तो यह होता है कि राजस्थान में बाढ़ आ गई। एकदम हम लोगों को हंसी आती है कि राजस्थान के उन इलाकों में जहां दस साल से पानी नहीं गिरता था, जहां लोग पानी नहीं देखते थे, दुबई तक तो पानी गिरने लगा। हमारे यहां बुंदेलखंड जहां सूखा ही सूखा पड़ता था, वहां अच्छा पानी गिरने लगा। यह पर्यावरण का चेंज नहीं है तो क्या है? वन लगाने की बात है, सब जानते हैं कि पेड़ की कटाई से पर्यावरण की स्थिति बहुत खराब हुई है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष, (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए]

सब वैज्ञानिक इस बात को कहते भी हैं। यह हुआ कि जितनी लैंड है, उसका 33 परसेंट फॉरेस्ट एरिया होना चाहिए। World wild life fund ने उत्तर प्रदेश में तीन बार इतने पेड़ लगा दिए कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं जमीन बची ही नहीं। वर्ल्ड बैंक से जब लोन लिया तो तीन बार इतने पेड़ लगा दिए कि हर तीन फीट पर एक पेड़ लग गया। लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में 12 परसेंट से ऊपर वन नहीं हैं। उत्तरांचल हटने के बाद तो और बुरी हालत हो गई। तो क्या हमने पॉलिसी बनाई कि फॉरेस्ट एरिया कैसे बढ़ाएं? मैं तो कहता हूँ कि अभी भी तमाम नंगे पहाड़ खड़े हुए हैं। आप बद्रीनाथ साइड चले जाइए, एक पेड़ आपको नहीं मिलेगा, केदारनाथ की कुछ ऊंचाई पर जाइए वहां भी नहीं है, गंगोत्री में तो आपको पेड़ ही नहीं मिलेगा। उन पहाड़ों के लिए जब हमारे से जर्मन और फ्रांस के एक्सपर्ट कहते हैं कि आप हमको दे दीजिए, हम वहां पेड़ लगा देंगे, आपके पहाड़ पूरे हरे कर देंगे, तो क्या दिक्कत है आपको? अब जब डब्ल्यू.टी.ओ. लागू हो गया, एफ.डी.आई. दे ही रही हैं, आज बुलेट ट्रेन का ठेका जापान को दे सकते हैं तो क्या पेड़ लगाने का काम नहीं दे सकते उन लोगों को? जब हम फेल हो गए, हमारे एन.जी.ओ. फेल हो गए, आज इतने एन.जी.ओ. हैं कि आप लिस्ट निकाल लीजिए तो ताज्जुब मान जाएंगे कि कितने एन.जी.ओ. इस देश में पेड़ लगा रहे हैं और पर्यावरण ठीक कर रहे हैं। कितना पैसा उनको मिल रहा है और क्या पर्यावरण ठीक हुआ है? दिल्ली के क्लब में शाम को पर्यावरण ठीक करते हैं और टी.वी. पर बैठ कर हिन्दुस्तान भर को उपदेश देते हैं। मैं कुछ बोल देता हूँ तो बुरा लग जाता है। मैं देखता हूँ कि कुछ लोग रोज टी.वी. पर बैठ जाएंगे डिस्कशन के लिए। वहां इतने उपदेश देंगे कि उनसे

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

बड़ा ज्ञाता ही कोई नहीं है। आप लोग भी सुनते होंगे उनके उपदेश। यह टी.वी. वालों ने नया ट्रेंड चलाया है कि किसी को बिठाना हो, अगर हर्षवर्धन जी पर हम एक टिप्पणी कर दें तो शाम तक देखें और कल तक तो हमारे ऊपर कितनी टिप्पणियां होंगी कि हमने क्या कहा? हमने तो इतना ही कहा कि पाकिस्तान ने उनको फांसी की सजा दी, क्यों दी फांसी की सजा? हम इंटरनेशनल कोर्ट में लड़ रहे हैं, हम अपने यहां आतंकियों को क्यों पाल रहे हैं? 12 साल में कसाब को सजा मिलेगी, अफजल गुरु जिसने पार्लियामेंट पर अटैक किया था, उसको 10 साल बात सजा मिली। सजा भी एक दिन रात में रोक दी गई। हम तो उन आतंकवादियों को पाल रहे हैं, लज़ीज़ कबाब खिला रहे हैं, बिरयानी खिला रहे हैं, लेकिन पाकिस्तान की जेलों में जो हमारे लोग बंद हैं, जाधव जैसे और भी सैकड़ों लोग बंद हैं, उनकी जब यह हालत हो रही है तो क्या कर रहे हैं? तो अतीत में डर कर हम लोगों को बैठ गया कि हम कोई निर्णय लेंगे तो आलोचना हो जाएगी, मीडिया आलोचना करना शुरू कर देगा। हम आलोचना के डर से कोई निर्णय नहीं ले रहे हैं। इस निर्णय की स्थिति ने हमको बहुत खराब स्थिति में पहुंचा दिया है।

मैं एक बात और कह दूं कि यह जो हम पोलिटिकल लोगों ने एक दूसरे के खिलाफ जांच का नया ट्रेंड शुरू किया है, मैं आज ही हिमाचल प्रदेश के नए चीफ मिनिस्टर का स्टेटमेंट पढ़ रहा था कि पिछली सरकार के छः महीने के कार्यों की समीक्षा की जाएगी। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में जितने अच्छे काम हुए थे, सब पर जांच बैठ गई। तो अगर हमारा काम सरकार बदलने के तुरन्त बाद जांच बिठाना ही हो गया तो फिर कोई बाबू, आई.ए.एस. कुछ काम नहीं करेंगे। मंत्री जी जब तक फाइल पर नहीं लिखेंगे, हमारा आपका दम नहीं कि उसको ओवर रूल कर दें।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** नरेश जी, आप समाप्त कीजिए आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है। 12 मिनट हो गये, आपका टाइम 11 मिनट था।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** आप तो बड़े दिल वाले हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** इसलिए मैं 12 मिनट तक रुका।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** माननीय मंत्री जी, यह ठीक है कि हम कोयले से चलने वाले उद्योगों को बंद कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप उसका विकल्प भी तो बताइए। यह कहा गया कि हमने दिल्ली से निकाल दिया, वह सब आपने नहीं निकाला, कोर्ट ने आदेश किया, एनजीटी ने तमाम आदेश कर दिए। पेपर मिल वालों को आपने मना कर दिया, लेकिन अगर alternatively सब इंडस्ट्रीज़ को बंद करते चले गए, तो वह भी बहुत अच्छी स्थिति नहीं होगी। आज नदियों के प्रदूषण की क्या हालत है? गंगा पर प्रदूषण समाप्त करने के लिए कितना रुपया खर्च हो गया? हम लोग तो गंगा के पास ही रहने वाले हैं - "हम उस देश के वासी हैं, जिस देश में गंगा बहती है" - हमारे हरदोई के पड़ोस से तो गंगा निकलकर गयी है, कन्नौज हरदोई का बॉर्डर है। गंगा का प्रदूषण केवल चिताएं जलाने से नहीं है, गंगा का प्रदूषण, आपकी फैक्ट्रियों ने जो कैमिकल डाल दिया है, उसकी वजह से है। वहां मछलियां मर गयीं, कछुए मर

गए। यही pollution को खाते थे, गंगा को clean रखते थे, लेकिन हमारे इस pollution ने हमारी उस स्थिति को खराब कर दिया। जिस शहर की नदी गंदी हो, वह शहर सबसे गंदा होता है। आप चलकर यमुना का हाल देख लीजिए। हम जब कभी ट्रेन से आते हैं और यमुना नदी के ऊपर से ट्रेन निकलती है तो वहां बिल्कुल काला पानी है, उसमें से बदबू अलग आती है, पता नहीं कैसे गरीब लोग वहां रहते हैं! जब इतनी काली हमारी दिल्ली की यमुना है, तो यहां पर प्रदूषण की स्थिति क्या होगी, दिल्ली की क्या हालत होगी? आपने आज निकाला कि हम ट्रांसपोर्ट सिस्टम को electric system करने जा रहे हैं। आप ऐसा कब कराएंगे? यहां पर Urban Development Minister भी बैठे हुए हैं। मैं कहता हूं कि ठीक है, alternate निकालिए, किसी तरह से pollution दूर हो। दस साल पुरानी गाड़ियों के संबंध में आदेश हुआ था, फिर वह रुक गया। यह सही है कि बहुत पुरानी गाड़ी बहुत अधिक pollution फैलाती है। आप उन गाड़ियों को खत्म ही करिए, ऐसा न हो कि आपकी दिल्ली की खराब गाड़ियां हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में पहुंच जाएं, क्योंकि दिल्ली में बैन हुई और उत्तर प्रदेश में खुली रहीं तो सब गाड़ियां दिल्ली से उत्तर प्रदेश में पहुंच जाएंगी, हरियाणा में पहुंच जाएंगी और वहां pollution फैलाएंगी। आप कोई एक नीति बनाइए, कोई ऐसा विकल्प बनाइए कि हिन्दुस्तान की pollution की स्थिति सुधरे। हमारे यूपी में लखनऊ, गाजियाबाद और नोएडा में तो दिल्ली से ज्यादा pollution है, वहां की स्थिति तो और ज्यादा खराब है। तो हर्ष वर्धन जी, हर्ष के साथ, खुशी के साथ आप कोई बड़ा निर्णय लीजिए। आपको उसमें क्या दिक्कत है? आप इतनी बड़ी majority के बाद अगर निर्णय लेकर उसको ठीक न कर पाएं, तो यह ठीक नहीं है। आप तो डॉक्टर रहे हैं, आप तो नब्ज पकड़कर जान जाते होंगे कि क्या समस्या है। हम लोग तो राजनैतिक डॉक्टर हैं, हमारे पास जब कोई गांव वाला आता है तो हम दूर से ही जान जाते हैं कि यह किस काम के लिए आ रहा है। उसी तरह से आप भी डॉक्टर हैं। आप पर्यावरण के डॉक्टर बन जाइए और इसको ठीक करिए, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यही हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है। हम आलोचना करने नहीं आए हैं, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि प्रदूषण ठीक हो और हम सब भी एक अच्छी जिंदगी जी सकें। सर, यूरोप में अगर ढाई एमजी से ऊपर प्रदूषण पहुंच जाए तो हल्ला मच जाएगा, लेकिन हमारे यहां ऐसा कुछ नहीं है। आप इसको ठीक कीजिए, यही हमारा आपसे अनुरोध है, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the surge in spread of toxic air in Delhi is giving so much trouble that we are also not able to go for walking. I am afraid to walk and putting up weight because of this problem. I must say, according to a recently published study in a Journal of the American Medical Association, the risk is even higher among elderly people, females and result in premature death of elderly. So, it is very dangerous.

The most important thing is to have greenery. Even though New Delhi is having good plantation, still it is not sufficient. The amount of air pollution is going up exponentially. So, we need greenery not only within the city limits or surroundings of city, but also in outskirts, such as Dwarka and beyond this. We need massive plantation. So, I would suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, that plantation has to

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy ]

be taken up on a massive scale. What we are planting now has to be multiplied ten times in all places. Another most important thing is, there should be coordination between the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. I am happy, recently, the Central Government appointed a High Level Committee headed by the Principal Secretary to the hon. Prime Minister. They are already coordinating between the Chief Secretaries of these three States. It is a good step. But, at the same time, I would also like to say that the National Green Tribunal is also playing a very important role. It has formulated a graded response action plan for combating the air pollution in Delhi. But, it lacks coordination among many stakeholders. There is a news report that the NGT and the SC-mandated Environment Pollution Control Authority (EPCA) do not see eye to eye. It is a very dangerous situation. They must have a good relationship. But, there is a great confusion. I would like to know who is going to do away this confusion and make them work together.

I am happy to know that the Principal Secretary to the hon. Prime Minister has drafted a Twelve Point Draft Action Plan. I would like to know what this Twelve Point Draft Action Plan is. How is it going to achieve the goal? What is the time limit? How is it going to solve the problem of pollution?

Solid waste management is another major reason of pollution. The Municipal Corporations of Delhi are not properly doing solid waste management. Last week, I had raised this point during the Zero Hour also. But, there is no response till now. Improper and poor solid waste management is causing a lot of pollution.

Vehicular pollution is another major problem in Delhi. Of course, in modern life the cars and transportation are very important. But, the cars are growing at a rapid pace in the city. It is also very important to see how best we can limit the cars on the roads by providing alternative public transport system. The increasing number of cars may, perhaps, be controlled by providing more and more air-conditioned buses and by encouraging the employees to use the public transport system instead of using their individual cars for commuting. Of course, it is difficult to implement. But, we will have to apply our mind as to how best we can do it.

The pollution in the Ganges and the Yamuna is yet another major cause of concern. I was very happy that the NDA Government was aggressively promising to clean the rivers, particularly the Ganges and the Yamuna. They were trying to get assistance from

the World Bank also for this purpose. But we still find — as Shri Naresh Agrawal was telling about the Ganges and Yamuna — that nothing much has improved. So, I would like to know from the Government as to what their action plan in this regard is. How are they going to improve the condition of the Ganges and the Yamuna?

You have also to improve the public transport by integrating the Metro Rail and the Delhi Transport Corporation services through Journey Planner Apps and linking ticketing in DTC buses, the State Transport Cluster Buses and trains. It is very important. If you improve these facilities, then, people would not use their individual cars, scooters, and motorcycles.

You have also to ensure the completion of the Eastern and the Western Peripheral Expressways within the target dates.

One of the action plans is to encourage electric vehicles, including prioritizing their use for public transport and providing last-minute connectivity. Of course, electrifying cars may take some more time. But, at least, electric buses and other public transport systems may be provided.

In conclusion, I would like to reiterate that the number of increasing vehicles on the roads, lack of green cover, crop residue burning by the farmers in the neighbouring States are the major sources of pollution. Therefore, the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh should frame plans to curb and monitor the stubble burning. The Ministry of Environment must develop a dashboard of all red category pollution units and ensure that all these units have installed certified pollution meters on the premises. I have already emphasized on the need of solid waste management in an effective manner. There should always be focus on hundred per cent solid waste management. The Municipal Corporations of Delhi play a very important role in this regard. Then, a High Level Task Force, headed by the Principal Secretary, had been constituted. I would again like to call upon him and also the Government as to what the Twelve Point Draft Action Plan is. We would like to know, as early as possible, what the 12-Point Action Plan is, how it is going to solve the problem of air pollution and what is the timeframe, etc. With these words, I pray to God that the prestigious city of India, the Capital, New Delhi, becomes pollution free and remains a prestigious city. We all must work together to see that the Delhi city becomes a clean city. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Dr. Reddy. The next speaker is Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe.

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे** (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली के प्रदूषण के विषय पर सदन में चर्चा चल रही है। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बड़ी प्रासंगिक चर्चा है और प्रदूषण का विषय केवल कहने का विषय नहीं है। इस पर लंबा भाषण देना या उपदेश करना तो आसान है, मगर यह हम सब की जिंदगी से जुड़ा एक विषय है, इसलिए मैं मानता हूँ कि यह हमारे क्रियान्वयन में भी झलकना चाहिए। Our own life-style also has to be very environment-friendly. If that is not happening, all sermons about environment and ecological considerations, I am afraid, are going to be sounding very hollow. महोदय, यह एक अल्पकालीन चर्चा है, मगर प्रश्न दीर्घकालीन है। यह कोई विगत तीन-साढ़े तीन सालों में निर्माण हुआ प्रश्न नहीं है और मैं मानता हूँ कि केवल सरकार के दरवाजे पर आकर इस बारे में दुहाई दें और समस्या के समाधान की बात करें, यह भी शायद बहुत जिम्मेदाराना व्यवहार नहीं होगा, जितना कि हम सब मिलकर इस विषय में सोचें और क्रियान्वयन के धरातल पर अपने आचरण में कोई बंधन लाएं या कुछ-न-कुछ करें।

महोदय, अच्छी बात यह है कि विगत तीन सालों से आदरणीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, जो सरकार केन्द्र में काम कर रही है, उसने पर्यावरण के विषय पर कुल मिलाकर एक व्यापक सोच बनायी है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, जब गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री थे, तब भी उन्होंने पर्यावरण के विषय पर कुछ लेखन किया था और नीतिगत बातें रखी थीं और एक प्रतिबद्धता के आधार पर हम आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। We are committed to the protection of environment और इसलिए इसी सरकार ने स्वच्छ भारत जैसे कार्यक्रम को हाथ में लिया है, जोकि पर्यावरण के लिए भी है। इस के बाकी सामाजिक और आर्थिक पहलू भी हैं, मगर हम पर्यावरण के पहले की भी अनदेखी नहीं कर सकते। दूसरी बात यह है कि इस सरकार की सोच एक मूलभूत दिशा को इंगित करती है। महोदय, हमारे देश में वर्षों से इस बारे में डिबेट हो रही है। अब कुछ लोगों ने यह भी कहा कि ecology एक luxury है और यह एक वातावरण बनाया गया था कि either you can protect environment or you can promote industry, मतलब उद्योग को बढ़ावा देना और पर्यावरण की रक्षा में कोई द्वैत है, ऐसा वातावरण बनाने की भी कोशिशें होती रही हैं। महोदय, हमारी सरकार की यह नीति है कि विकास और पर्यावरण हाथ-में-हाथ डालकर चल सकते हैं। अतः पर्यावरण का भी विकास होना चाहिए और विकास का पर्यावरण भी बरकरार रहना चाहिए। मैं मानता हूँ कि इस मूलभूत बिंदु के बारे में हम सभी को मिलकर सोचना चाहिए। तीसरी बात, इस सरकार ने पहली बार इस देश में वातावरणीय परिवर्तन या climate change के बारे में पर्यावरण विभाग में ही एक अलग विभाग का निर्माण किया, जो समय की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप था और अपने उत्तरदायित्व को पहचानते हुए इस सरकार ने एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाया।

महोदय, कई बार लोगों को लगता है कि नया और अलग क्या हो रहा है? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे देश में सोलर एनर्जी के बारे में काफी समय तक चर्चा चलती रही, मगर सोलर एनर्जी को एक international relations का platform बनाते हुए एक International Solar Alliance के नाम से एक संस्थागत ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी को प्रधान मंत्री बनना

पड़ा, इस वास्तविकता को भी हमें समझना पड़ेगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम यह भी जानते हैं कि सरकार में आने से एक साल पहले, वायु प्रदूषण की समस्या कोई कल-परसों से चर्चा में नहीं आयी है, यह समस्या पहले से थी। मगर इस पर कारगर उपाय ढूंढने के लिए देश में पहली बार - और हम सबको यह समझना चाहिए कि National Air Quality Index इस देश में अप्रैल, 2015 में पहली बार बना था, क्योंकि हम हवा, जल, प्रदूषण के बारे में चिंतित हैं, अपने दायित्वों को समझते हैं और कारगर योजना और उपाय करने की दिशा में भी काम करना चाहते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा, मैं यह मानता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने कुल मिलाकर तीन विषयों पर बहुत गंभीरता से काम किया है। यह अच्छी बात है कि इस सरकार के चलते तीन अच्छे व्यक्तियों को इस मंत्रालय का कार्यभार मिला। हम यह भी जानते हैं कि इससे पहले, जिन्होंने दायित्व संभाला, वे कैसे-कैसे टैक्स लाए और उनकी कैसी-कैसी चर्चा मीडिया में चलती रही। मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, मगर एक प्रमाणिकता से, कमिटमेंट के आधार पर, पर्यावरण की रक्षा में भी लोग आर्थिक प्रदूषण करते रहे, उससे पूरा बचते हुए, पूरे कमिटमेंट के साथ, प्रतिबद्धता के साथ इस सरकार में बैठे लोगों ने पर्यावरण की रक्षा का काम किया है। मैं तीन बिन्दुओं पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। पहला बिंदु अध्ययन करना है। पर्यावरण का विषय ऐसा नहीं है कि मन में बात आई, निष्कर्ष निकाल लिया और आगे बढ़ें। यह नीगित सोच का विषय होता है और इस सरकार ने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषयों पर, जैसे सरकार ने पृथ्वी विज्ञान विभाग ने, Earth Sciences Department ने Scientific Assessment of Delhi Winter Air Quality Crisis, पर 6 से 16 नवंबर के दरम्यान पूरा अध्ययन करके अपने निष्कर्ष निकाले हैं और यह बार-बार होता जाएगा। अर्थ विज्ञान मंत्रालय या पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय द्वारा इस तरीके का एक प्रयास करना, यह अपने आप में इस दिल्ली शहर के पर्यावरण के संदर्भ में चर्चा के जितने भी सारे बिंदु आते हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि उनके लिए यह एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। केवल इतना ही नहीं, उसके पहले भी 2017 के जून महीने में ICMR के द्वारा Effect of Air Pollution on Acute Respiratory System पर एक रिसर्च की गई कि कुल मिलाकर हमारे फेफड़े के स्वास्थ्य की स्थिति क्या बनती है। Indian Council of Medical Research के द्वारा एक रिसर्च की गई। इसके जो निष्कर्ष आए, उन पर यह सरकार silos में काम नहीं करती। इस सरकार में ऐसा कभी नहीं होगा कि बायों हाथ क्या करता है, उसका दाएँ हाथ को पता नहीं है। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय है, पृथ्वी विज्ञान मंत्रालय है, पर्यावरण मंत्रालय है, ये सारे मंत्रालय मिलकर पर्यावरण की त्रासदी का, इस चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए खुद को, लोगों को और अन्यान्य सरकारों को सन्नद्ध कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं नई तकनीक की बात भी कर सकता हूँ। हमारे श्रीमान नितिन गडकरी जी नई-नई प्रतिभाओं के लिए प्रसिद्ध हैं। यह जो पराली की आती है कि हमारे जो पौधे हैं, जब तक हम उन्हें पराली से नहीं निकालते हैं, जिसको जलाया जाता है, उसके लिए कौन-सी नई टेक्नोलॉजी का उपयोग किया जा सकता है? इस पर भी शोध कार्य जारी है। मैं मानता हूँ कि किसानों के पास जाकर इसके बारे में भी जन-जागरण होगा। ये जो नये विकल्प सामने आ रहे हैं, मैं मानता हूँ कि इसके क्रियान्वयन के धरातल पर भी हम कुछ न कुछ कर पाएंगे।

[डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे ]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक क्रियान्वयन की बात है, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि Ministry of Environment and Forest के द्वारा एक Apex Committee और Working Group भी बनाया गया है, जिसमें सारे विभाग इकट्ठे मिलकर काम कर रहे हैं और इस वर्किंग ग्रुप की बैठकें भी निरंतरता से हो रही हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि केवल दिसंबर में क्राइसिस होता है, चर्चा होती है, सुर्खियां बनती हैं, विमानों की आवा-जाही में कुछ परिवर्तन होता है कि कुछ क्राइसिस आया है तो चलो, बस उसी के ऊपर चिंता करो। यह ऐसा विषय नहीं है। इस विषय पर साल भर कुछ न कुछ अध्याय होता रहा है और नीतिगत उपाय, संस्थागत उपाय के माध्यम से इस सरकार की इस समस्या को हल करने की एक प्रणाली है।

महोदय, जहाँ पर GRAP का विषय आया, Graded Response Action Plan for Control of Pollution, यह जो GRAP है, इसके बारे में भी एक संस्थागत ढांचा बना है और अभी सारे लोग मिलकर इसके क्रियान्वयन की तरफ ध्यान दे रहे हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल इस सरकार की ओर से हुई है, जिसकी हमें अनदेखी नहीं करनी चाहिए।

महोदय, सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात, जिसका जिक्र पूर्व वक्ताओं ने भी किया कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के कार्यालय के अंदर, प्रधान मंत्री के जो सचिव हैं, उनकी अध्यक्षता में एक हाई पावर ग्रुप बना है। यह केवल एक या दूसरे मंत्रालय से संबंधित विषय नहीं है, बल्कि पूरी कैबिनेट का इसके ऊपर ध्यान है, इसलिए स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में, जो प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय है, उस कार्यालय के द्वारा भी इस विषय की समीक्षा निरंतरता से और समय-समय पर, बार-बार करने की एक कवायद शुरू हुई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा, यद्यपि हमें इसको दलगत राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर सोचना चाहिए, बावजूद इसके, दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी साफ होना चाहिए।

महोदय, हम यह मानते हैं कि दिल्ली के प्रदूषण के बारे में, दिल्ली की हवा के प्रदूषण के बारे में दिल्ली सरकार की भी कोई जिम्मेदारी है। यद्यपि केन्द्र सरकार दिल्ली सरकार के साथ समन्वय बैठाती है। कई बार दिल्ली सरकार ने वायदे किए, आश्वासन दिए, जैसे हेलीकॉप्टर और वाहनों के माध्यम से सड़कों पर पानी फेरा जाएगा, जिसके कारण प्रदूषण को समाप्त करने की या कम-से-कम उसको काबू करने की कवायद की जाएगी, मगर जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है, उस विषय में कुछ हुआ नहीं। किसी को तो दिल्ली सरकार को भी यह कहना चाहिए। यहां पर दिल्ली सरकार के काफी मित्र हैं, जैसा कि ध्यान में आ रहा है, वे भी जरूर बताएं। They can use their good offices to impress upon the minds of the leaders of Delhi Government that they also have to contribute and they also have to shoulder the responsibility.

महोदय, इसके पहले कि मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करूं, मैं तीन-चार सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात यह है, जैसा कई बार जिक्र आता है हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश का, जिसका अभी नरेश जी ने भी जिक्र किया, जो किसानों के द्वारा खेतों को जलाए जाने की प्रक्रिया होती है, उसके कारण प्रदूषण होता है। मैं जानता नहीं कि इसमें कितना तथ्य है? हां, यह 25 परसेंट, 30 परसेंट होता है या

40 परसेंट होता है, जो भी हो, कुछ मात्रा में तो यह होता ही है। मेरा मानना है कि हरियाणा में, उत्तर प्रदेश, पंजाब में, यहां दिल्ली में भी किसानों के अपने संगठन हैं, अच्छे-खासे फार्मर्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशंस हैं, उनको भी एक बार कभी इकट्ठा बुलाया जाए और उनके साथ मंत्रणा की जाए। अगर किसानों के अंदर भी दिल्ली की समस्या को लेकर जागरूकता का निर्माण करते हैं, तो मैं आश्वस्त हूं कि दिल्ली की समस्या के लिए ये जो आजू-बाजू के किसान हैं, निश्चित रूप से वे सहयोग करने की मुद्रा में आएंगे। दिल्ली में जो रेजिडेंट वेलफेयर एसोसिएशंस हैं, RWAs हैं, दिल्ली की सरकार का यह दायित्व बनता था कि उनको भी इकट्ठा करती और उनके साथ भी समन्वय करती, उनको भी बताती, यह छोटा-मोटा प्रदूषण होता है, जैसे हम देखते हैं कि जाड़े के मौसम में हम जो हीटर चलाते हैं, उससे भी प्रदूषण बनता है। तो इन सारे विषयों के बारे में भी कुछ न कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। दिल्ली में लाखों ट्रक्स आते हैं, उनके जो ड्राइवर्स हैं, उनके भी संगठन हैं, ट्रक मालिकों के संगठन हैं। उनके साथ भी समन्वय बैठते हुए, संपर्क सेतु निर्माण करते हुए बात होनी चाहिए। मैं मानता हूं कि इस विषय में भी निश्चित रूप में कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है।

एक जो दूसरा बिन्दु है, वह नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्युनल के बारे में है। कई बार, उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, समझ में नहीं आता कि नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्युनल क्रियान्वयन के लिए ऐसे अक्षम, actions which are non-implementable, ऐसे डिमंड्स क्यों देते हैं? अगर ऐसे डिमंड्स देते हैं, तो एग्जीक्यूटिव के क्षेत्र में एक दृष्टि से अतिक्रमण करते हैं। इसके बारे में भी हमें मिल-बैठ कर कुछ सोचना चाहिए। नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्युनल, ऐसा नहीं है कि वह जो चाहेंगे, वह अमल में आएगा। वह निर्देश तो दे देंगे, मगर जो निर्देश अमल में नहीं आ सकता है, ऐसे निर्देश का उपयोग क्या है? इसलिए मैं मानता हूं कि इस विषय से संबंधित जो संस्थाएं हैं, सरकारें हैं, उन्हें मिल-बैठ कर इस चुनौती का सामना करने के लिए एक एक्शन-प्लान अगर हम बनाते हैं, तो मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि पर्यावरण के विषय में एक अत्यंत सजग सरकार के होते हुए इस विषय पर काबू पाना इस चुनौती को मात करना, यह हमारे लिए बिल्कुल कठिन नहीं है। मैं मानता हूं कि निश्चित रूप से हम इस दिशा में आगे बढ़ेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. The next speaker is Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan; you have got seven minutes.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, air pollution in Delhi has now become unmanageable; it has gone out of control. People in Delhi are living in fear. Delhi has become a gas chamber. It is no longer a good place of habitation for human beings. What is the solution? Time and again, the hon. Supreme Court and the National Green Tribunal have been passing orders. Are they sufficient for our citizens? I hope and trust that my friend, Shri Derek O'Brien, has got statistics about deaths caused by air pollution. I hope he has got a reliable data with him. The constitutional right to life free from pollution has not been guaranteed by our administration though the same has been guaranteed in our Constitution. Permit me to read Article 48A of the Constitution — 'protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife'. "The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

forests and wildlife of the country." I want to repeat the words "The State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment..." Though it is given under chapter "Directive Principles of State Policy", thanks to our Supreme Court judgement, it is an enforceable right. If our environmental rights are violated, we can move the Supreme Court, we can move the NGT or we can move the High Court and get it enforced. So, thanks for the intervention made by hon. Supreme Court. What are the causes of this air pollution? The major sources are fuel wood and biomass burning, fuel adulteration, vehicular emission and traffic congestion, large-scale grass residual burning in agricultural fields in autumn and winter months. These are the major sources of smog, smoke and air pollution. Also, 2016 Environment Performance Index ranked India 141 out of 180 countries. Now, the constitutional right is enforceable. Our Government is taking all steps to prevent air pollution. Now, the latest scheme is 12-Point Draft Plan which is formulated to combat air pollution in Delhi. It is also in place. But there is no guarantee that Delhi will be free from air pollution because every year we are purchasing more number of cars, we are roaming in individual vehicles, we are driving and travelling in individual cars and are not using public transport system. Fortunately, our hon. Prime Minister while inaugurating the Metro requested and advised the people to make use of public transport system. How far it will be accepted and followed is not known. The Constitution contemplates an enforceable constitutional right with regard to environment. Our Government is taking steps but Delhi is becoming a gas chamber. So, what is to be done? My suggestion is that we must have self-restraint. We should not use our own vehicles; we must make use of public transport. We cannot control the agriculturists of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan not to resort to grass residuals burning or stubble burning because they have got their own problems. So, unnecessarily, they don't do it. I think they are justified in doing it. Unless alternative method is available to them, why should they not resort to this? So, for their means of livelihood, they have to do it. To save Delhi, subject to correction and approval by this House, the Session may be shifted to southern part of our nation so that our northern friends can come to South India and enjoy food and climate which is free from pollution. So, I welcome all the northern friends to South India and have a good, peaceful and effective Session. We can hold the Session in a place which is most compliant to environment. There is nothing wrong in it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Once our leader, Puratchi Thalaivar M.G. Ramachandran, vehemently argued for shifting our Supreme Court of India to Nagpur or any other central place of India. His point was that poor people cannot be made to travel such a long distance to Delhi and it was rebutted by Mr. Ram Jethmalani.

I attended that meeting. That is only for the sake of convenience that I am making this point. Delhi is not good for inhabitation. Definitely, it cannot be. Everybody is making use of it, polluting it and going back to their native places. So, my humble submission is that any one of the Sessions may be held in Nagpur, Bengaluru, Chennai, Hyderabad, Mumbai, or anywhere else. It is also very useful for national integration. I hope that our Central Government is doing all the work, or, taking all the steps to prevent the air pollution, but changing the venue of Session may also be considered as one of the plans to prevent air pollution in Delhi. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I hope you will not look at the time today because this is my maiden speech. It is my maiden speech in my new term.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have six minutes.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, before I begin, I must thank and acknowledge my Party, the Trinamool Congress, and its leader, Mamata Di, to repose the faith to have me elected again and have me back in this House for another term.

Sir, this issue today is very important. There is no doubt about it. Last week, we had a Short Duration Discussion listed on sports. My appeal to the hon. Chairman, through you, Sir, is that next week, we only have one Short Duration Discussion left, and as important as this issue is, of pollution in Delhi, we need to get an issue like farmer distress listed for a Short Duration Discussion in Rajya Sabha. Sports is important. Pollution is important. Jobs are important. The economy is in a mess. That is important. There are so many issues, but one of these other three issues must be taken up. A lot of parties have given notices and this is my humble appeal to the hon. Chairman to take up one of these issues - the jobs, the economy or the farmer distress.

Sir, I have four or five broad numbers just to illustrate the point. Then, I want to talk a little about the causes for pollution and try and get a better understanding about it. Then, I will make two or three suggestions on policy intervention. And, finally, I want to conclude by offering three or four best practices which are being practised by some other States, and maybe the Minister would consider that.

Sir, the first on the broad issues is this, the numbers are very scary, and this is not about this Government or the last Government; this is an ongoing problem for many decades. The population of Ireland or the population of Palestine is equivalent to the people who die of indoor air pollution in the world. Sir, there are basically two broad

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

aspects to pollution, and we have to address both these aspects. One is the indoor air pollution and the other is the outdoor air pollution. To give you these numbers, the outdoor air pollution, in fact, affects less people in the world. About 37 lakh people die of outdoor air pollution. The indoor air pollution is also a huge killer. The second figure, which is alarming, is if you look at the 2013 World Bank Report, and if you look at environmental degradation, they say that 5.7 per cent of GDP is lost because of this poor environmental degradation. Sir, I think that number - 5.7 per cent of GDP - would mean total health contribution and the total education contribution, which would still be under 6 per cent of GDP. That is the second scary number. Sir, out of 37 lakh people in the world who have premature deaths because of COPD and asthma, 25 lakh are Indian. One of the speakers mentioned about the quality of the index. One in two Indians lives in areas that exceed that index, which we call the Indian National Ambient Air Quality Standards. So, these are very scary numbers.

I wish to go into the causes, highlight some of the causes so that we can look for some solutions. The first thing which I want to table in this House is that there are two major causes for indoor pollution. So, the point we are making here is that indoor pollution is a bigger killer than outdoor pollution, and in all the studies which have been done, either through NGOs or through NT, Kanpur, and other groups, there are two killers for indoor pollution. The first big killer is, believe it or not, the mosquito coil. So, where there are mosquitoes — obviously, in the poorer areas, you burn more mosquito coils — COPD cases go up, asthma cases go up. So, mosquito is linked to the coil and that is linked to Asthma, the COPD. This is the first one. The second one, which I know is often used for good reasons for religious purposes and we all use it in Hinduism, Christianity or Sikhism is, what we call in Bangla, the *dhoop*, the *Agarbatti*. That also is a big killer as far as indoor pollution is concerned. So, we need to address these two big issues on indoor pollution.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: *Chulhas* are also a reason.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes, *chulhas*. Let me come now to the issue of outdoor pollution. Sir, there are four causes and we need to address all four. Sir, twelve hundred cars are registered in Delhi every day. If you take 1,200 cars, you can fill the Eden Gardens in Kolkata. So, the first cause is more private transport, as many have suggested. Sir, the second obvious cause for outdoor pollution — and, which I think, the Member from the BJP addressed in his opening remarks, you need to look that way too — is the over-

dependence on coal, and, the faster we move away from that, the better. The third one, Sir, is industrialization and we need to be very, very strict with imposing these rules, whether it is for industrial clusters, whether it is for restaurants, whether it is for thermal power plants. So, these are the issues.

Sir, regarding policy intervention, very quickly, I want to speak about it in three parts. Sir, we need to look at all forms of pollution and not restrict ourselves to one form of pollution. Second, why only Delhi, we need to look at the other metropolitan cities and we also need to look at the smaller towns. For policy intervention, Sir, we need to develop an Air Quality Information System. So, these are policy interventions which will have long-term solutions.

Sir, for good practice, I want to give you three or four examples. Let me give two from my State. Three years ago, we started a scheme, Sabujshree, which simply means that because we need more greenery, every time, a girl child is born in Bengal, a sapling is planted. Now, you will say, why do you discriminate against the boys. It is not that; we hope to include the boys also. So, fifteen lakh saplings are planted every year because it is linked to the birth of a girl child. So, that is one way to increase the greenery.

Sir, the second example from my State is the Green University Bill, which was passed in the Assembly in October-November, 2017, and, the West Bengal Green University has been set up to be a centre for excellence, a centre for learning so that more research can be done in these fields. These are the two examples from the State of Bengal. Sir, I can give you one example from Delhi. Over the last one year, the plantation has increased by about one per cent, maybe 0.9 per cent, because of more efforts towards greenery. During Diwali also, there was also the 'Say No To Crackers' campaign.

Sir, I want to end by sharing with you a statistic which, I think, will make all of us really stand up and take notice, and, this is not from some little village hospital. This is from the All India Institute of Medical Sciences. Please have a look at these figures. In 2005, the number of patients who were admitted into the Respiratory Ward was 5,020. I do not have the figures for 2017 but this figure rose from 5,020 in the year 2005 to 37,000 in the year 2015.

Sir, I would conclude by appealing to you, as I earlier said, to take up another Short-Duration Discussion next week, and, in all humility, also by appealing to the BJP Government that in their efforts to choke the Chief Minister of Delhi — allow him to do his work rather than try and choke him — do not end up choking the children of Delhi. Thank you, Sir.

**4.00 P.M.**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, when I was in my area, I was all right. The moment I landed in Delhi, my throat got infected and my doctor says that it is due to severe air pollution in Delhi. Sir, day by day this problem is taking a very alarming situation, particularly in cities like Delhi. This problem is being faced by some other countries and State capitals of some other countries also. My point is, when they have been able to combat the situation, have control over the situation, what is our problem? I will give you one example, Sir. A couple of years ago, China was facing a very critical air pollution situation. It was worse than what we are facing here. They took several measures and improved a lot. Now, we are above China so far as air pollution is concerned. Sir, this is also applicable with respect to other State capitals. We have to consider, we have to study, we have to analyze our problem and see how to solve this problem. Basically, out of many reasons that are attributed for air pollution in Delhi, one big reason is stated to be burning of stubble in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Sir, this burning of stubble in Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh is nothing new. Farmers of these States have been doing it since time immemorial. During that time, why was Delhi air not affected and why is it that during the last few years Delhi air is affected and pollution is growing due to stubble burning? So, Sir, that is not the basic reason. If that is happening in Punjab, Haryana and some other neighbouring States, law is there. So, why are those particular States not taking preventive measures? That is number one. Number two, why are farmers of those States not being educated that stubble burning has to be stopped? Sir, vehicular population is increasing in Delhi. The Central Pollution Control Board and the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, NEERI, have declared that vehicular emission is major contributor to Delhi's air pollution. Sir, vehicular population is estimated at more than 3.4 million, increasing at the growth rate of 7 per cent per annum. It is alarming. People will purchase vehicles; they will use vehicles. You can't stop them. But what about the capitals of other countries? What is happening in New York; what is happening in Washington; what is happening in London? More number of vehicles are running in those cities than in Delhi. How are they able to control it and why are we failing to control it? Sir, in Delhi, construction work is going on on a large scale. Last November, Sir, when the pollution problem was at its peak, the Delhi Administration put a temporary ban on the construction work. But, surprisingly, after only four days, I don't know why, this temporary ban was lifted. A large amount of unauthorized construction is taking place in Delhi and none of the builders are adhering to the norms prescribed by the Pollution Control Board to control pollution. Neither the Central Government nor the Delhi Government is taking any action. That is one of the major reasons why Delhi air is severely polluted.

Sir, coming to industrial pollution, you will be astonished to know Delhi has the highest number of clusters of small-scale industries in India and that contributes to 12 per cent of air pollution. Most of the industries do not strictly follow the measures to check pollution and Pollution Control Board's directives are completely ignored. What is the Administration doing? No checking is done. The Administration does not bother which are the industries which are violating the norms prescribed by the Pollution Control Board. And the unauthorized construction, which is going on rapidly, is rather the major reason for air pollution in Delhi. Neither the Central Government is looking at it, nor the Delhi Government is concerned about it, nor the Corporations are concerned about it. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

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

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Just one minute, Sir.

Sir, the population of Delhi is going up. That is a trend of urbanization. Every year, more and more number of people, even from villages, are coming to Delhi and trying to settle down. The population is increasing but we are not making elaborate facilities for the growing population. When there will be more people and little facilities, there will be pollution and you cannot check it. This is one of the prime concerns.

This is my last point. We need to have a national air pollution action plan. I would like to know from the Government what their action plan is. There is absolutely no action plan. It is time the Government had a national air pollution action plan. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री हरिवंश (बिहार):** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, दरअसल इस समस्या की गंभीरता क्या है, वह शुरू में मैं आपसे अर्ज करना चाहूंगा। मेरी दृष्टि में यह समस्या देश की उन एक-दो समस्याओं में से है, जिनके आगे पूरी व्यवस्था, पूरा सिस्टम लाचार दिखता है। हम दिल्ली की समस्या पर, दिल्ली के वायु प्रदूषण पर बात कर रहे हैं, पर यह देश की समस्या है। WHO की 2014 की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार दुनिया के 20 बड़े शहर, जो polluted हैं, उनमें से भारत के 10 शहर हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि दिल्ली के साथ-साथ देश के उन शहरों की भी हम चर्चा करें, उनकी भी चिंता करें।

दूसरी बात यह है कि देश के जो सबसे important effective institutions हैं, वे कई बार इस समस्या को हल करने में असहाय क्यों दिखते हैं? कल यानी 27 दिसम्बर को मैंने इसी संदर्भ में नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल का एक फैसला यानी 'Graded Response Action Plan' देखा। इसके पहले भी नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल इस पर काम करता रहा है। इसके पहले Supreme Court mandated Environment Pollution Control Authority है। खुद सुप्रीम कोर्ट इसको कई बार इस सवाल पर गंभीरता से देखता रहा है। सेन्ट्रल पल्यूशन कंट्रोल बोर्ड है, लोक सभा तथा राज्य सभा की पर्यावरण मामलों की स्थायी समिति है। दिल्ली में प्रदूषण का जो स्रोत माना जा रहा है, वह पंजाब और हरियाणा

[श्री हरिवंश]

के किसान के द्वारा पराली जलाने को माना जा रहा है। दोनों राज्यों ने इसके लिए कानूनन प्रतिबंधित किया है कि अगर वहां किसान खेतों में फसल काट कर ऐसे छोड़ेंगे, तो हम उन पर दंड लगाएंगे। इसके लिए कहीं दो एकड़ पर 2,500 का दंड है और कहीं बड़े इलाके में 15,000 रुपए का दंड है। पर, ये बैन्स और फाइन्स भी ineffective हो रहे हैं। कल एक अच्छी खबर आई है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रिंसिपल सेक्रेटरी के नेतृत्व में हाई लेवल टास्क फोर्स का गठन हुआ है, Air Action Plan - Abatement of Air Pollution in the Delhi NCR'. मेरा इसमें सिर्फ एक सुझाव है कि इसमें दिल्ली की जगह पूरे देश को रखा जाए कि हम वहां कैसे साफ हवा दे सकें।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें उन कारणों की तलाश करनी चाहिए, जिनकी वजह से यह स्थिति बनी है। मूल कारण यह है, मैं गांधी को स्मरण करते हुए पुनः कहना चाहूंगा कि हमने प्रकृति के साथ जीना छोड़ दिया। गांधी जी ने कहा था कि प्रकृति सबकी न्यूनतम आवश्यकता पूरी करती है, लोगों का लोभ पूरा नहीं करती। आज नीतिश कुमार पूरे राज्य में, बिहार में और देश के अलग हिस्सों में घूमतू हुए लोगों को याद दिलाते हैं कि अगर हम सचमुच चाहते हैं कि प्रकृति के सानिध्य में रहें, इन चीजों से बचें, तो हम गांधी की उस बात की ओर लौटें। सर, आप देखिए कि इसका असर क्या हुआ।

इस देश में Prof. J.K. Galbraith, जो अमेरिका के राजदूत रहे, हमारे आदरणीय जयराम रमेश जी को बहुत अच्छी तरह पता होगा, उन्होंने *The Affluent Society* नामक किताब लिखी। उन्होंने उसमें लिखा कि अगर हम विज्ञापनों के माध्यम से समाज बनाएंगे, जो विज्ञापनों को देख कर हर आदमी के अंदर यह आकांक्षा होगी कि हमारा जीवन उतना समृद्ध, उतना बेहतर और उतना काल्पनिक हो। अगर हम उपभोक्तावादी समाज बनाएंगे, बाजार को हावी न होने देंगे, तो हम किधर ले जाएंगे? सर, आज हालत यह है कि हमने उस आर्थिक दर्शन के तहत अपने विकास का ढांचा बनाया है। हम पहाड़ों, नदियों, जंगलों, इन सबको खत्म कर रहे हैं।

सर, मैं आपको झारखंड के बारे में एक अनुभव बता सकता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं यहां आने के पहले एक पत्रकार था। हमने 14 सालों का सर्वे कराया। 16 बड़े पहाड़, जिनको प्रकृति ने दिया था, जो 8-10 करोड़ वर्ष पुराने थे, जिनके बारे में प्रोफेसर बीरबल साहनी ने कहा कि ये *fossils* हैं, इनको सुरक्षा करके बचा कर रखो, वे सारे कट गए, खत्म हो गए। सारे कानून के रहते हुए, सारी चीजें रहते हुए, हमने पहाड़ का पहाड़ काट दिया और खत्म कर दिया। नदियां खत्म हो गईं। आज बिहार में बिहार सरकार ने कदम उठाया कि नदियों से जो बालू निकाल करके माफियाज़ खड़े हो रहे हैं, उन पर कैसे कार्रवाई हो। हमने नदियों को खत्म कर दिया, हमने जंगल खत्म कर दिए। अब बाढ़, भूकम्प और तूफान तो हमारे जीवन का हिस्से हो गए हैं, इसलिए हमारी जो राजनीतिक सोच है हर दल की, वह इस तरफ लौटे कि हम लोगों के बीच जाकर कहें कि greed और need के बीच फर्क करें, पर यह शुरूआत ऊपर से हो।

आज भारत में बहुत unequal society हो गई है, धनी लोग और धनी, गरीब लोग और गरीब ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, मैं दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता):** आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए, आपका समय खत्म हो चुका है।

**श्री हरिवंश:** सर, हम इस अर्बनाइजेशन के दौर को रोकें। कारों की भीड़ की बात हो रही है, दो पहिया वahanों की बात हो रही है, हर जगह ट्रैफिक जाम की बात हो रही है। अगर हम उन चीजों को रोकना चाहते हैं, तो सचमुच हमें संकल्प लेना पड़ेगा। अभी दिवाली के अवसर पर माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने बहुत अच्छा फैसला दिया। ऐसे फैसलों का हमें आगे बढ़कर स्वागत करना चाहिए ताकि देश में पटाखों का चलन बंद हो, दूसरी चीजें बंद हों और मनुष्य का अस्तित्व बना रहे। अगर नई जेनरेशन के लिए हम अच्छा समाज छोड़कर जाएंगे, तभी हम अच्छे कहे जाएंगे। दरअसल आज दो जीवन दृष्टियों के बीच संघर्ष है। गांधी जी की जीवन दृष्टि से जो हमारा पुराना समाज रहा है, आज भी अगर हम आदिवासियों के बीच जाएं, जिस सान्निध्य में वे आज रहते हैं, उसकी हम कल्पना भी नहीं कर सकते। दूसरे पश्चिम का उपभोक्तावादी समाज है, जहां निरंतर लोग अधिक-से-अधिक उपभोग में आनंद पाना चाहते हैं। उसे लेकर अगर हम आगे चलेंगे तो हमारे लिए इस समस्या का निदान पाना मुश्किल होगा। मैंने हाल ही में consumerism पर एक पुस्तक पढ़ी, मैं लेखक का नाम भूल रहा हूं लेकिन वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसे Penguin Books ने छपा है और लगभग एक हजार पन्नों की वह पुस्तक है। उसमें कहा गया है कि आज दुनिया के जो कथित बड़े विकसित देश हैं, यहां यह हो रहा है कि एक-एक आदमी अपने जीवन में कितने-कितने products खरीदता है, कोई अपने उपभोग के लिए 8 हजार का, 10 हजार का अलग-अलग तरह का सामान खरीदता है - कपड़े, जूते आदि - लेकिन उनमें से कितना उपभोग कर पाता है - बहुत मामूली। बाकी चीजें रखी रह जाती हैं। अगर भारत के समाज को हम उसी रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं तो इस समस्या से देश को नहीं बचा पाएंगे। हमें गांधी जी के रास्ते पर लौटना होगा। मेरा आपसे यही आग्रह है कि गांधी जी के रास्ते पर चलकर ही हम समाज को बचा पाएंगे, धन्यवाद।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA):** Now, Shri C.P. Narayanan; you have four minutes.

**SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN (Kerala):** Sir, on the basis of my experience as a Member of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests, I would say that we have been reviewing the situation in Delhi for the last three years and we have found certain things. Four major factors are there. One is construction; another is transport; third is city waste; and fourth, as many others have said, is the burning of stubble in neighbouring States.

Regarding burning of stubble, I have to point out one additional point which was mentioned by the experts. It is that the city of Delhi has got a unique feature. On three sides, there are ridges and when this polluted air comes from Haryana and Punjab over here during the beginning of winter, it has heavy particles and during winter, the wind flow is also very poor. Because of that, these particles are suspended for days together.

[Shri C.P. Narayanan ]

That is why, if you look at the last so many years, November-December is the worst period in Delhi and not other months. So, we have to note this. We have to find a solution for this. That is one.

Regarding construction also, there are methods. In various other cities, not done in India but in other countries, there are methods to prevent debris and powdered particles flowing into the air in other areas. This can be prevented. Only thing is that people involved in construction have to spend some more money and the Government has to insist on that.

Third is regarding transport. The Government is taking various measures but still one thing is that we have got diesel vehicles. They cause more pollution than the vehicles running on petrol. There are technical reasons for that. So, these have to be controlled. I am not saying that it is not being done, but it has to be done on a much bigger scale because as my predecessors have said, every year, the number of vehicles plying in Delhi is increasing. Not only Delhi vehicles but also vehicles coming from other parts of the country passing through Delhi, particularly heavy vehicles, all of them have their contribution in increasing the pollution in Delhi. So, these have to be controlled. During the discussion on the NCR Bill and in this discussion also, it has been mentioned that there is lack of coordination between the Central Government and the Delhi Government. We can say various things but we are a democratic country. We have to find a solution for that. We should not stand on party basis. My knowledge is that this issue concerns about 19 million people, who are staying here and about one million or two million people pass through Delhi every day. They are being affected by lack of coordination between, I would say, three elements, that is, the Central Government, the State Government and the local governments. There has to be a better coordination among these.

Fourth point is that people have to play a major role. We have to educate people. I read that in many places there is no separation of waste at the source. The organic waste has to be separated from the other waste. That has to be taken away daily. This has to be properly treated every day. This pattern has to be there. This is not there. So, in all these things, people have to be brought into the figure. They have to be educated. They are to be made a part and parcel of this. Starting from school children to very old people, all these people have to be made a part and parcel of this. In this, the three governments - the Central Government, State Government and the local governments have to play a major role. In this, we, the political party leaders and the administrators as well as the

experts, have to play a y much bigger role. What Delhi is suffering is lack of coordination between these various elements and lack of bringing people into play on all these things. I would request that on the basis of this discussion, the Central Government and the State Government should take more initiatives in this matter. Thank you.

**श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे दिल्ली में वायु प्रदूषण अत्यधिक बढ़ने संबंधी अल्पकालिक चर्चा पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

महोदय, दिल्ली-एनसीआर देश का दिल है। देश की राजधानी नई दिल्ली, जो देश का दिल कहलाता है, जब वही ठीक और स्वस्थ नहीं रहेगा, तो पूरे देश का क्या हाल होगा? आज यह बहुत ही चिन्ता का विषय है कि दिल्ली व एनसीआर में वायु प्रदूषण अत्यधिक बढ़ा है, जिसके कारण लोगों को श्वास लेना मुश्किल हो गया है और तमाम तरह की बीमारियाँ जन्म ले रही हैं। दिल्ली में मृत्यु-दर बढ़ी है। इसको रोकने के लिए उपाय करना अति आवश्यक है। वाहनों से निकलने वाला धुआँ, जो वायु प्रदूषण का कारण है, उसमें पहले नवम्बर पर वाहनों से निकलने वाला धुआँ है। दिल्ली में वाहन अत्यधिक बढ़ रहे हैं, इसके लिए मेट्रो और बस जैसे यातायात के साधनों की ज्यादा से ज्यादा व्यवस्था की जाए, जिससे छोटी गाड़ियाँ रुकें। जब आम जनता उन यातायात के साधनों से ज्यादा सफर करेगी, तो उससे प्रदूषण रुकेगा।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

दूसरा - औद्योगिक इकाइयों से निकलने वाला धुआँ तथा रसायन। दिल्ली के आसपास और दिल्ली में जो औद्योगिक इकाइयाँ लगी हुई हैं, उनसे जो धुआँ निकलता है, उससे वायु में बहुत प्रदूषण होता है। उससे भी बहुत सारी परेशानियाँ पैदा हो रही हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि एनसीआर में जो औद्योगिक इकाइयाँ लगी हुई हैं, जिनमें भारी मात्रा में धुआँ निकलता है, उन्हें दिल्ली से दूर लगाया जाए। अगर ऐसा कानून पास किया जाए, तो उससे हम वायु प्रदूषण को रोक सकते हैं।

आणविक संयंत्रों से निकलने वाली गैस व धूल - जो आणविक संयंत्र हैं, उन पर भी पाबंदी लगनी चाहिए और उस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। जगल में पेड़-पौधों के जलने से, कोयले के जलने से तथा तेल-शोधन कारखानों आदि से निकलने वाला धुआँ - जैसे मथुरा का तेल शोधन कारखाना है, तो उस रिफायनी से धुआँ निकलता है। यह बार-बार कहा जाता है कि आगरा के ताजमहल का रंग भी फीका पड़ गया है। वहाँ से उसके भट्टे तो हटा दिए गए हैं, किन्तु उसके अंदर कोई ऐसा उपाय नहीं किया गया है कि वहाँ ऐसे संयंत्र लगाए जाएँ, जिनसे उसका धुआँ कम किया जा सके। इसलिए उस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

हवा में अवांछित गैसों की उपस्थिति से मनुष्य, पशुओं तथा पक्षियों को गंभीर समस्याओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। इससे दमा, सर्दी, खांसी, अंधापन, श्रव्य का कमजोर होना तथा त्वचा रोगों जैसी बीमारियाँ पैदा होती हैं। लम्बे समय के बाद जननिक विकृतियाँ उत्पन्न हो जाती हैं और अपनी चरम-सीमा पर ये घातक भी हो सकती हैं। वायु प्रदूषण से सर्दियों में कोहरा छाया रहता है, जिसके

[श्री वीर सिंह ]

कारण धुएं तथा मिट्टी के कणों का कोहरे में मिला होना है। इससे प्राकृतिक दृश्यता में भी कमी आती है, इससे आंखों में भी जलन होती है और सांस लेने में कठिनाई होती है। ओज़ोन परत हमारी पृथ्वी के चारों ओर एक सुरक्षात्मक गैस की परत है, जो हमें सूरज से आने वाली हानिकारक ultraviolet किरणों से बचाती है। वायु प्रदूषण के कारण जीन अपरिवर्तन, अनुवांशकीय तथा त्वचा कैंसर के खतरे बढ़ रहे हैं। वायु प्रदूषण के कारण पृथ्वी का तापमान बढ़ा है, क्योंकि बारिश के पानी में सल्फर डाईआक्साइड, नाइट्रोजन ऑक्साइड आदि जैसी जहरीली गैसों के घुलने की संभावना बढ़ी है। इससे फसलों, पेड़ों, भवनों तथा ऐतिहासिक इमारतों को नुकसान पहुंच सकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... महोदय, मैं अब बस एक मिनट लूंगा।

हमारी केन्द्र सरकार ने, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वच्छ भारत अभियान का नारा लगाया है। मेरा सुझाव है कि दिल्ली के अंदर जो सफाई कमी हैं, आज भी वे झाड़ू से सफाई करते हैं और उससे धूल उड़ती है, जिससे उन लोगों में टी.बी. का रोग बढ़ रहा है। स्वच्छ भारत तब ही होगा जब हम सफाई कर्मियों को अच्छे यंत्र मुहैया कराएंगे। महानगरपालिका और नगरपालिका को हम उनको समुचित सुविधाएं देंगे, जबकि अभी सुविधा के नाम पर कुछ नहीं है। आज दिल्ली के अंदर सफाई कर्मियों में टी.बी. का रोग इतना बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन उस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। गटर में घुसने के कारण वे लोग वहां जहरीली गैस के कारण मर रहे हैं, उस ओर भी कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। तो मेरा निवेदन है कि स्वच्छ भारत तभी होगा जब सफाई कर्मियों की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाएगा। उनको सफाई यंत्र मुहैया कराए जाएं तथा वायु प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए इस ओर ध्यान दिया जाए। दूसरा, जैसे कि हरियाणा, पंजाब, उत्तर प्रदेश जो नजदीक के प्रदेश हैं, जैसा कि कहा गया कि वहां पराली जलाने के कारण वायु प्रदूषण होता है। इस पर न्यायालय का भी आदेश आया है, जिसका अनुपालन होना चाहिए। किन्तु इसके साथ-साथ जो बड़े-बड़े जमींदार हैं, जिनके बड़े-बड़े फार्म हैं, वे गिने-चुने लोग हैं, जो पराली जलाते हैं। वे मात्र मुश्किल से 5 या 10 परसेंट लोग होंगे। उन पर शिकंजा कसा जाएगा तो प्रदूषण अपने आप रुक जाएगा। इसके साथ-साथ जब दीपावली पर पटाखे छोड़े जाते हैं, उससे वायु प्रदूषण काफी मात्रा में फैलता है। इस पर इस बार न्यायालय को भी हस्तक्षेप करना पड़ा। तो इस पर भी पाबंदी लगाई जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Veer Singhji, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री वीर सिंह:** मेरा यही सुझाव है कि हमें इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, it is all right. You have taken five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... No more. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री वीर सिंह:** जो अस्पताल हैं, रेलवे स्टेशन हैं, वहां पर इतनी भीड़ रहती है, अगर हम देखें कि जो आबादी दिल्ली की 20 साल पहले थी, उससे अब दस गुना बढ़ गई है, किन्तु समुचित व्यवस्था शौचालयों की नहीं की गई है। खुले में अभी भी लोग शौच करते हैं तो उसके कारण से वायु में प्रदूषण होता है। तो दिल्ली सरकार को, केन्द्र सरकार को मिल कर के इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। दूसरा, जो ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That is all. ...**(Interruptions)**... Nothing more will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**...

**श्री वीर सिंह:** जो लोग नदी, नालों के किनारों पर बसे हुए हैं और वे मजबूर हैं खुले में शौच करने के लिए, उनके लिए कोई शौचालय नहीं हैं, उनको मकान देना चाहिए, जिससे कि प्रदूषण रुके। तो इस ओर उनको टॉयलेट्स बनाकर देना चाहिए। यह मेरा सुझाव है, इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए दिल्ली को स्वच्छ रखने के लिए और वायु प्रदूषण रोकने के लिए। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing more will go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Shri D. Raja. Mr. Kashyap, डी. राजा जी के बाद हम आपको ...**(व्यवधान)**..., because Raja is Raja. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I have some programme also. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But Mr. Raja has only three minutes. You can take three plus one, four minutes.

SHRI D. RAJA: Thank you, Sir. We are discussing a very serious issue which is a global issue. According to the *Dialectics of Nature*, there should be a balance among land, air, water and people. This balance is disturbed by the greed and profit-seeking by some classes, some forces in the world. Sir, at this point of time, I would like to compliment activists like Sunita Narain and journals like *Down To Earth*, who are trying to create public awareness on these issues - pollution, environment protection, ecological damage, global warming, climate changes, etc. Sir, the point is how we address this issue. I understand my good friend, Shri Harsh Vardhan, is a doctor. Air pollution is a health issue. The damage to human health because of toxins in air should not be under-estimated. There is a study done in Delhi which shows that Indian children are growing with smaller lungs. When they become adults, in fact, their lungs become ten per cent smaller than the normal lungs. It is a serious health issue, and the Government should address it as a health issue. It concerns the future of our own children.

Sir, the second point is that it is not an issue only confining to Delhi. Of course, Delhi is the national capital, the most polluted city, but, air pollution is not an issue

[Shri D. Raja]

of Delhi alone. Almost, all our cities are affected by air pollution. We do not have the monitoring stations of air pollution in all cities. Only a few cities do have the air pollution monitoring stations, and people do not get to know what to do, what not to do, and this is a kind of silence of conspiracy, and we should tell our people, enlighten our people about this.

The third point is that there are five critical areas which actually become source of pollution. Number one is vehicles. These vehicles which are using the trucks, diesel vehicles, as well as the growing numbers of nuggets, this is one critical area, which is the root cause for pollution. Then, combustion in power plants and industries, using dirty fuels, like, petcoke, and F.O.R. Disvariants, coal and biomass. And third one is, garbage burning, both in landfills and other places, where there is no collection, processing and disposal. The fourth one is, dust management. When I say dust management, it means construction sites as well as roads. We fail to really manage the dust. Then, Sir, the fifth one is, the crop residue burning. These are the five broad critical areas which remain to be the source of pollution. I hope, the Minister agrees with me. Then, what should he do now to control the pollution? I think, first of all, we must encourage the public transport, massive augmentation of public transport, which can reduce the private cars and other things. The other issue is, massive move towards clean fuel. By clean fuel, I mean, natural gas, electricity from cleaner sources, and renewable energy. Sir, here, I must point out, and you will appreciate that India is importing petcoke from countries, like, the United States of America. It really causes pollution. In fact, this is making our country as a dustbin of the world, and is adding to our pollution, and the Government will have to reconsider this issue, import of petcoke from countries, like, US. Then, Sir, there are massive efforts to enforce and implement directions for not burning garbage and dust management. Then, finally, massive efforts to subsidize our farmers to improve and promote the technologies that will allow them to re-plough the straws left over on the field to get into the ground once again. This technology is available. How to promote that technology? The Government will have to subsidize our farmers. It is of no use blaming our farmers for burning down their crops or residues of crops. These are suggestions for pollution control. Thank you.

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप** (हरियाणा): उपसभापति महोदय, आज मुझे ऐसा लग रहा था कि मुझे इस चर्चा में भाग लेने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा। चर्चा में भाग लेने की अनुमति लेने के लिए मैं आपके पास आया था, लेकिन आपने अनुमति नहीं दी थी। मैं आपसे नाराज़ था। अंत में, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं सिर झुकाकर आपका धन्यवाद अदा करता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप मेरी बात सुमझिए। आपने कोई चिट मेरे हाथ में नहीं देनी है, आपने चिट उधर देनी है।

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप:** सर, मैं तो आपके पास भी गया था।

**श्री उपसभापति:** मुझे नहीं देनी है।

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप:** सर, मैं सिर झुकाकर आपका धन्यवाद अदा करता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नहीं, नहीं।

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप:** सर, जहाँ तक दिल्ली में प्रदूषण की बात है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't bow before anybody, including me. You are a person like me and be straight. Actually, the slips should be given to the officials of the Secretariat. That is why I did not accept it. Now you have nine minutes to speak, which is more than the time given to anybody else.

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप:** थैंक यू सर। जहाँ तक दिल्ली में पर्यावरण दूषित होने की बात है, तो आज दिल्ली में पर्यावरण बहुत दूषित हो गया है। यह हमारे लिए, हमारे देश के लिए, हमारी सरकार के लिए बहुत चिंता का विषय है और यह एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती हमारे सामने है। इस प्रदूषण के कारण हर साल दस हजार व्यक्तियों की समय से पहले मृत्यु हो जाती है। यह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है। इसी प्रदूषण के कारण बीजेपी के एक नेता कैलाश विजयवर्गीय जी के दो साल में सिर के आधे बाल उड़ गए हैं, यह भी एक बहुत बड़ी चिंता का विषय है। कोस्टारिका देश के राजदूत दिल्ली में रहने के लिए आए, परन्तु वे प्रदूषण के कारण दिल्ली छोड़कर बेंगलुरु चले गए। यह भी बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है। प्रदूषण के कारण दिल्ली के स्कूलों में बच्चों की छुट्टियाँ करनी पड़ीं, यह भी चिंता का विषय है। एक स्टडी के अनुसार अगर WHO के एक वर्किंग स्टैंडर्ड को अपना लिया जाए, तो हम हर एक नागरिक की औसत आयु 9 साल बढ़ा सकते हैं। इसलिए यह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है और सरकार को इसकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना होगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इसके बारे में दो-तीन सुझाव देकर अपनी बात को खत्म करूँगा। आज दिल्ली में जो प्रदूषण हो रहा है, वह हरियाली की कमी के कारण हो रहा है। इसलिए हमें हरियाली की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देना होगा, दिल्ली में पेड़ लगाने होंगे। इसके अलावा एक चिंता और है। दिल्ली में बहुत सारे बंदर हैं, जो एक भी पेड़ को उगने नहीं देते हैं। यह भी एक बहुत बड़ा चिंता का विषय है। इन बंदरों का दिल्ली में बहुत आतंक है। कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने घर के बाहर कपड़ों को सुखा नहीं सकता है, क्योंकि बंदर उनको उठा ले जाते हैं। मैं एक दिन सुबह सैर करके आया और मैंने अपने जूते बाहर उतार दिए। बंदर मेरे जूते को उठाकर ले गया और वह जूता मुझे किसी दूसरे एम.पी. के घर में मिला। यह बहुत ही चिंता का विषय है, इसलिए बंदरों के बारे में भी आपको सोचने की जरूरत है। अगर बंदरों की तरफ ध्यान देंगे, तो कुछ पेड़, पौधे बच जाएंगे अन्यथा नये पेड़, पौधे नहीं लग पाएंगे। पेड़ लगाने में सबका सहयोग जरूरी है, इसमें जनता का सहयोग भी बहुत जरूरी है और इसमें सरकार का सहयोग

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

भी बहुत जरूरी है। मैं तो पहले भी कहता रहा हूँ और आज भी कह रहा हूँ कि हम में से हर एक आदमी को एक पेड़ जरूर लगाना चाहिए, one man और one tree उनको लगाए। केवल पेड़ ही न लगाए, बल्कि उनको मेंटेन भी करे।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि पेड़ तो बहुत लगते हैं, लेकिन उनको आवार पशु बढ़ने नहीं देते हैं। इसलिए इसकी तरफ भी सरकार का विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि पानीपत और सोनीपत एनसीआर में आता है और मैं वहां से आता हूँ। पानीपत और सोनीपत के बीच में पेड़ लगाने के लिए हजारों की संख्या में ट्री गार्ड्स लगवाए गए हैं, परन्तु उनमें एक भी पेड़ नहीं लगाया गया है। यह इन्क्वायरी का विषय है और माननीय मंत्री जी इसकी इन्क्वायरी करवाएं कि इन ट्री गार्ड्स को लगवाने में कितना खर्च आया और इनमें पेड़ क्यों नहीं हैं? एक बात और है, वह यह है कि सड़क चौड़ी हो रही है, उसके बाद इन ट्री गार्ड्स का क्या होगा और ये कहां जाएंगे, इस पर भी सरकार को विचार करना होगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज कूड़ा जलाने से भी प्रदूषण बढ़ रहा है। जितने भी संस्थान हैं, दफ्तर हैं, वे अपने कूड़े में आग लगा देते हैं और उसके कारण भी हमारे यहां प्रदूषण बढ़ता है। विशेष रूप से जो हमारे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग हैं, उन पर हर रोज कहीं न कहीं कूड़े में आग लगी होती है और आग को बुझाने के लिए कोई प्रबंध नहीं है। अगर पेड़ों को बचाना है, हरियाली को बढ़ाना है, तो जो आग लगती है, उसको बुझाने के लिए कोई न कोई प्रावधान करना होगा।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज हम दिल्ली की बात कर रहे हैं और जब हम दिल्ली से हरियाणा जाते हैं, बीच में जो करनाल बाईपास है, उसके राइट हैंड पर डेली कूड़ा इकट्ठा कर लिया जाता है और उसमें लगातार आग लगी रहती है, इसको हम कई सालों से देख रहे हैं। वहां पर कूड़े में से धुआं निकल रहा है, जिसके कारण पता नहीं कितनी बीमारियां फैल रही हैं और वह पर्यावरण को दूषित कर रहा है। इसलिए मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि उसकी तरफ भी विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाए।

सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। जय हिंद, जय भारत।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, कश्यप जी। आप बहुत अच्छा बोले।

**श्री प्रताप सिंह बाजवा** (पंजाब): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। यह सारे देश के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण इश्यू है, जिस पर बोलने के लिए मुझे पार्टी ने मौका दिया है। सर, मुझे आज आजादी के परवाने याद आ रहे हैं, जिन्होंने देश की आजादी से पहले एक सपना देखा था और कहा था,

"सारे जहां से अच्छा हिंदोस्तां हमारा,  
हम बुलबुले हैं इस की, यह गुलिश्तां हमारा।"

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हर हिंदुस्तानी, चाहे वह किसी जमात, किसी पार्टी से ताल्लुक रखता हो, सभी का यह सपना होता है कि हमारा देश सारी दुनिया में एक मजबूत और खूबसूरत देश बने और हर देश का जो सब से important place उस की capital होती है, वह basically ऐसी जगह होती है, जिस से देश की तरक्की के मापदंड देखे जा सकते हैं। दिल्ली हिंदुस्तान का jewel in the crown है, मगर आज मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है जबकि इसी शहर में राष्ट्रपति जी, उपराष्ट्रपति जी, प्रधान मंत्री, कैबिनेट के मेंबर्स, Members of Parliament, हमारे बुजुर्ग, हमारे नौजवान बच्चे सब इकट्ठे रहते हैं और हम elitist club को join करने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जब अपना खुद का capital ऐसा है कि सही मायने में हमारा सिर शम से झुक गया जब श्रीलंकन्स हमारे यहां क्रिकेट मैच खेलने आए, तो one day match में वे और हमारे खिलाड़ी मास्क लगाकर खेलते रहे। सर, श्रीलंकन्स ने हिंदुस्तान के उस ग्राउंड पर, जो एक मशहूर क्रिकेट ग्राउंड है, मैच खेलने से इंकार कर दिया। Is it not a national shame, Sir?

हमारे बहुत सारे साथियों ने अपने views यहां रखे हैं और सरकार भी वाकिफ है कि दिल्ली को क्या-क्या जरूरत है। महोदय, मैं उन आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन यह बात बिल्कुल सही है कि आज दिल्ली एक gas chamber बनकर रह गयी है और जैसा कि मेरे एक साथी ने कहा कि World Health Studies ने यह साबित किया है कि हिंदुस्तान में जो pollution का level चल रहा है, उस से 25 लाख से ज्यादा लोग हर साल दम तोड़ देते हैं। सर, हो सकता है कि इतने लोग तो हिटलर के gas chamber में नहीं मरे होंगे।

सर, मैं पंजाब से ताल्लुक रखता हूं और वहीं से राज्य सभा में पहुंचा हूं। आज किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है और दूसरी तरफ हमारी Green Tribunal यह कह रही है कि अगर वे अपनी पराली को आग लगाते हैं, तो उन पर केस रजिस्टर कर जेल के अंदर किया जाए। सर, यह कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मेरी मंत्री महोदय से गुजारिश है कि नीति आयोग ने एक ब्यूरोक्रेट की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी से स्टडी करवायी और उन्होंने कहा कि पंजाब, हरियाणा और यू.पी. के वेस्टर्न पार्ट में साढ़े ग्यारह हजार करोड़ रुपए खर्च आएगा। सर, यह एक बहुत important parameter है। अगर हम यह चीज रोक दें, तो pollution कम-से-कम 100 परसेंट नीचे आ सकता है। सर, हर्ष वर्द्धन जी खुद एक डॉक्टर हैं, उन्होंने कहा कि अगर पराली को आग न लगे तो 100 परसेंट pollution level नीचे आ जाता। हर्ष वर्द्धन जी, मैं खुद एक किसान हूं और हमारे बहुत से भाई, जो खुद किसान हैं, वे जानते हैं कि अगर पराली को आग न लगायी जाए तो 3 से 5 हजार प्रति एकड़ का खर्चा आता है क्योंकि उस के लिए labour लगती है, डीजल लगता है, उसके लिए आपको agricultural implements लेने पड़ते हैं, नयी technology लेनी पड़ती है। यह सब अकेला किसान नहीं कर सकता - न पंजाब का, न हरियाणा का और न Western U.P. का। मेरी गुजारिश है कि ये पैसे कोई ज्यादा पैसे नहीं हैं। आज़ाद साहब, एक तरफ तो हम राफेल जेट की बात कर रहे हैं, हम 1600 करोड़ में एक जेट ले रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ इस समस्या से जूझ रहे हैं। हमें पाकिस्तान से जंग हुए पचास साल हो गए हैं, पर यह तो कुदरत ही जाने कि यह जंग कब बंद होगी या नहीं होगी। हमारी यह जंग चल रही है। उधर हमारे बच्चों की, बुजुर्गों की जंग चल रही है, इधर हमारी यह कैपिटल रहने के काबिल नहीं है। मेरी यह विनती है, गुजारिश है कि नीति आयोग ने

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कंपन्सेट करने का यह जो पैरामीटर बनाया है, वह है सौ रुपये पर फी क्विंटल पैडी पर बनाया है। एक किस्म से जैसे आप कहते हैं कि बोनस देने का बनाया है। उन्होंने साथ में यह भी बात कही है कि 70 हजार पंचायतें हैं, जिन्हें हम दस-दस लाख रुपये देंगे। जहाँ यह आग नहीं लगाई जाएगी, वहाँ हम उन्हें कंपन्सेट करेंगे। मेरा कहना है कि सौ रुपये की बजाय instead of paying farmers ₹ 100 per quintal as bonus on paddy, जरूरी है कि आप उसको दो सौ कीजिए और जिस पंचायत को दस लाख देने हैं, उसकी बजाय उसको पाँच लाख दिए जाएं। पैसे भी उतने ही लगेंगे, किसान कंपन्सेट होगा और मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ on the floor of this House कि हिंदुस्तान का कोई किसान आग लगाने को तैयार नहीं है, क्योंकि उनके भी बच्चे हैं। आज पंजाब में, हरियाणा में वही हालात हैं, जो दिल्ली में हैं। आज पंजाब में वैसे ही हालात पैदा हुए हैं। वहाँ बीमारियाँ हैं। सर, पंजाब में हमें इस दफा, गवर्नमेंट को स्कूल बंद करने पड़े। यह दिल्ली में भी हुआ, पंजाब में भी हुआ। यह इस स्मॉग की वजह से, पॉल्यूशन की वजह से हुआ और अनेकों जानें गईं। सर, इतनी कारों के एक्सिडेंट्स, टैक्सी के एक्सिडेंट्स, बाइक्स के एक्सिडेंट्स हो रहे हैं, पर उनकी गिनती की तो इधर किसी ने बात ही नहीं की। मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि ग्यारह या साढ़े ग्यारह करोड़ रुपये ज्यादा नहीं है। जो स्टडी यह साबित करती है, उसके मुताबिक इसके चार बेसिक पैरामीटर्स हैं। आईआईटी कानपुर ने एक स्टडी की, उन्होंने यह बताया कि ये जो चार बेसिक पैरामीटर्स हैं, उनमें नंबर 1 पर है, vehicle pollution in Delhi. It contributes 50 per cent pollution. यह पॉल्यूशन का परसेंट चल रहा है। कंस्ट्रक्शन, डस्ट की वजह से पचास परसेंट, दिल्ली का जो म्युनिसिपल वेस्ट है, वह सौ परसेंट और जो स्टबल बर्निंग है, सौ परसेंट इसके साथ भी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह जो सौ परसेंट की डिग्री है, यह नीचे आ सकती है, अगर हम फार्मर्स को कंपेनसेट करें, इसलिए मैं आपसे यह गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ कि इस लड़ाई में हम सभी गवर्नमेंट के साथ हैं। यह हिंदुस्तानियों की लड़ाई है। यह एक सरकार की लड़ाई नहीं है। यह न आपकी है, न बीजेपी की है, न कांग्रेस की है, न ही किसी और पार्टी की लड़ाई है। आज हमें अपना वातावरण ठीक रखना है।

महोदय, हम बड़े-बड़े देशों की बात कहते हैं। आज की सरकार भी बाहर से इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स को बुला रही है कि, आप आओ और हिंदुस्तान में काम शुरू करो। सर, हिंदुस्तान में आएगा कौन? श्रीलंकन चले गए, अमेरिकन गवर्नमेंट के जो बोइंग इधर आते हैं, उन पर पाबंदी लगा दी है। वेस्टर्न वर्ल्ड में जो टूरिज्म का काम है, उसमें बाकायदा तौर पर एक एडवाइज़री इश्यू कर दी गई कि हिंदुस्तान इन दिनों आने या जाने के काबिल नहीं है। हमारे मंत्री जी से, एन्वायरमेंट के मिनिस्टर साहब से मेरी यह विनम्र विनती है कि आप जो मरज़ी कीजिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट को एक नेशनल कैम्पेन चलाना चाहिए। हम सारी पार्टियाँ जितना जोर अपने इलेक्शन्स पर लगाती हैं, अगर इसका आधा भी लगा देंगे, तो दिल्ली साफ हो जाएगी। हम जितना जोर propaganda पर लगाते हैं, बाकी कामों पर लगाते हैं, यदि एक national awareness campaign चलाएं, तो अच्छा होगा। जैसे टूरिज्म में, मेरे ख्याल से आपके पास यह डिपार्टमेंट रहा था, इसमें इनक्रेडिबल इंडिया से हिंदुस्तान को बहुत लोगों में, बाहर भी लोगों में पॉप्युलर किया था, why don't you start with some kind of

national campaign under the name of Incredible Delhi? दिल्ली के लिए 40, 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्चना कोई मुश्किल काम नहीं है, मगर इसके लिए गवर्नमेंट का मन होना चाहिए। आप आप से कहेंगे, आप वाले लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर से कहेंगे, लेफ्टिनेंट गवर्नर होम मिनिस्टर से कहेंगे, या हम आपसे कहेंगे, आप हमें कहेंगे, ऐसे तो बिल्कुल काम नहीं चलेगा। अब जरूरी यह है कि as a national awareness campaign हम सभी इकट्ठे हों और सारी दुनिया को यह साबित करके दिखाएं कि हिंदुस्तान को खूबसूरत करने के लिए, दिल्ली को खूबसूरत करने के लिए हम अपने सारे सियासी मतभेद भूलकर देश के लिए और अपनी कैपिटल के लिए एकजुट हैं। मैं इतना ही कहता हूँ और हर्ष वर्धन जी, मेरी गुजारिश है कि आप फार्मर्स को कंपन्सेट करो। अगर नहीं करोगे, तो अगले साल फिर यही होगा। आप केसेज़ के साथ, डराने के साथ जितनी मरज़ी कोशिश कर लीजिए, लेकिन ये जो हमारे किसान हैं, ये रुकने वाले नहीं हैं। इनको तो प्यार से मनाइए और कंपन्सेशन दीजिए। मैं आपको यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूँ...। आज पंजाब में भी, हरियाणा में भी, दिल्ली में भी बच्चे पढ़-लिख चुके हैं, कोई किसी को आग नहीं लगाने देगा, आप उनको फाइनेन्शियली कंपनसेशन दे दीजिए। मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए, डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं मंत्री जी से गुजारिश करूंगा कि कृपा कीजिए। आपने थोड़े से बाजू जो अंदर रखे हुए हैं, उनको बाहर निकालिए, क्योंकि इससे ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ भी नहीं बन सकेगा, मेरे वश की बात नहीं है। यह बैठने का तरीका कुछ ऐसा है, उसमें यह होता है कि दोनों हाथ रख लिए कि भाई, मेरे वश की तो बात नहीं, जितना मर्जी बोलते रहो। मैं साथ वाले कश्यप साहब से गुजारिश करना चाहता हूँ, in a lighter vein, कि अगर कोई बंदर आगे से भी जूता उठा कर ले जाए, तो यह भी ध्यान रखना कि किसी गलत घर में लेने मत चले जाना। यह भी एक बड़ी खतरनाक चीज होती है। तो मैं इतना ही कहते हुए आपका बहुत-बहुत मशकूर हूँ और थैंक्स करना चाहता हूँ।

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, दिल्ली में प्रदूषण की परेशानियों से किस तरह से निजात पायी जाए, जिससे लोगों के जनजीवन, स्वास्थ्य पर और रोजमर्रा के कामों पर उसका असर न पड़े, यह विषय दिल्ली को लेकर है, परन्तु यह हमारे देश और दुनिया में भी लागू होता है। इन सर्दियों में अखबारों में समाचार छपे कि स्मॉग चैम्बर में दिल्ली तब्दील हुई, 469 तक वायु गुणवत्ता का इंडेक्स पहुंच गया। यह कोई एक दिन में हुआ होगा, ऐसा नहीं है। मैं दिल्ली में 1980 से हूँ, सातवीं लोक सभा से चुन कर आता रहा हूँ। मैंने दिल्ली को बहुत स्वच्छ देखा है, अच्छा देखा है, पार्लियामेंट के आसपास के पर्यावरण को भी अच्छा देखा है। समय के साथ-साथ यह प्रदूषण बढ़ता गया है। इसके रोकथाम के उपाय हमें ज्यादा तेजी से करने होंगे, क्योंकि यह एक मर्ज है। कहीं ऐसा न हो कि हमने दवा की और मर्ज बढ़ता जाए। इसके पर्याप्त उपाय करने होंगे। डा. हर्ष वर्धनजी बैठे हैं, निश्चित रूप से ये स्वास्थ्य के बारे में और दिल्ली के बारे में ज्यादा जानते हैं। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि यह बात जो दिल्ली की है, यह सारे देश की है। इस काम को करने के लिए हमने बहुत सारे उपाय भी किए हैं। यह पर्यावरण का स्तर जो दिल्ली का है, जैसा कहा गया था कि दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र में वायु की गुणवत्ता का स्तर एक बार फिर सीवियर, यानी बहुत गंभीर हो गया है। दिल्ली का अधिकतम एक्वआई 469, जबकि गाजियाबाद और नोएडा का एक्वआई अधिकतम 500 स्तर का

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

रिकॉर्ड किया गया। पर्यावरण प्रदूषण नियंत्रण प्राधिकरण ने भी दिल्ली और एनसीआर के सभी राज्यों को सतर्क कर देने के निर्देश दिए थे। तो यह बात फॉग से अलग है। फॉग तो होता ही रहता है, जब सर्दी के दिनों में ठंड हो जाती है। इसमें नियंत्रण करने के लिए हम उपाय भी करते हैं। उससे रेलगाड़ियों की रफ्तार रुक जाती है, हवाई जहाजों का उतरना-चढ़ना प्रभावित हो जाता है, इन सारी बातों का हमें अंदाज है, लेकिन जब डस्ट पार्टिकल्स, जिनका आकार बहुत छोटा, न्यून होता है, वे उसमें मिल जाते हैं और धुएं के कण, जो छोटे होते हैं, उसमें मिल जाते हैं और ये जितने ज्यादा बढ़ते जाते हैं, उतना खतरा बढ़ जाता है, तो इसको कैसे कम किया जाए, इस पर उपाय करने की जरूरत है। इसलिए इससे बचाव के हम क्या-क्या उपाय कर सकते हैं? यह राज्य सरकार का मामला होगा, केन्द्र सरकार का मामला होगा, लेकिन यह आदमी की जिंदगी का भी मामला है। हम आदमी को कैसे स्वस्थ और सुरक्षित रख सकते हैं, इसके लिए हमें प्रभावी उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है। इसके लिए बिजली घरों से निकलने वाले धुएं, जैसा हम जानते हैं कि कोयले के बिजली घर से जो धुआं निकलता है, उसकी जो गैस निकलती है, कारखानों से जो सल्फर डाइऑक्साइड, नाइट्रोजन निकलती है, उससे निकलने वाली गैसेस फेफड़ों को खराब करती है, जिससे बड़ा नुकसान हो जाता है। इनमें एसेडिक कैरेक्टर भी होता है, जिनसे गैसेज की भी प्रॉब्लम्स बढ़ जाती हैं। ये सारी बातें स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित भी हैं और दिल्ली का स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहे, यह जरूरी है। इसके लिए सब प्रकार से उपाय करने चाहिए।

हमने प्रदूषण का स्तर मापने के उपाय भी किए हैं। हमारी दिल्ली में भी इसको लागू करने के लिए काफी प्रयास किए गए हैं। इस संबंध में विदेशों में भी काफी उपाय किए जाते रहे हैं। उन उपायों के अंतर्गत निश्चित रूप से हमने जितने उपाय किए हैं, हमने देखा कि जो स्टेशंस बनाए जाते हैं, जिनसे हम इसका मापन करते हैं, इनको और बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है। लेजर लाइट के माध्यम से भी इसको नियंत्रित करने के उपाय किए जाते हैं। इस तरह से इसकी जाँच करने के उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है। जाँच तो हम सब प्रकार की कर रहे हैं, किन्तु इन जाँचों से हमें क्या लाभ मिलने वाला है, इस पर ध्यान देना होगा। इसका उपचार कैसे किया जाए? हमारे यहाँ NGT है, वह हमेशा सलाह देता रहता है कि यह करना चाहिए, वह करना चाहिए। इसको लागू करने के लिए जो उपाय करने चाहिए, उसके बिना उसके फैसले लागू नहीं होने के कारण वे अप्रभावी हो जाते हैं। हमारा पर्यावरण प्रदूषण नियंत्रक प्राधिकरण भी है, वह समय-समय पर हमें चेतावनी देता रहता है, बात बताता रहता है। फिर Graded Response Action Plan है, जिसके तहत क्या उपाय करने चाहिए, यह बताया गया है, जैसे Even and Odd, इस प्रकार से गाड़ियां चलानी चाहिए, गाड़ियों को कम करना चाहिए। अब चाहिए तो सभी कुछ, परन्तु यह होगा कैसे, इसके बारे में यदि सब मिल कर बात करें, तो अच्छा होगा।

अभी एक सुझाव आया था कि इसमें लोगों को साझीदार बनाना चाहिए। Public participation is a must. किस तरह से हम लोगों को इसके बारे में जागरूक कर सकें, इस पर हमें ध्यान देना चाहिए। इसलिए जैसे हमने देश में स्वच्छता अभियान चलाया है, जिसके कारण आज आदमी कहीं भी कचड़ा फेंकने के बारे में सोचना है, उसी प्रकार से हमें पर्यावरण के बारे में भी जागरूकता अभियान चलाने की

आवश्यकता है। यदि कहीं ज्यादा प्रदूषण हो रहा है, तो उसको रोकने के लिए हमें उपाय करने चाहिए। कानून बने हुए हैं, किन्तु उनका प्रभावी उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। जहाँ जल प्रदूषण होता है, वायु प्रदूषण होता है और ध्वनि प्रदूषण होता है, उसके लिए सारे नियम हैं, कानून हैं, परन्तु इनको प्रभावी रूप से लागू करने के लिए हमारी जो एजेंसीज़ हैं, उनके और प्रभावी होने की आवश्यकता है। इसीलिए इन सारे कामों को करने के लिए हम इस तरह से काम करना चाहेंगे। जैसे मैंने कहा था कि हमारे यहां दिल्ली में 38 Air Quality Monitoring Stations हैं, जबकि लंदन में 115 स्टेशंस बनाए गए हैं। इसलिए जाँच के स्तर पर बात करने के लिए हम और स्टेशंस बना सकते हैं। पुलिस और ट्रैफिक पुलिस भी प्रदूषण नियंत्रण में अपना योगदान दे सकते हैं। प्रदूषण नियंत्रण से जुड़े हुए जो लोग हैं, वे भी इसके लिए गाड़ियों की जाँच करते रहते हैं कि उनसे ज्यादा प्रदूषण तो नहीं हो रहा है। वे गाड़ियों को 'प्रदूषण मुक्त vehicle' का एक लेवल देकर सर्टिफिकेट देने का काम करते हैं। ये सारी बातें हैं, जिनको ठीक प्रकार से लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। इसलिए यह जो हमारे पर्यावरण का काम है, इसको बहुत प्रभावी तरीके से लागू करने के लिए हमें विविध प्रकार के उपाय करने होंगे, तब जाकर हमें इस समस्या से निजात मिलेगी।

हम जानते हैं कि यह जो सफाई का कचड़ा है, अब यह काम गांवों में ग्राम पंचायत किया करती हैं, नगरों में नगरपालिकाएँ करती हैं, कॉर्पोरेशंस किया करते हैं, परन्तु संसाधन के अभाव के कारण जगह-जगह उस कचड़े को जलाने का काम होता है। अब अगर उसे जलाएँ नहीं, तो फिर उठाएँ कैसे? जहाँ-जहाँ अच्छी व्यवस्थाएँ हैं, वहाँ प्रदूषण कम भी होता है। परन्तु इसको प्रभावी रूप से, सार्वदेशिक रूप से लागू करने के लिए हमें इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए, क्योंकि मनुष्य की जिन्दगी बहुत ज्यादा भी नहीं है और बहुत कम भी नहीं है। मनुष्याणाम् नराणाम् आयुः वर्षम् शतम् परमितम्। 100 वर्ष की आयु हो, ऐसा हमारे यहां कहा गया है। अब सौ वर्ष तक कौन जीता है! इसलिए पर्यावरण की शुद्धि करने के बाद भी हम आश्वस्त हो सकते हैं कि इस प्रकार से हमारी जो longevity है, हमें अपनी जिन्दगी में जितनी उम्र मिली है, उसको हम ठीक प्रकार से बिताने के लिए उपाय कर सकें। वैसे भी इस विषय पर किसी का विरोध नहीं है।

"मुख्तसर सी है यह जिंदगी काम करने के लिए,  
वक्त लाते हैं कहाँ से लोग विरोध करने के लिए।"

ऐसे विषयों पर तो किसी का विरोध होना ही नहीं चाहिए। इसलिए हम सब मिल कर इसके लिए उपाय करें, जैसा नरेश जी बोला करते हैं कि हम सब मिल कर करें, तो मिल कर करते हुए कभी तो दिखाई देना चाहिए।

**श्री नरेश अग्रवाल:** हम कहाँ इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं?

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया:** विरोध कोई नहीं करता है, परन्तु करते हैं। विरोध करने के अपने-अपने तरीके हैं। इन सारे कामों को करने के लिए हमें जिस तरह के उपाय करने हैं, उनके लिए हमें प्रयास करना चाहिए।

[डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया]

निश्चित रूप से यहाँ फसल के बारे में कहा गया है। किसान परम्परागत रूप से फसल को जलाता आ रहा है, क्योंकि इसमें उसको ज्यादा परिश्रम नहीं लगता, फिर श्रमिकों की बातें हैं। इस प्रकार की मशीनें ईजाद नहीं हुईं। अब मशीनों से कटाई होती है और डंटल रह जाते हैं। इससे किसान का खर्च बढ़ता है, परेशानी बढ़ती है और इसमें टाइम लगता है। पहले तो दर्राँती से फसल काटते थे, तो उसे नीचे से भी काटा जा सकता था। जैसे-जैसे आधुनिकीकरण आया है, वैसे-वैसे इन चीजों को लेकर परेशानियाँ और भी बढ़ी हैं। इस संबंध में केवल किसान के बारे में किस प्रकार से कहा जा सकता है, गलती केवल उसी की नहीं है। इन सारे विषयों पर विचार करने के लिए सर्वांगीण रूप से उपाय करना चाहिए। वैसे हमारी सरकार ने इसके लिए बहुत सारे उपाय किए भी हैं। हमारे घरों में जो चूल्हा जलता था, उस चूल्हे के कारण भी प्रदूषण होता था और हमारे देश की महिलाओं को, बहनों को बहुत कठिनाई होती थी। 'उज्ज्वला योजना' के माध्यम से इस सरकार ने तीन करोड़ परिवारों को गैस के चूल्हे और अन्य सहायता देने का काम किया है। लोगों तक सरकारी सहायता और जागरूकता पहुंचाने के इस प्रकार के उपाय हमको निरंतर करने पड़ेंगे, तभी हम इन सारी बातों को कह सकते हैं। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, इन सारी बातों को पर्यावरण के साथ जोड़ कर देखने और जागरूकता बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, पावर हाउसेज के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। अभी-भी हमारे यहां बिजली का जो उत्पादन है, वह कोयले पर या थर्मल पावर स्टेशंस पर ही निर्भर है। हम ऊर्जा को वैकल्पिक रूप से कैसे उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं, यह हमें देखना होगा। अभी भी हमारे यहां बिजली के उत्पादन की 80 प्रतिशत निर्भरता कोयले पर ही है। इसका विकल्प क्या हो सकता है अथवा नवीन ऊर्जाकरण के क्या सूत्र हो सकते हैं, यह समग्र रूप से समाज की प्रगति और सर्वांगीण विकास के साथ जुड़ा हुआ प्रश्न है। इस प्रश्न का समाधान ढूंढने के लिए हमें संयुक्त रूप से प्रयास करने की आवश्यकता है।

अभी गाड़ियों के बारे में कहा गया। जो भी सम्पन्न परिवार हैं, आज उन सबके पास अपनी-अपनी गाड़ियां हैं। गाड़ियां तो हैं, लेकिन जगह कहां हैं? हमने मेट्रो बना ली, फिर भी सड़कों पर गाड़ियों के लिए जगह नहीं है। अगर किसी को अभी रेलवे स्टेशन तक की यात्रा करनी हो, तो वह पहुंच ही नहीं पाएगा, उसको रास्ते में ही कहीं उतरना पड़ेगा और दौड़ कर ट्रेन पकड़नी पड़ेगी। इससे यह अंदाज़ा लगाया जा सकता है कि आने वाले 10 वर्षों में हमारे यहां क्या हाल होगा। अगर किसी को एयरपोर्ट पहुंचना हो, तो कई बार हम ऐसी जगह फंस जाते हैं, जहां से निकलना बहुत ही मुश्किल हो जाता है। इन सारी समस्याओं का हल निकालने के लिए हमें बहुपक्षीय ढंग से सोचना पड़ेगा। जहां-कहीं भी जिस-जिस प्रकार का प्रदूषण हो रहा है, उससे मुक्ति पाने के उपाय हमको निश्चित रूप से ढूंढने होंगे।

इसका एक हल यह है कि हम स्वयं प्रदूषण न करें और आत्मनियंत्रण करने का उपाय करें। हमारे यहां कहा गया है - 'तेन त्यक्तेन भुंजीथा' अर्थात् त्यागपूर्वक भोग किया जाना चाहिए, हालांकि यह बहुत आदर्शवादी बात है। हमें त्याग करना है तो करना ही है, लेकिन त्याग हमसे होता नहीं और भोग से हम मुक्त हो नहीं पाते, फिर भी हमारे ग्रंथों में जो भी उपदेश दिए गए हैं, कुल मिलाकर वे आज

भी सार्थक हैं। हम न तो स्वयं प्रदूषण करें और न ही प्रदूषण होने दें। हम किसी से जाकर झगड़ा तो नहीं कर सकते कि आप आग मत जलाइए या ध्वनि प्रदूषण मत करिए, लेकिन इसको रोकने का अन्य कोई उपाय नहीं है। प्रदूषण रोकने के कुछ उपाय दिए गए हैं, परन्तु उसमें भी अब प्रदूषण आ चुका है, इसलिए इस मैकेनिज़्म को हमें बार-बार जांचना होगा। जिन लोगों को प्रभावित करने के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के उपाय किए जाते हैं, ऐसे सामर्थ्यवान लोग फिर भी उन सारी बातों को करते रहते हैं, लेकिन हम संभवतः उनको रोकने की सामर्थ्य जुटा नहीं पाते हैं। जैसे अगर किसी का एक्सिडेंट हो जाए, तो आज की तारीख में लोग उसको उठाने में डरते हैं, उसकी सहायता करने में विलम्ब करते हैं, जिससे उसकी जिन्दगी खतरे में पड़ जाती है। इसी प्रकार प्रदूषण को रोकने के लिए और उससे होने वाले खतरों से बचने के लिए हमें खतरा तो मोल लेना ही होगा। जब तक हम कतरा-कतरा खतरा नहीं उठाते हैं, थोड़े-थोड़े खतरे नहीं उठाते हैं, तब तक हम इससे मुक्ति नहीं पा सकते हैं। इससे मुक्ति पाने के लिए संकल्प की आवश्यकता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार इसके लिए सकारात्मक उपाय करे ताकि दिल्ली ही नहीं पूरे देश को प्रदूषण से मुक्त किया जा सके। इस काम में इनको सफलता मिले, इसके लिए मैं शुभकामना करता हूँ, साथ ही अपना वक्तव्य भी यहीं समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Jatiyaji. Shrimati Kanimozhi. You have three plus one, four minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: One bonus!

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Lady Member should get extra time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We should show some more consideration. But they are equal to everybody. I treat every Lady Member as equal to...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, after we get 33 per cent, and then we may bring it to 50 per cent, you can treat us equally.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But I said, I treat equally. ...*(Interruptions)*... I support 50 per cent. No problem. I support. Let the Bill come.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: The Government has to bring the Bill. They are not bringing it. Sir, you should ask the Government.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Government should hear it. The Government is not listening. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has to listen to what the hon. Member has said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: The Women's Reservation Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**5.00 P.M.**

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Tamil Nadu): They were with the Congress Party and they...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: No, we brought it in the Rajya Sabha and it was passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was passed in the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Now you start.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It was passed in the Rajya Sabha. Okay. Now you may start, Shrimati Kanimozhi.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, every winter we all experience this horror of air pollution in Delhi and it concerns all of us. There was a time when our parents and grandparents could drink water from the taps and from the rivers and lakes. Today, we cannot even think of walking around without a water bottle bought in shops and now, in Delhi, we cannot go out without masks for a walk. I really hope that a day will not come when our children or grandchildren will have to carry air tanks in their bags and go to schools. We have to do something about this before that day comes. Delhi has a celebrity status because it is the Capital of the country and it grabs the media's attention and everybody's attention very easily. But this problem is not there just in Delhi. We have to understand that there are many other cities in India which are more affected by air pollution, like Ennore, Alandur, Thoothukudi, Gumimdipoondi, Kodungaiyur and specially SIPCOT in Cuddalore, in Tamil Nadu, because of industrial pollution. I would like to quote an incident. When an environmentalist-group brought children from Cuddalore to Chennai, the children were surprised, rather shocked, because the air smelt very pleasant and different. They were used to smelling the dirty, polluted air in Cuddalore. So, this is the environment in which our children grow up in many cities. Places like Raigarh and Korba in Chhattisgarh are neither monitored nor regulated adequately. They had more days of very bad air quality than Delhi.

Sir, the Supreme Court banned crackers just before Diwali this year in Delhi, but we did not witness any improvement in air quality after that. There are much larger and important factors such as industries which are close to the cities, and continuous negligence to adopt mitigating efforts to reduce emissions. These are very important. The law requires that in places where air quality is already beyond permissible levels, no activities that increase air pollution burden should be allowed, but in industrial clusters and places with a concentration of power plants, this requirement is always given a go-by.

We should also understand that in these areas, generally it is the marginalized communities living there that suffer the most.

Sir, in December, 2015, the Ministry of Power revised the emission norms and gave a two year-time period to thermal power plants to adhere to the rules. These rules aimed to bind all thermal power plants to install three technologies before 7th December, 2017 – Electrostatic Precipitators, ESPs, to control particulate matter, Flue gas desulphurisation for Sulphur Oxides and modification of burner designs for lower Nitrogen Oxide emissions. There is no indication that thermal power plants have implemented these technological interventions as required.

Sir, I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, as to how many power plants have already implemented these norms. It is also quite shocking to know that instead of enforcing new emission standards for coal-based thermal power plants, the Union Environment Ministry and Power Ministry recently took a stand in the Supreme Court seeking a five year-extension of the deadline to meet these standards. The move may now allow over 300 such plants across the country, including those in the National Capital Region, to continue to emit toxic Sulphur Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen without any obligation to adhere to stricter emission norms till December, 2022. Sir, I would take just two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may take one more minute.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Sir, I would take just two more minutes.

Sir, this is exactly opposed to the Government's policy of 'Clean India'. Many people have talked about crop stubble burning in Punjab and Haryana. Without the Governments giving them other lucrative choices, what choice does the farmer have other than burning it? So, the Government has to intervene and support them and give them other choices. Today, with the improved technology, there are other ways to dispose of this. I think the Government rather than just banning it and moving away from the problem should intervene and help the farmers to solve this issue. Sir, we have to start thinking about cleaner and greener technologies, renewable energy and you have to scale back coal-fired industries, and promote viable public transport facilities which is very, very important. We keep talking about missing our evening walks because of pollution. We have to understand that more than all of us, the affluent classes and the parliamentarians, it is the middle-class people and the deprived sections of the community who are more affected by this air pollution. They are the ones who are more outside and who have to face the

[Shrimati Kanimozhi]

pollution much more than us, and especially the homeless in Delhi are made to suffer much more because of this air pollution. ...(*Time bell rings*)... Sir, one more minute.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken two more minutes.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: We have to understand that this is a huge additional burden on many poor families because their health is affected because of air pollution and they have to spend much more than what they can afford on medicines. One-fifth of the school children in Delhi have lung diseases. ...(*Time bell rings*)... Sir, one more minute. We keep talking about this world as if it only belongs to human beings. That is not true. I think we share this earth with many other species and we have to learn to respect them. Because of pollution, the flora and fauna and so many other animals and micro-organisms get affected and they become endangered and completely destroyed. We have to learn to respect them. We don't understand that we have to protect them because this loss of ours is not actually calculated when we talk about environmental economics. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Very good point. With that, you can conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is a very good point. You can conclude now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: We have to increase budget allocation for the air quality monitoring to cover all industrial clusters formally covered under Comprehensive Environmental Monitoring Index Study, and a parliamentary Committee to identify air pollution hot spots across the country has to be set up. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Shukla, you have only five minutes.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल** (महाराष्ट्र): सर, उनको 8 मिनट और मुझे सिर्फ पाँच मिनट?

**श्री उपसभापति**: नहीं, नहीं। पाँच मिनट उनका टाइम है।

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You have only five minutes.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल**: पाँच मिनट में क्या होगा? ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Only five minutes.

**श्री राजीव शुक्ल:** सर, नरेश जी ने अपनी अल्पकालिक चर्चा के दौरान यह जो मुद्दा उठाया है, यह मेरे ख्याल से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। यह सिर्फ दिल्ली के ही प्रदूषण की बात नहीं है। अगर आपने देखा हो, तो लखनऊ का worst था। दिल्ली से बुरा हाल लखनऊ का था। कानपुर का बुरा हाल था, पटना की भी बुरा हाल था। यह पूरे उत्तर भारत की समस्या बन गया। इसलिए यह सिर्फ दिल्ली का ही प्रदूषण नहीं रह गया। इसका कारण आज तक किसी को पता नहीं है। पहले यह बताया गया कि पराली कारण था। अब इधर पराली तो नहीं है, वह तो जलना बन्द हो गया, तो फिर अब क्यों पॉल्यूशन है? यह किसी की समझ में भी नहीं आ पाया है कि वायु प्रदूषण क्या है, क्यों है? मेरे ख्याल से मंत्री जी को इस पर जवाब देना चाहिए। इससे दुनिया भर में बदनामी है। उसका सबसे बड़ा नुकसान टूरिज्म को है। टूरिज्म को अरबों डॉलर का नुकसान हो रहा है, क्योंकि एडवाइज़री इश्यू हो जाती है कि आपको इंडिया नहीं जाना है, वहाँ पर दिल्ली में बहुत पॉल्यूशन है। इसलिए उससे हमारा बहुत नुकसान दूसरी तरह से होता है। बहुत से लोग नहीं आते हैं। एयरलाइंस का नुकसान होता है। तमाम trade, commercial activities, उन सब का नुकसान होता है। इसलिए यह बड़ी चिन्ता का विषय है। आप एम्बेसेडर्स से मिलने जाइए, तो वे किस तरह की आलोचना करते हैं! यह जो हाल है, इसके बारे में हमें बहुत आपात स्थिति वाले कदम उठाने चाहिए। उसके लिए मेरे ख्याल से सबसे बड़े चार-पाँच सुझाव मैं मंत्री जी को देना चाहता हूँ।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, अभी वित्त मंत्री जी यहाँ पर नहीं हैं। मुझे लगता है कि सब जगहों पर, सारे शहरों में, सबसे ज्यादा pollution vehicles से है। यह हर जगह है, क्योंकि जिस आदमी के घर पर पहले एक कार होती थी, आज चार कारें हो गई हैं। जिस लड़के की तनखाह 30,000 रुपये होती है, वह ईएमआई देकर कार खरीद लेता है। पहले जो हम लोग स्कूटर/मोटरसाइकिल पर चलते थे, अब तो स्कूटर/मोटरसाइकिल पर कोई चलता ही नहीं है, डायरेक्ट कार से चलता है। तो इतनी कारों से पॉल्यूशन है। उससे पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स का हमारा इम्पोर्ट बिल भी बढ़ता जा रहा है। सिंगापुर में जब इस तरह का पॉल्यूशन हुआ था और जब ट्रैफिक जाम की प्रॉब्लम होती थी, तो उन्होंने वहाँ पर कारों के दाम, खास तौर से बड़ी कारों के दाम बहुत बढ़ाये थे। वित्त मंत्री जी को मेरा सुझाव है कि आप छोटे vehicles को तो priority दें और उनको concession दें, लेकिन जो बड़ी-बड़ी कारें हैं, उनके दाम से कम से कम 20 गुना इजाफा करना चाहिए, तब लोग मानेंगे। अगर एक कार 50 लाख रुपए से ऊपर की मिलेगी, तब जाकर लोग चलना शुरू करेंगे। इससे जो पैसा जनरेट हो, उसको आप पब्लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट में लगाइए। उससे अच्छी-अच्छी बसें, लोकल ट्रेन, मेट्रो ट्रेन की सुविधा दें। इस प्रकार से उस पैसे को डायवर्ट कीजिए। कारों पर टैक्स कई गुना बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि जो शहर में ट्रकों की आवाजाही है, इसके बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक ऑर्डर दिया था, जिसमें उन्होंने restriction लगा दिया था कि दिल्ली में सिर्फ वही ट्रक आ पाएंगे, जो दिल्ली में माल लाते हैं, those trucks, which just pass through Delhi, should be allowed. उनके लिए बाहर का रूट देना चाहिए। यह पहले कुछ दिन चला, फिर इधर से जाने लगे। जब देखों, सारे ट्रक्स दिल्ली से होकर जाते हैं। रात में हजारों ट्रक्स दिल्ली से होकर जाते हैं और वे सारा पॉल्यूशन यहां छोड़ कर जाते हैं। ट्रकों की आवाजाही के बारे में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जो ऑर्डर था, that should be implemented.

[श्री राजीव शुक्ल]

तीसरी बात यह है कि पराली के बारे में जो सुझाव दिया था, कैप्टन अमरिन्दर सिंह, पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने मुझे भी इसके बारे में ब्रीफ किया था। इसमें सरकार का मुश्किल से 16 सौ करोड़ रुपए का खर्चा आता। मेरे ख्याल से उसके कारण इससे दोगुना tourism पर नुकसान हो जाता है। अगर पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसानों को 16 सौ करोड़ रुपए का compensation मिल जाए, तो वहां पर यह पराली की समस्या खत्म हो जाए, जिसकी वजह से दिल्ली का air quality index 100 प्वाइंट बढ़ जाता है, वह तुरंत कम हो जाएगा। मेरे ख्याल से वह 16 सौ करोड़ रुपए देने में कोई हर्ज नहीं है। इस संबंध में पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर का जो प्रपोजल था, उसको केन्द्र सरकार ने मना कर दिया। अगर केन्द्र सरकार उसमें मदद करती, तो इससे पराली की समस्या भी हल हो जाती और किसानों की मदद भी हो जाती। मेरा यह कहना है कि सरकार को इस पर भी विचार करना चाहिए।

चौथी बात यह है कि जो 'स्वच्छ मिशन भारत' योजना है, उसका बहुत पैसा इकट्ठा होता है। समोसा खाने जाइए, चाय पीने जाइए, रेस्टारेंट में खाना खाने जाइए, सब जगह स्वच्छ भारत शुल्क लगता जाता है, लेकिन उस पैसे का इस्तेमाल कहां हो रहा है, यह पता नहीं है। 'स्वच्छ मिशन भारत' योजना के तहत आने वाला पैसा कहां लग रहा है, इसकी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। मेरा यह कहना है कि इस पैसे को डायवर्ट करके इन सब चीजों पर लगाया जाए। इससे सीवेज प्लांट लगाया जाए, ग्रीन बेल्ट बनायी जाए, नदियों की सफाई की जाए। जो जगह-जगह सफाई की जाए, उसको दिखाया जाए। अभी तो पता चला कि उसका पच्चीस परसेंट पैसे का पता ही नहीं कि वह कहां चला गया, जिसके बारे में मीडिया कमेंट ले रहा है।

पांचवीं चीज concentration of population है। यह बड़ी चीज है कि गांव के लोग शहरों में आ रहे हैं। इससे शहरों की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है। अगर शहरों की आबादी इस तरह से बढ़ती चली जाए, तो स्वाभाविक है कि उसकी वजह से पॉल्यूशन हो। इसके लिए एक ही तरीका है कि या तो आप शहर को expand कीजिए, लेकिन मुम्बई तो expand नहीं हो सकता है। दिल्ली सेटेलाइट टाउन्स में नए ऑफिस खोलने की इजाजत ही मत दीजिए, वह ग्रेटर नोएडा में जाकर खोले, गुरुग्राम के आगे जाकर खोले या फरीदाबाद के आगे जाकर खोलो। अगर आप इस तरह से expand कर दीजिएगा, तो उससे जब population spread हो जाएगी, तो उससे जो सब शहरों में concentration बढ़ा था, चाहे वह लखनऊ हो, चाहे कानपुर हो, चाहे पटना हो, चाहे मुम्बई हो, चाहे दिल्ली हो, वह थोड़ा सा expand होगा और उससे लोगों को आसानी रहेगी।

महोदय, गांवों में सुविधाएं बढ़ानी चाहिए, जैसे पंजाब में है। ज्ञानी जैल सिंह राष्ट्रपति थे, लेकिन उनका चंडीगढ़ में कभी मकान ही नहीं रहा। जब मैं उनके पास जाता था, तो एक दिन मैंने उनसे इसके बारे में पूछा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि बेटे, जरूरत क्या है, जब गांव में सड़क है, गांव में बिजली आ रही है, गांव में टीवी देख लेते हैं, गांव में घर में कूलर लगा है, एसी भी लगा है, तो शहर में जाकर क्यों रहें? यूपी, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश के गांवों में ये सुविधाएं नहीं हैं कि गांव में एसी भी चल रहा हो, टीवी भी गांव में देख रहे हैं। अगर हम गांवों में इस तरह का infrastructure create कर दें, तो इससे गांवों से शहरों की

ओर पलायन बंद हो जाएगा और इन सब चीजों से लोगों के लिए रोजगार की सुविधाएं भी बढ़ जाएंगी। गांवों का विकास सिर्फ रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री से नहीं हो सकता है, क्योंकि यह बड़ा विषय है। 1970 में प्लानिंग कमिशन में इंदिरा जी का नोट है कि environment पर long-term prospective होना चाहिए। यह सिर्फ हर्ष वर्धन जी की मिनिस्ट्री का मामला नहीं है, इसको सबको मिल कर करना होगा। अगर सारे मंत्रालय मिल कर इसको करेंगे, तभी यह काम हो सकता है। अगर आप इस भरोसे रहें कि इसको एनजीटी कर लेगा, तो एनजीटी तो आज की तारीख में पुलिस इंस्पेक्टर है। They are only playing the role of policing the environment and nothing else. इसलिए यह रोक दें, वह रोक दें, इन सबसे कुछ नहीं होने वाला है, there has to be a long perspective, as suggested by Mrs. Gandhi in 1970 to the Planning Commission. मुझे लगता है कि इस तरह से बना कर, कई मंत्रालयों को मिलाकर, मैंने ये जो 5-6 सुझाव दिए हैं, अगर उन पर अमल किया जाए, तो हम निश्चित रूप से पर्यावरण की समस्या से मुकाबला कर सकेंगे। आपने मुझे जितना समय दिया था, मेरा भाषण उसी में समाप्त हो गया, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. You have three plus one, that is, four minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, will Mr. Javadekar also speak?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You don't induce him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Javadekar, he wants you also to speak.

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सर, आज सभी लोग positive suggestion दे रहे हैं, कोई विरोध नहीं कर रहे हैं, अगर कोई विरोध करे, तो मैं बोलूँ।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, please set the time to zero.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you have four minutes. Don't worry.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this important discussion. The pollution in Delhi hitherto is a recurring problem. If we do not take scientific, concrete and stern measures, it may become a perennial problem, and, if we leave this issue after discussing here in this House without taking any remedial measures, probably, this problem would continue forever. Therefore, this problem has to be addressed by the Government of India.

Sir, why this problem has to be addressed immediately is because it is impacting the lives of the human beings, and, as Kanimozhi Madam pointed out, it is also impacting the lives of other living beings. Sir, the problem is growing exponentially, and, it is impacting

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

the children and elders who are suffering from respiratory diseases like asthma, pulmonary diseases, heart diseases and various other diseases.

Sir, there are four reasons for pollution. As other Members have also pointed out, first is, vehicular pollution; second is burning of stubble, and, the third is particulate matter that is emanated by the industries, particularly, the thermal units which are located here in Delhi, that is, the electricity manufacturing units. I am not targeting any company but one such company, to which the Government of India has issued instructions very recently to stop the production, for the time being, is Badarpur Power Plant. Sir, in fact, these power plants located in Delhi supply only eight per cent of the total requirement of Delhi whereas they contribute to eighty to ninety per cent of pollution. Therefore, Government of India should see that as far as energy manufacturing companies, particularly, thermal units, are concerned, pollution has to be controlled.

Sir, the second issue is burning of stubble. The rice in Punjab is grown in about 3.2 million hectares of land, which produces about 20 million tonnes of paddy straw. Similarly, in Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, after the paddy, within 20 to 30 days, the farmers have to switch over to wheat, and, therefore, they have only 30 days' time to clear this straw, the residual waste, or, somehow, they will have to dispose it off. Sir, the transportation of this residual waste, the residual straw, involves a cost to the extent of ₹ 3,000/- per acre. Instead of spending the amount of ₹ 3,000/- per acre, the farmers burn it in the farms, in the paddy fields. So, this problem has to be addressed and the farmers have to be suitably compensated. The Government should provide the machinery to cut the residual paddy waste and spread it in the paddy fields so that it becomes organic manure for the next crop or so.

There is a solution which is available, Sir. The Punjab Agricultural University developed some technologies, namely, balers and happy seeders. Happy seeders is a machine, which can be provided to the farmers at subsidised costs so that it can chop and cut the residual waste, which can then be spread over the farms so that it becomes organic manure for the next crop. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... One more minute, Sir.

Secondly, Sir, this problem has to be addressed psychologically also. The mindset of the farmers has to be changed. You will have to persuade them, the Government has to persuade them so that the farmers change their mindset and adopt scientific measures. Sir, Punjab requires about 15,000 such machines which I have suggested, Haryana requires about 12,000 machines and U.P. requires nearly 20,000 machines. I would like to know

from the Minister whether the Government has any plans to subsidize and supply these machines to the farmers so that this problem of burning of stubble can be addressed.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the final point which is a very important point. ...*(Time bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You please conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Just one issue, Sir. The Government is imposing GST at the rate of 18 per cent on air purifiers. I would like to know from you whether you have any plans to reduce this 18 per cent to another slab — the next slab available is zero per cent — so that it will be made available to all those who are interested in reducing the pollution level.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a good suggestion.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: If you permit, I have one more point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: With a good point, you conclude. That is good. This is the best suggestion. So, now you conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why don't you ask the Government to do it rather than asking whether they will do it?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Okay, Sir. I demand the hon. Minister to implement it. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Chhaya Verma. Take only three minutes.

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, सर। मैं कोई भूमिका नहीं बाँधूंगी, सीधे विषय पर बात करूँगी। मुझे बिल्कुल भी आश्चर्य नहीं लगा कि प्रदूषण के कारण दिल्ली में स्कूलों को बन्द किया गया। मैं छत्तीसगढ़ के रायपुर से आती हूँ और मैंने समाचार-पत्र में पढ़ा था कि रायपुर पूरे विश्व में प्रदूषण के मामले में तीसरे नम्बर पर है। वहाँ पर सड़क चौड़ीकरण और रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिए बहुत सारे वृक्षों को काट दिया गया। वहाँ जंगल कट गए और हाथी, भालू, बंदर आदि जंगली जानवर जंगल से बाहर आकर गाँवों में उत्पात मचा रहे हैं, गाँवों के घरों को तोड़ रहे हैं। हम कहते हैं - "वृक्ष धरा का भूषण है, वह दूर करे प्रदूषण है।" पेड़ लगाना चाहिए, लेकिन मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि वहाँ की सरकार प्रदूषण को बढ़ावा दे रही है। वे सारे जंगल को काट रहे हैं। रायपुर इतना अधिक प्रदूषित शहर हो गया है कि हर दूसरा व्यक्ति स्कीन डिजीज से प्रभावित है और हर तीसरा व्यक्ति खाँसी से प्रभावित है। वह इतना प्रदूषित शहर हो गया है कि वहाँ पर कैंसर की बीमारी बहुत ज्यादा हो

[श्रीमती छाया वर्मा]

गई है और खाँसी वहाँ की एक आम समस्या हो गई है। आज के समय में हॉस्पिटल मशरूम की तरह उग आए हैं और उन हॉस्पिटल्स का ई-वेस्ट, हॉस्पिटल का जो प्लास्टिक और वेस्ट होता है, वह पूरी तरह से वातावरण को प्रदूषित कर रहा है। ओजोन की परत इतनी ज्यादा कमजोर हो गई है कि उसका छेद बढ़ता जा रहा है और उसके कारण बारिश अनबैलेंस्ड हो गई है। जब पानी गिरना चाहिए, जिस समय किसानों को पानी की आवश्यकता होती है, उस समय पानी नहीं गिरता और गरमी में बारिश होती है। वहाँ का पूरा मौसम, पूरा वातावरण अनबैलेंस्ड हो गया है। "बेमौसम बरसातें होतीं, धरा तृषित रहती सावन में।" सावन में पानी नहीं गिरता और प्रदूषण इतना अधिक हो गया है कि दूसरे मौसम में बारिश होती है।

आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं यह बताना चाहूंगी कि अब तो रायपुर का मौसम ऐसा हो गया है कि जब कोई महिला गर्भवती होती है, तो वह प्रदूषित हवा को अपनी सांस में लेती है और जो बच्चे पैदा हो रहे हैं, वे अपंग और बीमारी लिए हुए पैदा हो रहे हैं। ऐसे समय में स्वास्थ्य विभाग और हमारे मंत्री महोदय को स्पष्ट नीति बनानी होगी, मानव की रक्षा के लिए नीति बनानी होगी और सभी को मिलकर यह नीति बनानी होगी। अभी सत्यनारायण जटिया जी बोल रहे थे। वे कह रहे थे कि महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए "उज्ज्वला योजना" के तहत गैस कनेक्शन का उपयोग किया गया है, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि आपने "उज्ज्वला योजना" के तहत गैस कनेक्शंस तो बाँट दिए, लेकिन उसकी कीमत 400 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 800 रुपये कर दी। हमारी बहनों ने उस चूल्हे और सिलेण्डर को अलमारी में सजाकर रख दिया है, उसका उपयोग कहीं नहीं हो रहा है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहूंगी कि आप स्पष्ट नीति बनाएँ और पर्यावरण की रक्षा करें, तभी मानव सही मायने में जीवित रह सकेगा और मानव की रक्षा हो सकेगी। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। जय हिन्द।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आभार इसलिए व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ क्योंकि मेरा समय नहीं था। बोलना मेरा अधिकार है, लेकिन आज उपसभापति महोदय ने मुझे समय दिया है, इसलिए मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ।

यह जो वायु प्रदूषण का विषय उठा, मुझे याद है दो-ढाई साल पहले क्योंकि हम लोग सदन में बात नहीं करते हैं, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज ने कहा कि मैंने अपने पोते को देखा कि वह सुबह मास्क लगाकर जा रहा था। दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि हम लोगों ने इस पर डिस्कशन नहीं किया, जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज ने अपने पोते को देखा तब यह बात कही। हमारे देश में 25 लाख से ज्यादा लोग प्रदूषण से मरते हैं, तब हम लोगों ने यह बात कभी नहीं उठाई। लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक जज ने जब अपने पोते को देखा तब यह समस्या उठती है। इस देश में गरीब मरता रहे, हम लोग उस पर कभी बात ही नहीं करते हैं। जज ने अपने पोते को देखा, उसने हम लोगों को ऑर्डर दिया, एन.जी.टी. को ऑर्डर दिया कि आप काम करिए, प्रदूषण दूर होना चाहिए। आज एन.जी.टी. क्या कर रही है? अपने ऐसे ऑर्डर दे देती है जिसको लागू नहीं किया जा सकता। किसानों को पांच हजार रुपए का मुआवजा,

किसानों को जेल में डाल दीजिए। किसान कहां तक भुगतें? क्या किसानों ने आज अपने खेत जलाने शुरू किए हैं? किसान हमेशा अपने खेत जलाता था, तब तो प्रदूषण नहीं होता था। मैं दिल्ली में पैदा हुआ हूं, मैं जिंदगी भर दिल्ली में रहा हूं। पिछले दस साल से मैं यह देख रहा हूं कि यह समस्या हो रही है। जब बचपन में मुझे खांसी होती थी तो दो-तीन दिन में ठीक हो जाती थी। आज मेरी बेटी को खांसी है, पिछले दस दिनों से वह खांस रही है। मुझे ही दुख होता है ज मैं अपनी बेटी को देखता हूं। मुझे दुख होता है, क्योंकि वह रोज खांसती है, उसकी खांसी ठीक नहीं हो रही है। क्यों? क्योंकि आज आप दिल्ली में सांस नहीं ले सकते हैं। मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूंगा, मैं केवल यही कहना चाहता हूं कि यह क्यों हो रहा है। सही बोला राजीव शुक्ल जी ने कि हम लोग कारण समझ ही नहीं पा रहे कि क्यों प्रदूषण हो रहा है। मेरा ख्याल है कि जो गाड़ियां बर्दों, वह तो है ही, लेकिन जो कंस्ट्रक्शन हो रहा है दिल्ली व उसके आसपास, जो कंस्ट्रक्शन कम्पनीज हैं, हमें उनको समझाना चाहिए कि वे पानी का छिड़काव करते रहें जिससे वहां से धूल न उड़े। मेरे घर के सामने रोज झाड़ू लगती है। हम तो अच्छी जगह रहते हैं, जहां पेड़ इतने सारे हैं। रोज झाड़ू लगती है, धूल उड़ती है, फिर वहीं बैठ जाती है। सफाई के क्या तरीके होने चाहिए, नए तरीके होने चाहिए। दिल्ली में नहीं है तो आप रायपुर की बात कर रही हैं, वहां क्या होगा? मैं इसीलिए कह रहा हूं। हम लोगों को पहले अपनी जो समस्याएं हैं, उनका क्या समाधान हो सकता है, आपस में न लड़ें हम लोग। सब ने यह बात कही, लेकिन अंत में हम लोग राजनीति ले आते हैं। आज हमारे बच्चे सांस नहीं ले पा रहे हैं, क्या वे दिल्ली छोड़कर जाएंगे? चाहे कोई पार्टी हो, राज्य में कोई पार्टी हो या केन्द्र में कोई पार्टी हो, सब को साथ मिलकर किस तरह से इस समस्या से हम लोग समाधान ढूंढ सकते हैं, उसकी जरूरत है। हम लोग आपस में न लड़ें। मैं बस यही आपसे कहना चाहता था। इसलिए मैं आभार व्यक्त करना चाहता हूं। नरेश जी चले गए। उन्होंने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा उठाया है। मैं उनका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं और आपका भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Hon. Minister, we have to pass a Bill also. How much time will you take?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; THE MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES; AND THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (DR. HARSH VARDHAN): Sir, you started with 30 minutes. But I will take 45 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please don't go above 30 minutes.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I will try to be as brief as possible. Sir, so many Members have spoken on it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You need not reply to the repetitions. Try to complete within 30 minutes.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I will try to be as brief as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is fine.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, first of all, let me thank you and all the Members of this august House. Unlike yesterday's discussion on bamboo, today the House has been cool. All of them have spoken very positively about their suggestions. They have had very objective analysis of the whole situation. So, I wish to thank all of them for their valuable suggestions. Because of limitation of time, I may not be able to respond to each one of them although I have noted down everything.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Everybody is supporting you. Then what is the problem?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I can only promise this. If there is anything new in whatever has been said here by anyone which is not being done or which has not been ever thought of, we will certainly take that into active consideration. That is number one. Otherwise, in respect of most of the things, when I would tell you what the Government has been doing, you will all appreciate that we are already into most of these things and there is a very, very aggressive and proactive plan of how to handle this unfortunate situation.

Before I get into the nitty-gritty of most of the things, I wish to make a couple of statements. All my life I have worked in the field of health. I started my political career as Health Minister in Delhi and I was the first one who established the first Environmental and Occupational Clinic in Maulana Azad Medical College in the country. I have been pursuing this subject quite regularly and I have found that there is a similarity between health and environment in the sense that like health, environment quality – be it air, water or soil – is determined by the actions of other sectors. That is a very typical similarity. In health also, you deal with patients and you have to treat patients, but others are causing the disease. So, it is like a similar situation in environment also.

The air quality is directly linked to energy, industrial, agricultural, housing and transport policy. These sectors can help both in cleaning up or in demolishing the air quality. Sir, this is also a fact. Then, the role of the Environment Ministry is to monitor both the state of environment and the environmental health, regulate, prescribe norms, enforce standards, advise and also educate public.

Then, I also wish to make a statement that traffic must be reduced and we must ensure a cleaner and greener element to what remains on the roads. We need better

understanding of exposure and health effects, plus further progress in comparing and synthesising data from existing studies, which is there, is needed before drawing any conclusion. A lot of people have spoken about the relationship between pollution and health. Research has concluded that both awareness of the links between air pollution and ill health and an understanding of air quality information are lacking amongst the public. So, we have to act on this front that has not occurred effectively. Another intervention in moving towards a cleaner and healthier environment necessitates behavioural changes by the public which, in turn, requires continued education and optimal communication. We are promoting research and studies to generate data from our own sources to assess the actual impact of air pollution on public health since there may be a design behind highly inflated data that has been proposed by some researchers on morbidity and mortality attributed to air pollution in the country. There are people with half-baked understanding of environmental health making unsubstantiated and unscientific claims to create sensation and scare among public, which may or may not be true. Only science can tell us this. We do understand that clean air protects and our air quality has to be improved to prevent the adverse impact which we do not deny. We wish to further improve monitoring, forecasting and reporting of air quality, using sophisticated models to make it more accurate. In future, use of more individualised exposure measurements holds a great deal and more potential. Then, Sir, we also need to educate and train our budding medical graduates in the discipline of environmental health, which is not presently a part of the medical curriculum. According to ISRO, in three winter months, that is, November to January, the entire Indo-Gangetic plain is not visible through satellite imagery. This means, this entire basin is plagued with air pollution that is contributed by a wide variety of factors including combustion, dust, construction, traffic, etc. Everybody has highlighted all these things. We must ensure regular power supply generated through non-conventional and non-polluting sources so that industry and major power users such as IT, which cannot do without power and have installed big diesel gensets, do not resort to using polluting sources; a transport policy for the entire basin region to augment and promote better use of public transport and reduce dependence on individual methods of contributing to air pollution; and then changes in diesel engine technology and improving the quality of fuel. We have to prepone the public use of electricity-based personal vehicles to cut down the combustion of fossil fuel. Also, we have to strengthen the building of a new urban motorway, urban regeneration programmes to help improve the lives of poorer sections of the community. Since household air pollution caused by crop burning, burning of cow dung cakes, wood and other biomass is a significant contributor to outdoor air pollution,

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the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana to provide all households with clean cooking fuels is being speeded up so that this fraction can be brought down. We want the strict observation of dust separation measures by those who create such dust, mostly the construction and real estate developers. There are hundreds of thousands of brick kilns that use polluting fuels. We need to strategize so that they turn to clean fuel use. We must find solution to farmers who are forced to burn crop residues that usually occurs in winters adding to the woes not only in NCR but in the States of U.P., Haryana and Punjab. Then, our Ministry is working on a new model for public participation and public involvement since air pollution or for that matter all sort of pollution management is a monumental challenge that no Government can address alone.

Sir, I just wanted to make some of these statements and then a couple of points more before I come to the original subject because this is something for which, I think, broadly we may agree on some of the things that we could do. To briefly summarize some of the policy initiatives, one country, one fuel, one norm implemented from April, 2017, that is, BS-IV and BS-VI to be implemented from 1st April, 2022 that is the future that we are working on very aggressively. Emission norms for various industrial sectors have been upgraded like for power plants and cement. Real time tracking of emission from seventeen highly polluting industrial sectors through online monitoring devices has already been done.

I am happy that some of the Members raised this issue of indoor air pollution, especially, my dear friend Mr. Derek also mentioned about indoor air pollution. Household and workplace activity is another important source of air pollution exposure. Inside the household, various sources of indoor air pollution include insecticides, pesticides, paints etc.. Cooking using firewood which is basically more confined nowadays in rural areas is another major source of indoor air pollution. I wish to inform this House that Government has already initiated a process of developing guidelines for indoor air pollution. Specific precautionary and preventive measures in line with these guidelines will go a long way in reducing overall air pollution exposure for general public.

Then, a well thought out land use planning is another important mechanism of reducing the exposure to air pollution. Delineation of land use areas as segregation of industrial areas from residential and some of the sensitive areas like schools, colleges, hospitals etc. is the way forward. As a country, India is lagging behind significantly in terms of land use planning. One of the examples is to avoid construction of schools adjacent to major roadways, rail yards and ports.

Then, I wish to comment on another subject, which is also dealt with by me, that is, meteorological factors such as wind speed and direction are usually the strongest determinants of variations in air pollution along with topography and temperature inversions. Therefore, weather reports can be a guide to likely air pollution levels and exposure management. Our Ministry of Earth Sciences and Indian Meteorological Department are already working on improving the quality of forecast and predictions continuously. Then, I wish to give a few small suggestions because earlier also, in reply to a question I mentioned that we have to develop a movement in this country for some good green deeds. Let everyone be doing or concentrating on some good green deeds which help in improving the environment, conserving and preserving the environment. I have a couple of suggestions here to conserve energy at home, at work and everywhere. Look for the energy star label when buying home or office equipment. Many of us have mentioned about car pool. Use public transportation, bike or walk whenever possible. Follow gasoline refueling instructions for efficient vapor recovery. Be careful not to spill fuel and always tighten your gas cap securely. Keep car, boat and other engines properly tuned. Be sure your tyres are properly inflated. Use environmentally safe paints and cleaning products wherever possible. Mulch or compost leaves and yard waste. Choose a cleaner commute - share a ride to work or use public transportation. Combine errands and reduce trips. Walk to errands when possible. Avoid excessive idling of your automobile.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a request. The hon. Minister can circulate the statement. He can circulate the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him address some of the issues raised by the Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... This statement, he can circulate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: What do you mean by that? ...*(Interruptions)*... If he wants me to circulate it, we will circulate also. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will come in the records, don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will come in the records.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You can circulate it to us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: What do you mean by that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, we do not have to be told to use public transport. The Short Duration Discussion is on pollution in Delhi. Let the hon. Minister address these issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I strongly object to this objection. This is a debate or discussion about pollution. Everybody is suggesting. So, can't the Minister talk about something which is good for the people?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have every right to speak in your own way. You have every right. ...*(Interruptions)*... No Member can ask you to speak in a particular way, nor the Chair. You have every right to speak in the way which you think best. Do that.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I thought I should speak on a couple of things.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, you proceed. No problem.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Sir, I feel this needs to be developed into a movement and if these people are not willing to be receptive about it, then who is going to be receptive? They represent the whole country. They are supposed to be responsible for developing all this in the society.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jairam, you have to listen. Mr. Jairam is not listening, that is a problem.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Avoid excessive idling of your automobile. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Jairam himself is polluting.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Conserve electricity and set air conditioners no lower than 24 degree Celsius. Reduce the number of trips you take in your car. Avoid burning leaves, trash, and other materials. And then interventions at the individual level may include the avoidance of exercise or cycling near busy roadways to reduce exposure, and improvements in the ventilation of homes in which biomass fuels are used. On the basis of available forecast, the exposure to pollution can be avoided using the following. Planning strenuous activities when particulate levels are forecast to be lower. Reducing the amount of time spent at vigorous activity. You can also reduce particles indoors by eliminating tobacco smoke and reducing your use of candles, wood-burning stoves and fireplaces. I thought you had mentioned about it.

Sir, then I have to mention about a few international best practices, which I thought may be of help for the people to know that the Mexican Government recently introduced a significant measure aimed to generate 35 per cent of country's energy from renewable sources by 2024. We also have a very ambitious plan of doing 40 per cent by renewable sources.

Then, Mexico built a seven megawatt plant that converts 214 million N3 of landfill gas into electricity which powers the Light Rail Transit System and city street lights at night. The United Kingdom has also implemented some measures in London to take

taxis older than 15 years and private vehicles older than ten years off the roads, build bicycle super highways, which is called the cycle revolution, and introduced 300 hybrid buses. Urban forests and green roofs have also been proposed as strategies for reducing pollution in urban areas. Vegetation removes pollutants in several ways, by absorbing gaseous pollutants through interception of PM by leaves and by breaking down organic compounds such as polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

Sir, I made these statements because I thought these were important and I wanted to put them on record.

I now come to the basic subject. A lot of hon. Members have mentioned this. Probably, they are not aware what the Government has been doing. Some hon. Members suggested that it was only because an hon. Supreme Court Judge had said that his son and his grandson were wearing masks, that the system worked. I think it is not like that. The Government of India is doing its best in terms of what it has to do on all accounts, and in a perfectly scientific manner. I feel what we have done in the last three years is certainly far better than what has ever been done in the past. There is a good news. During the year 2017, the number of 'severe', 'poor' and 'very poor' Air Quality Index days was less than those in 2016, 181 in 2017 as compared to 214 in 2016. Then, the number of 'good', 'moderate' and 'satisfactory' days were greater this year as compared to the last year; 151 in 2017 as against 109 in 2016. This is all happening because there has been a consistent effort on the part of the Government to implement and monitor all types of possible strategies.

A lot of hon. Members have spoken about the Graded Response Action Plan. It is being implemented very strictly, Sir. The Central Pollution Control Board has already made a 42-Point Action Plan, which is being implemented and monitored to such an extent that the Central Pollution Control Board organises meetings every month with all the stakeholders. That is number one. They have started it from the 1st of September this year. Because ours is the national Government, anybody can say, "Why should you be sending your teams?" But because we were worried and bothered, we sent forty teams from the Central Pollution Control Board to various parts of Delhi and, especially, to all those hotspots where pollution levels had been very high; and there, at those hotspots, our teams advised initiatives and, through WhatsApp, immediately sent information to the Delhi Pollution Control Board; later, weekly reports were sent to the Chief Minister of Delhi as also to the L.G. of Delhi. This was started on the 1st of September. Then, people have already mentioned about it. There is a high-level task force which has been

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constituted; it is headed by the Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister. A draft action plan has already been formulated. It has already been put in the public domain. It is a long plan, which has 12 points with all the details, addressing all the concerns that you have raised. May be, in the first week of January, they are going to meet once again after they get all the inputs. Anybody can make these suggestions on the website of the Ministry of Environment. There also, in respect of all those points, they propose to have final time-line for the implementation of the required interventions. Then, I mentioned research, about their relationship between health and air pollution. I may tell you that our Department, with ICMR, and then, of course, with the major institutions, Pulmonary Department in AIIMS, the Paediatrics Department in AIIMS, the Tuberculosis Department, and the Patel Chest Institute, we are doing a scientific study of the situation in Delhi, specially, of establishing the detailed relationship between the pollution and ill-effects of air pollution on health. Then, I wish to highlight....

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, यह अभी और कितनी देर चलेगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सर से पूछ रहा हूं। क्या मैं पूछ भी नहीं सकता?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I have already told him.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I wish to highlight that ultimately it has been established that dust pollution is a very, very significantly major cause of high level of particulate matter in Delhi, and we have identified it as a priority area of action, and the Ministry is also coming up with detailed guidelines for mitigation of dust pollution.

Then, Sir, I wish to inform everybody that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards emphasized twelve pollutants. Twelve pollutants have already been notified under the Environmental Protection Act, 1986. Hundred and fifteen emission effluent standards for hundred and four different softwares of industries, besides, thirty-two general standards for ambient air have also been notified by the Central Government. Then, the National Air Quality Monitoring Programme has a network of 691 monitoring manual operating stations which are covering three hundred and three cities in twenty-nine States and four Union Territories. In addition to this, we have eighty-six real time – continuous ambient air quality monitoring stations in fifty-seven cities. Delhi has already got ten numbers plus eighteen, and twenty additional stations have been established. There is also an extensive online monitoring of industrial pollution which is being done for seventeen major industries by the Central Pollution Control Board. Then, on the vehicular front, there also, we are proactively working for cleaner and alternate fuels like CNG and LPG,

ethanol blending, universalization of BS4. By 2017, it has already been done. We are going from BS4 to BS6 by April 2020, and the Minister is also trying to advance it further. Then, for the public transport promotion, you know, how aggressively the Government of India is working for strengthening metro system, buses, e-rickshaws, and the Ministry of Transport is very actively working and helping the States for strengthening the Pollution Under Control Certificates Granting Mechanism. Then, we all know that for the first time in the country, our Prime Minister in 2015, launched a National Air Quality Index. It was started with fourteen cities. Now, it is extended to thirty-four cities. You can get your data in your phone. I have already mentioned about the Graded Response Action Plan. Then, the forty-two measures that I mentioned, includes all the relevant issues, like, vehicular emissions, re-suspension of road dust, the other emissions, biomass, municipal solid waste, industrial pollution, and, of course, construction and demolition activities. All these are being notified, advised, and also monitored by us. Sir, many hon. Members mentioned about involvement of children from schools; I wish to inform you that this year, at least three months before Diwali, we started Harit Diwali and Svastha Diwali Campaign. I myself sent emails to two lakh Principals of Delhi and NCR schools. We used to have regular functions with a thousand such children and gave certificates to thousands of children. ...*(Interruptions)*... Also, Sir, we launched Swachh Award under Swachh Bharat Campaign on 15th October where 15,000 children participated at the India Gate. And, Sir, we have seen the result. This year, Diwali was far cleaner and the air quality was far better. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, कोई फर्क ही नहीं पड़ा है। दीवाली के पटाखों के प्रदूषण में कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ा है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** नीरज जी, आप बैठिए।

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Please look at the data.

Sir, I have to inform you that every month, the Central Pollution Control Board is holding meetings at the ministerial-level, whether it is me or my colleague in the Ministry or my Secretary or at the Prime Minister's level; we have continuously had at least one dozen meetings. I have got the dates of all of them with me.

Sir, briefly I mentioned that on almost all the fronts the Government of India is actively working. Not only working, Sir, we are also monitoring everything that we are trying to do. Everything is being done in a very transparent manner. You can see everything that is happening.

[Dr. Harsh Vardhan]

Sir, I have a couple of suggestions. It is not because of any political reason. I wish to suggest a couple of things to the Delhi Government; we have seen a number of friends of the Delhi Government in this august House also. So, they can also probably convey. I have personally conveyed to the Chief Minister also. We feel that there are some critical issues. Water sprinkling on an extensive scale has not been taken up despite repeated instructions from our side. I think, this is a very, very critical issue. It appears to be trivial but is a very important one. In fact, we should also try to launch a movement so that at least the people can sprinkle water outside their homes. That is the minimum that somebody can do.

Then, Sir, landfill sites have not been properly maintained. They have become pollution hotspots in Delhi. Instructions given by the Central Pollution Control Board for the landfill sites have not been observed. Then, Sir, solid waste management is not done as per the laid down norms. A large number of instances of littered solid waste and burning of solid waste are seen all over the city. The dust mitigation measures that have been suggested by the Government of India have not been strictly enforced at the construction sites. Also, the State Government has failed in augmenting the mass transit system in Delhi. I think, Nareshji also mentioned about the money of ₹ 800 crore or so. Whether it is ₹ 700 crore or ₹ 800 crore, I don't know what the exact amount is. But, it is widely reported in newspapers and at other places that the environment compensation cess fund, which is about ₹ 700 crore, has not been utilized by the Delhi Government. I think, these are the couple of suggestions that I made.

Then, Sir, I wish to...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, मेरा निवेदन है कि सदन का समय एक घंटा बढ़ा दिया जाए, क्योंकि अभी एक Resolution और एक बिल पास करना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... The Repealing and Amending Bill, जैसा तय हुआ था।

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** We have a consensus already on that. We extend it by one more hour, up to 7.00 p.m. You may proceed now. First of all, we have to take up the Statutory Resolution and then there is the Repealing and Amending Bill. Mr. Minister, please.

**DR. HARSH VARDHAN:** Sir, I will take a maximum of five more minutes.

**6.00 P.M**

Shri Rajeev Shukla and some other Members said that probably we don't know what the cause of pollution is. Sir, it is not like that. I will refer to a study and let all the Members know about it. There was a study which was done by IIT, Kanpur. It was the most relevant study on this subject and where they have said that the PM 2.5 levels are at least 4.7 times higher here in the capital and there is a difference in the national ambient air quality in summers and winters. They have said that in winters, the secondary particles contribute 25 to 30 per cent, vehicles contribute 20 to 25 per cent, bio-mass burning contributes 17 to 26 per cent and municipal solid waste burning also contributes 8 to 9 per cent and to a lesser extent soil and road dust and, of course, in summers the particles contribute 10 to 15 per cent, vehicles contribute 6 to 9 per cent, bio-mass burning 7 to 12 per cent, municipal solid waste 8 to 7 per cent and of course, in summers the soil and road dust contribute significantly. That is about 26 to 27 per cent and coal and fly-ash contribute 26 to 37 per cent. Sir, there is a report of the Ministry of Earth Sciences. That is also headed by me. Between 6th and 16th of November, 2017, till November, 6th, PM 2.5 was in the range of 140 to 190 microgram per cubic millimeter. On November, 8th, when this entire crisis was happening, pollution levels peaked to higher levels, there was gulf dust storm which was contributing almost 40 per cent to this and the stubble burning was contributing 25 per cent and the remaining 35 per cent was local. We should also be aware of this fact as to what are the various types of things, not from inside the country, but from outside the country which are actually contributing. Finally, Sir, somebody raised an issue about Diwali. Let me update him about the figures of Diwali this year. Sir, this year, between the last year's Diwali and this year's Diwali, PM 2.5 decreased by 39 per cent, Sulphur decreased by 20 per cent, potassium decreased by 30 per cent, calcium, copper, zinc etc. decreased by 35 to 40 per cent, iron, barium decreased by 50 and then aluminium chloride decreased by ten per cent. This is all scientific; this is all official. So, we should be able to appreciate that if there is a participation and if everybody works, then, ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, finally, what I wish to say is that these are all interventions, but, ultimately we need to develop a good quality social movement in the society with the involvement of youth also and more particularly, the school children. Educate them about the causes of air pollution and other types of pollution. Promote good green deeds in the society in a big way. All the Members of this august House can pledge that they will help in developing a movement in their respective areas. I am sure that in times of come, with the speed with which we are getting conscious about this fact, by developing new policies and updating ourselves with everyday advancements, I am sure that we should be able to handle this issue of air pollution in a big way. Once again, I thank all the Members for their positive suggestions and for all the objective thinking on this issue. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much.

Now, let us take up the Statutory Resolutions. The first one is by Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla.

### STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS

#### **Increasing the Rate of Basic Customs Duty on Soyabeans**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Sir, I move:

"In pursuance of section 8A (1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 88/2017-Customs, dated 17th November, 2017 [G.S.R.1431 (E), dated 17th November, 2017] which seeks to increase the basic customs duty on Soyabeans, falling under Tariff items 12011000 and 12019000 of the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 from 30% to 45%."

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the second Statutory Resolution. Shri Shiv Pratap Shukla.

#### **Increasing in the Rate of Basic Customs Duty on certain goods**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Sir, I move:

"In pursuance of section 8A (1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, read with sub-section (3) of section 7 of the said Act, this House hereby approves of Notification No.80/2017-Customs, dated 27th October, 2017 [G.S.R.1339 (E) dated 27th October, 2017], which seeks to increase the rate of basic customs duty on the following goods:-

(a) From 10%/15% to 25% on:-

Tariff heading	Description
1	2
5003	Silk waste (including cocoons unsuitable for reeling, yarn waste and garnetted stock).

1	2
5004	Silk yarn (other than yarn spun from silk waste) not put up for retail sale.
5005	Yarn spun from silk waste, not put up for retail sale.
5006	Silk yarn and yarn spun from silk waste, put up for retail sale; silk-worm gut.
5007	Woven fabrics of silk or of silk waste.
5101 (expect tariff items 5101 21 00, 5101 30 00)	Wool, not carded or combed.
5102	Fine or coarse animal hair, not carded or combed.
5103	Waste of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair, including yarn waste but excluding garnetted stock (except Shorn wool and carbonized wool)
5109	Yarn of wool or of fine animal hair, put up for retail sale.
5110	Yarn of coarse animal hair or of horsehair (including gimped horsehair yarn), whether or not put up for retail sale.
5111	Woven fabrics of carded wool or of carded fine animal hair.
5112	Woven fabrics of combed wool or of combed fine animal hair.
5113	Woven fabrics of coarse animal hair or of horsehair.
5201	Cotton, not carded or combed.
5202	Cotton waste (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).
5207	Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread) put up for retail sale.
5208	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m <sup>2</sup> .
5209	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m <sup>2</sup> .
5210	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing not more than 200 g/m <sup>2</sup> .

1	2
5211	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, mixed mainly or solely with man-made fibres, weighing more than 200 g/m <sup>2</sup> .
5212	Other woven fabrics of cotton.
5303	Jute and other textile bast fibres (excluding flax, true hemp and ramie), raw or processed but not spun; tow and waste of these fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).
5305	Coconut, abaca (Manila hemp or <i>Musa textilis</i> Nee), ramie and other vegetable textile fibres, not elsewhere specified or included, raw or processed but not spun; tow, noils and waste of these fibres (including yarn waste and garnetted stock).
5306	Flax yarn.
5307	Yarn of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading 5303.
5308	Yarn of other vegetable textile fibres; paper yarn.
5309	Woven fabrics of flax.
5310	Woven fabrics of jute or of other textile bast fibres of heading 5303.
5311	Woven fabrics of other vegetable textile fibres; woven fabrics of paper yarn.
5407	Woven fabrics of synthetic filament yarn, including woven fabrics obtained from materials of heading 5404.
5408	Woven fabrics of artificial filament yarn, including woven fabrics obtained from materials of heading 5405.
5505	Waste (including noils, yarn waste and garnetted stock) of man-made fibres.
5601	Wadding of textile materials and articles thereof; textile fibres, not exceeding 5 mm in length (flock), textile dust and mill neps.
5602	Felt, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated.
5603	Nonwovens, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated.

1	2
5701	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, knotted, whether or not made up.
5702	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, woven, not tufted or flocked, whether or not made up, including "Kelem", "Schumacks", "Karamanie" and similar hand-woven rugs.
5703	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, tufted, whether or not made up.
5704	Carpets and other textile floor coverings, of felt, not tufted or flocked, whether or not made up.
5705	Other carpets and other textile floor coverings, whether or not made up.
5801	Woven pile fabrics and chenille fabrics, other than fabrics of heading 5802 or 5806.
5802	Terry towelling and similar woven terry fabrics, other than narrow fabrics of heading 5806; tufted textile fabrics, other than products of heading 5703.
5803	Gauze, other than narrow fabrics of heading 5806.
5804	Tulles and other net fabrics, not including woven, knitted or crocheted fabrics; lace in the piece, in strips or in motifs, other than fabrics of headings 6002 to 6006.
5805	Hand-woven tapestries of the type Gobelins, Flanders, Aubusson, Beauvais and the like, and needle-worked tapestries (for example, petit point, cross stitch), whether or not made up.
5806	Narrow woven fabrics, other than goods of heading 5807; narrow fabrics consisting of warp without weft assembled by means of an adhesive (bolducs).
5807	Labels, badges and similar articles of textile materials, in the piece, in strips or cut to shape or size, not embroidered.
5808	Braids in the piece; ornamental trimmings in the piece, without embroidery, other than knitted or crocheted; tassels, pompons and similar articles.

1	2
5809	Woven fabrics of metal thread and woven fabrics of metallised yarn of heading 5605, of a kind used in apparel, as furnishing fabrics or for similar purposes, not elsewhere specified or included.
5810	Embroidery in the piece, in strips or in motifs.
5811	Quilted textile products in the piece, composed of one or more layers of textile materials assembled with padding by stitching or otherwise, other than embroidery of heading 5810.
5901	Textile fabrics coated with gum or amylaceous substances, of a kind used for the outer covers of books or the like; tracing cloth; prepared painting canvas; buckram and similar stiffened textile fabrics of a kind used for hat foundations.
5902	Tyre cord fabric of high tenacity yarn of nylon or other polyamides, polyesters or viscose rayon.
5903	Textile fabrics impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics, other than those of heading 5902.
5904	Linoleum, whether or not cut to shape; floor coverings consisting of a coating or covering applied on a textile backing, whether or not cut to shape.
5905	Textile wall coverings.
5906	Rubberised textile fabrics, other than those of heading 5902.
5907	Textile fabrics otherwise impregnated, coated or covered; painted canvas being theatrical scenery, studio back-cloths or the like.
5908	Textile wicks, woven, plaited or knitted, for lamps, stoves, lighters, candles or the like; incandescent gas mantles and tubular knitted gas mantle fabric therefore, whether or not impregnated.
5909	Textile hosepiping and similar textile tubing, with or without lining, armour or accessories of other materials.
5910	Transmission or conveyor belts or belting, of textile material, whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or laminated with plastics, or reinforced with metal or other material.

1	2
5911	Textile products and articles, for technical uses, specified in Note 7 to this Chapter.
6001	Pile fabrics, including "long pile" fabrics and terry fabrics, knitted or crocheted.
6002	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width not exceeding 30 cm, containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn or rubber thread, other than those of heading 6001.
6003	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width not exceeding 30 cm, other than those of heading 6001 or 6002.
6004	Knitted or crocheted fabrics of a width exceeding 30 cm, containing by weight 5% or more of elastomeric yarn or rubber thread, other than those of heading 6001.
6005	Warp knit fabrics (including those made on galloon knitting machines), other than those of headings 6001 to 6004.
6006	Other knitted or crocheted fabrics.
6101	Men's or boys' overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, other than those of heading 6103.
6102	Women's or girls' overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles, knitted or crocheted, other than those of heading 6104.
6103	Men's or boys' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear), knitted or crocheted.
6104	Women's or girls' suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear), knitted or crocheted.
6105	Men's or boy's shirts, knitted or crocheted.
6106	Women's or girl's blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses, knitted or crocheted.

1	2
6107	Men's or boys' underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted.
6108	Women's or girl's slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, pyjamas, negligees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles, knitted or crocheted.
6109	T-shirts, singlets and other vests, knitted or crocheted.
6110	Jerseys, pullovers, cardigans, waistcoats and similar articles, knitted or crocheted.
6111	Babies' garments and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted.
6112	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear, knitted or crocheted.
6113	Garments, made up of knitted or crocheted fabrics of heading 5903, 5906 or 5907.
6114	Other garments, knitted or crocheted.
6115	Panty hose, tights, stockings, socks and other hosiery, including graduated compression hosiery (for example, stockings for varicose veins) and footwear without applied soles, knitted or crocheted.
6116	Gloves, mittens and mitts, knitted or crocheted.
6117	Other made up clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted; knitted or crocheted parts of garments or of clothing accessories.
6201	Men's or boy's overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles, other than those of heading 6203.
6202	Women's or girl's overcoats, car-coats, capes, cloaks, anoraks (including ski-jackets), wind-cheaters, wind-jackets and similar articles, other than those of heading 6204.
6203	Men's or boy's suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear).
6204	Women's or girl's suits, ensembles, jackets, blazers, dresses, skirts, divided skirts, trousers, bib and brace overalls, breeches and shorts (other than swimwear).

1	2
6205	Men's or boy's shirts.
6206	Women's or girl's blouses, shirts and shirt-blouses.
6207	Men's or boy's singlets and other vests, underpants, briefs, nightshirts, pyjamas, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar articles.
6208	Women's or girl's singlets and other vests, slips, petticoats, briefs, panties, nightdresses, oviamas, negfigees, bathrobes, dressing gowns and similar, articles.
6209	Babies' garments and clothing accessories.
6210	Garments, made up of fabrics of heading 5602, 5603, 5903, 5906 or 5907.
6211	Track suits, ski suits and swimwear; other garments.
6212	Brassieres, girdles, corsets, braces, suspenders, garters and similar articles and parts thereof, whether or not knitted or crocheted.
6213	Handkerchiefs.
6214	Shawls, scarves, mufflers, mantillas, veils and the like.
6215	Ties, bow ties and cravats.
6216	Gloves, mittens and mitts.
6217	Other made up clothing accessories; parts of garments or of clothing accessories, other than those of heading 6212.
6301	Blankets and travelling rugs.
6302	Bed linen, table linen, toilet linen and kitchen linen.
6303	Curtains (including drapes) and interior blinds; curtain or bed valances.
6304	Other furnishing articles, excluding those of heading 9404.
6305	Sacks and bags, of a kind used for the packing of goods.
6306	Tarpaulins, awnings and sunblinds; tents; sails for boats, sailboards or landcraft; camping goods.
6307	Other made up articles, including dress patterns.

1	2
6308	Sets consisting of woven fabric and yarn, whether or not with accessories, for making up into rugs, tapestries, embroidered table cloths or serviettes, or similar textile articles, put up in packings for retail sale.
6309	Worn clothing and other worn articles.
6310	Used or new rags, scrap twine, cordage, rope and cables and worn out articles of twine, cordage, rope or cables, of textile materials.

**(b) From 10% to 20% on:**

Tariff heading	Description
1	2
5104	Garnetted stock of wool or of fine or coarse animal hair.
5105	Wool and fine or coarse animal hair, carded or combed (including combed wool in fragments).
5106	Yarn of carded wool, not put up for retail sale.
5107	Yarn of combed wool, not put up for retail sale.
5108	Yarn of fine animal hair (carded or combed), not put up for retail sale.
5204	Cotton sewing thread, whether or not put up for retail sale.
5205	Cotton yarn ( other than sewing thread), containing 85 % or more by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale.
5206	Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), containing less than 85 % by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale.
5401	Sewing thread of man-made filaments, whether or not put up for retail sale.
5402	Synthetic filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including synthetic monofilament of less than 67 decitex.
5403	Artificial filament yarn (other than sewing thread), not put up for retail sale, including artificial monofilament of less than 67 decitex.

1	2
5404	Synthetic monofilament of 67 decitex or more and of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm; strip and the like (for example, artificial straw) of synthetic textile materials of an apparent width not exceeding 5 mm.
5405	Artificial monofilament of 67 decitex or more and of which no cross-sectional dimension exceeds 1 mm; strip and the like (for example, artificial straw) of artificial textile materials of an apparent width not exceeding 5 mm.
5406	Man-made filament yarn (other than sewing thread), put up for retail sale.
5501	Synthetic filament tow.
5502	Artificial filament tow.
5503	Synthetic staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning.
5504	Artificial staple fibres, not carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning. Woven fabrics of synthetic staple fibres, containing less than 85 % by weight of such fibres, mixed mainly or solely with cotton, of a weight exceeding 170 g/ m <sup>2</sup> .
5506	Synthetic staple fibres, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning.
5507	Artificial staple fibres, carded, combed or otherwise processed for spinning.
5508	Sewing thread of man-made staple fibres, whether or not put up for retail sale.
5509	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of synthetic staple fibres, not put up for retail sale.
5510	Yarn (other than sewing thread) of artificial staple fibres, not put up for retail sale.
5604	Rubber thread and cord, textile covered; textile yarn, and strip and the like of heading 54.04 or 54.05, impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics.

1	2
5605	Metallised yarn, whether or not gimped, being textile yarn, or strip or the like of heading 54.04 or 54.05, combined with metal in the form of thread, strip or powder or covered with metal.
5606	Gimped yarn, and strip and the like of heading 54.04 or 54.05, gimped (other than those of heading 56.05 and gimped horsehair yarn); chenille yarn (including flock chenille yarn); loop wale- yarn.
5607	Twine, cordage, ropes and cables, whether or not plaited or braided and whether or not impregnated, coated, covered or sheathed with rubber or plastics.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

#### REGARDING REQUEST TO ADJOURN THE HOUSE FOR THE DAY

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद):** सर, सबसे पहले मैं लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस को उनके जन्मदिन पर बहुत-बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मुझे तो अभी मालूम हुआ, नहीं तो मैं सुबह ही बधाई देता। यह पीस ऑफ लेजिस्लेशन बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है, इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि आज लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस के जन्मदिन की खुशी में 6.00 बजे के बाद छुट्टी होनी चाहिए और आज इनका जन्मदिन मनाया जाए और कल इसे पहले आइटम के रूप में लिया जाए, क्योंकि इस पर बहुत सारे लोग चर्चा करना चाहते हैं इस बारे में बहुत सारे आइटम्स पर कस्टम-ड्यूटी बढ़ी है और लगी है। मैं यह बात विरोधी दल के नेता के रूप में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन हमारे भी बहुत सारे लोग इस पर चर्चा करना चाहते हैं। इधर बीच में भी विपक्ष के लोग इस पर चर्चा करना चाहेंगे। आज लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस का जन्मदिन हो, तो आप 6.00 बजे के बाद हाउस को कैसे चला सकते हैं, बल्कि मैं तो चाहता था कि आज तो दिन की भी छुट्टी होनी चाहिए थी।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، سب سے پہلے میں لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کو ان کے جنم دن پر بہت بہت بدھائی دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ مجھے تو ابھی معلوم ہوا نہیں تو میں صبح ہی بدھائی دیتا۔ یہ پیس آف لیجسلیشن بہت امپارٹینٹ ہے، اس لیے میں چاہوں گا کہ آج لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کے جنم دن کی خوشی میں چھ بجے کے بعد چھٹی بونی چاہیے اور آج ان کا جنم دن منایا جائے اور کل اسے پہلے آئیٹم کے روپ میں لیا جائے، کیوں کہ اس پر بہت سارے لوگ چرچہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ اس بار بہت سارے آئیٹم پر کسٹم ڈیوٹی بڑھی ہے اور لگی ہے۔ میں یہ بات ورودھی دل کے نیتا کے روپ میں نہیں کہہ رہا ہوں، لیکن ہمارے بھی بہت سارے لوگ اس پر چرچہ کرنا چاہتے ہیں۔ ادھر بیچ میں بھی ویکش کے لوگ اس پر چرچہ کرنا چاہیں گے۔ آج لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کا جنم دن ہو، تو آپ چھ بجے کے بعد ہاؤس کو کیسے چلا سکتے ہیں، بلکہ میں تو چاہتا تھا کہ آج تو دن کی بھی چھٹی بونی چاہیے تھی۔

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we all agree.

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल):** सर, श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी सही कह रहे हैं, लेकिन कस्टम-ड्यूटी वाला बिल तो पास हो गया, अब तो रिपीलिंग वाला है। इसमें कोई कस्टम-ड्यूटी की बात नहीं है। जन्मदिन पर ज्यादा अच्छी बात यह है कि आज यदि आप इसे बिना डिस्कशन के पास करेंगे, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि वह एक तोहफा होगा।

**श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद:** सर, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है कि पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर, अपने लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस का आदर न करें। हम इतना आदर कर रहे हैं और आप नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह डिसरिस्पेक्ट पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर से एक्सपेक्ट नहीं की जा सकती। बहुत अच्छा होगा कि हम आज अब छुट्टी करें।

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، یہ اچھی بات نہیں ہے کہ پارلیمنٹری افئیرس منسٹر، اپنے لیڈر آف دی ہاؤس کا آدر نہ کریں۔ ہم اتنا آدر کر رہے ہیں اور آپ نہیں کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ ڈس ریسپیکٹ پارلیمنٹری افئیرس منسٹر سے ایکسپیکٹ نہیں کی جاسکتی۔ بہت اچھا ہوگا کہ ہم آج اب چھٹی کریں۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thank the Leader of Opposition for reminding us about the birthday of the Leader of the House. The entire House joins me in extending a very, very warm and Happy Birthday to the Leader of the House.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am not speaking in a lighter sense. I am speaking seriously. This is a very important piece of legislation on which everybody would like to participate and contribute their views.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But, we have already extended the time by one hour.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: You can take it up tomorrow evening.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, you take the sense of the House about January 1st. We want to come afresh to the House on January 2nd.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For that, you have to wait till tomorrow.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: We need to take rest on January 1st.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This we will decide tomorrow after hon. Chairman comes. It is under consideration.

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†Transliteration in Urdu script.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, the sense of the House is, take up the Bill tomorrow.

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, इसके लिए एक घंटा दिया है और मैं समझता हूँ कि इसे किया जा सकता है और सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस आपने पहले ही ले ली है, तभी आपने एक घंटा बढ़ाया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि हम 7.00 बजे लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस का जन्मदिन मनाएंगे।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Minister, you are not fair to your leader.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The point is, we have already extended the time till 7.00 p.m. That is my problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, sense of the House is most important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sense of the House had already been taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... Extension was done after taking the sense of the House. How can the Chair now change that? ...*(Interruptions)*... That cannot be done now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

GHULAM NABI AZAD: Though we had already taken the sense of the House ...*(Interruptions)*... But, if you ask all the political parties now ...*(Interruptions)*... Am I right? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, विपक्ष की बहुत सारी बेंचेज़ खाली हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already extended the time. And, that is my ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, पहली बात यह है कि यह कस्टम ड्यूटी वाला बिल नहीं है। यह तो एक रिपीलिंग एंड अमेंडिंग बिल है। मॉर्निंग में भी जब हम मिले थे, तब भी मैंने कहा था कि यह पास होगा और अभी भी सेंस ऑफ दि हाउस लेकर ही एक घंटा बढ़ाया गया था। तो मैं लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन से कहूंगा कि इसे पास करना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर ...*(व्यवधान)*... मुझे लगता है कि अरुण जी के यहाँ से गोयल जी के पास बुलावा नहीं गया इसलिए वे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): Sir, I beg to move that the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017, and the Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2017, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, you have not yet called the Minister to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have already extended the time. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): It is correct, Sir, that the time was extended. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the Treasury Benches also agree, I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: No; no. The sentiments expressed by the hon. Leader of the Opposition have been endorsed by all other opposition parties too. And, I feel that the Government should not oppose it...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Leader of the House is also silent. ...*(Interruptions)*... It means that he also has consent to this. ...*(Interruptions)*... मौनं सम्मतिं लक्षणम्। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मौनं सम्मतिं लक्षणम्। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sukhendu Sekhar Rayji, I have an open mind. But the position is ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me explain it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have an open mind. But only at 6 p.m. we extended the time up to 7 p.m. One section is asking that it should be re-considered. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only one section is asking. The Treasury Benches are not asking. ...*(Interruptions)*... What should I do? That is the problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no consensus. That is the point. ...*(Interruptions)*... The LoP is agreeing, but this side is. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, the Government has not opposed it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Only the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has objected to it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Parliamentary Affairs Minister, do you agree? ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, do you agree? ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. I am asking the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, I have extended the time up to 7 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have extended the time up to 7 p.m. with the consent of the House. Now, there is a demand, especially from the LoP, that we should reconsider that decision. It is from one side. If the Parliamentary Affairs Minister also agrees, the Government also agrees, I can do that. Otherwise, I cannot do anything. Please tell me, Mr. Minister, what is your view?

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मेरा कहना यह है कि ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. Do you agree or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री विजय गोयल:** सर, हाउस यह भी डिमांड कर रहा है कि एक तारीख की भी छुट्टी हो। गवर्नमेंट के पास बिजनेस बहुत है। मुझे लगता है कि सवेरे भी और बाद में भी यह तय हुआ था कि शॉर्ट ड्यूरेशन डिस्कशन को पहले लिया जाये और इसके बाद यह जो रिपीलिंग और अमेंडिंग बिल है, इसको हम ले लेंगे और रेजॉल्यूशन पास करेंगे। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि ज्यादा समय नहीं लगेगा और अगले आधे घंटे के अंदर यह बिल पास हो सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. We have already taken a decision to extend. So, I have to proceed because there is no consensus for reconsidering the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... The extension was with the consent of all. For reconsidering that decision, I should get a consensus which is not there. Therefore, I have to.....

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, in that event, the time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee should be maintained.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is one hour. Absolutely one hour. Shri P.P. Chaudhary.

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**GOVERNMENT BILLS — (Contd.)**

**The Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017**

**And**

**The Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2017**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, there are two Bills and both are identical.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Both may be taken together.

*The questions were proposed.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you very much. Now, Shri Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

Sir, the logic of bringing forward the Repealing and Amending Bill is very appropriate and valid. Essentially, over time, various laws become obsolete and they need to be removed from the statute books. While I commend the Government for its effort at looking into a variety of Bills that have no more relevance today and, actually, coming up with a Bill that will remove or amend 104 legislations through these two Bills, basically, there are many instances where this Government has not paid attention to views of other important bodies such as the Supreme Court, the Law Commission, the National Human Rights Commission etc. In the course of my speech right now, I am going to give the Government certain suggestions that have been made by other bodies, which the Government needs to incorporate in its Repealing and Amending Bill, and for which purpose I am also moving amendments.

Sir, the very first issue that I want to bring to your attention is Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code. Sir, you may recall that in a Delhi High Court judgement, the very famous NAZ Foundation judgement, the High Court ruled that a part of Section 377 that criminalises consensual sexual activity is unconstitutional. Afterwards, the Supreme Court said that the Government has to take the lead in removing the Section which criminalises consensual penetration on the part of men with the same gender. Sir, this part of section 377 has no place in a modern society and this is an opportunity for the Government to basically say, yes, we will pay attention to the NAZ Foundation judgement and also to the Supreme Court's observation that this is discriminatory and unconstitutional.

Therefore, in this Bill, they should add and accept the amendment, that I will move, to essentially remove a portion of Section 377 that criminalises carnal intercourse against the order of the nature. They can retain this for non-consensual penetration which is, essentially, rape and that is, perfectly, fine to be criminalised. But any action which involves consensual sexual activities, there is no logic for that to be criminalised; it is between the two consenting individuals.

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Sir, this is further strengthened by the Right to Privacy judgement in the recent Justice K.S. Puttaswamy versus Union of India case where the Court argued that the Right to Privacy is a fundamental right and sexual orientation is an essential part and component of identity and equal protection demands protection of the identity of every individual without discrimination. So, there is no more role for Section 377. I am moving an amendment to get the Government to include 377 as one of the obsolete provisions of the IPC that needs to be removed.

Sir, this is also supported by the National Human Rights Commission which has actually, suggested to the Government numerous amendments to decriminalise consensual activities. This Section 377 has the deleterious effect of discrimination against the people who are transgenders, who are members of the gay community, etc., and that is not the kind of situation we want in a modern democracy.

Sir, the second provision, again, for which I am moving an amendment, which the Government should have included in the Repealing and Amending Bill is the anti-sedition law, Section 124-A of the Indian Penal Code. Sir, this is a law which has a long history. This was the law which the British used to target Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak. This was the law which the British used to target Mahatma Gandhi, and you know what Mahatma Gandhi said when he was so targeted. He said, 'Section 124A under which I am happily charged is perhaps the Prince among the political sections of the IPC designed to suppress the liberty of the citizen.' Sir, such a law has no place in this modern society. But everywhere you see that this law is being easily invoked to target students, to target protestors against nuclear plants, to target anyone and everyone by various Governments. I am not making it a Party issue. I am pointing that out.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY) *in the Chair*]

Sir, basically, in Parliament itself, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1951 said, "Now so far as I am concerned, Section 124A is highly objectionable and obnoxious and it should have no place both for practical and historical reasons, if you like, in any body of laws that we might pass. The sooner we get rid of it the better." That was in 1951. We are in 2017 and that law is still on the Statute Books. The Law Minister needs to take account of this fact and accept the amendment to get rid of this particular aspect.

Sir, on anti-sedition, if you are worried about the whole issue of inciting violence, disorder or disturbance of public peace by resorting to violence, that is actually dealt

with by other Sections of the IPC, for example, by Sections 121, 122 and 123 which deal with insurrection movements or acts of war against the State. There is no need to have this kind of a vague law which is misused time and again. In any case, if you look at the Shreya Singhal case, the Supreme Court had ruled that vague penal laws are arbitrary and that is *ultra vires* to the Constitution. This clause is a perfect example of that and should be removed.

Sir, there is one more issue that I want to offer this Government as an amendment to this particular Bill and this is the anti-adultery law. Sir, the anti-adultery law, at this moment, Section 497 of the IPC again, criminalizes a man for engaging in adultery with a married woman. Sir, what I am saying is that adultery, if it is consensual, essentially involves a voluntary action on the part of a man and a woman. You cannot in this day and age treat a woman as some person without agency, without the capability to make decisions about sexual activity and argue that only a man should be penalized under this particular law. Get rid of the law altogether or make sure that you have gender equality. That has been the recommendation of the Law Commission of India which the Government has not paid attention to it.

Sir, similarly, I want to move one more amendment focused on Exception 2 to Section 375 of the IPC. This Section gives legal sanction to marital rape. Today, in the other House, the Government has waxed eloquent on how much it cares for women and their protection. It is criminalizing activity related to divorce when it does not criminalize activity which constitutes rape. What is the meaning of this inconsistency? This is something that needs to be changed, and changed urgently.

Sir, once again, there are Supreme Court Judgements, *Independent Thought vs. Union of India*, etc., that this exception doesn't apply to minor wives. But it should not apply to any wives at all and the Government should essentially go ahead and accept the amendment that I am moving which says, marital rape must be criminalized.

Sir, finally, compared to these powerful changes that I am proposing, there is one more Act which is totally obsolete and this is the Sarais Act of 1867. I have again moved an amendment to repeal this Act entirely. Basically that is an Act that makes the whole tourism sector and the hotel industry highly-regulated. If you get ill while living at a hotel, the establishment has to report it to a police station. Sir, hotels are regulated by State Governments. There is no reason for 1867 Sarais Act to be on the books today. So this is another Act where the Government should actually go ahead and remove because it is redundant and it really comes in the way of tourism activity and its promotion, and,

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of course, it provides an opportunity for local police and others to harass hoteliers for not complying with this obsolete Act.

Sir, fundamentally, the purpose of my moving these Amendments is to alert the Government that the Government might be removing and repealing Sections of various laws over the years but the most important ones that are having an extraordinary impact on human beings, on their sexual relations, on their consensual activities, those the Government is blind to. Through these amendments, I request the Government to be broad-minded enough and forward-thinking enough, to be empowering to all genders and promoting equality between men and women, by accepting these amendments that I am proposing, and ensure that going forward, we truly live in a free society where dissent is not charged with sedition, where we create an environment where democracy can truly flourish in the best sense of that term. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Hon. Vice-Chairman, the hon. Member has made some points. What I could understand from his speech is that he has no objection to the present Bill, but wants to add some more Acts to the list of sections to be repealed. I have confidence with the team that has been appointed to go into all the irrelevant rules and laws that have been listed here. If we go through these laws one by one and discuss on merits, it would take hours and even days to finish. Even the colleague here, did not object to any of the laws enlisted here. He only wants some more laws to be repealed. Though I am not thorough about the laws, to discuss about the laws that he has mentioned would take hours together. There are some controversial laws too. I don't think we have that much time now. So, instead of going into the merits of each case that has been listed here, or to add more to this list, better we could bring up a separate motion later, so that it can be discussed in detail by the House. As it is, my request is that this Bill should be approved by one and all in this House.

Sir, the whole nation would be celebrating *Makar Sankranti* in another 20 days. In Tamil Nadu, we celebrate it as *Pongal*. In Tamil Nadu, the day before *Pongalis* celebrated as *Bogi*. In *Bogi*, all things in the house that are unused, unnecessary and irrelevant are collected and burnt in a bonfire. It is called *Bogi*. So, my suggestion is, instead of doing it once in three years or once in four years, the Government could have a permanent arrangement that at the end of every year the collect all unnecessary, irrelevant and redundant laws and do away with them. They can form a committee permanently and *Bogi* can be celebrated in this way by repealing those unnecessary laws and regulations.

This is my suggestion. There are two popular words, *dharma* and *achara*. *Dharma* cannot be changed; it is permanent. But *achara* can be changed. It is called *deshachara* and *kalachara*. *Kalachara* is observed with changes from place to place. *Kalachara* also changes from time to time. In that way, whatever is there in the Preamble is *dharma*, to quote the Constitution, and the *achara* are all the Acts and regulations. So, that is *kalachara*; every time it can be changed. So, the process of repealing is *Kalachara*. This idea, is a good idea. Certain things are irrelevant. Let me quote just one example. I was really surprised to see in the list "Ordinances made by the Governor General" in the years 1941, '42, '44, '45 and '46." These are items listed here. So, with this example, I wish to say that the entire list is qualified to be repealed. So, I support this move. This should become a periodical exercise. The hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, soon after coming to power, announced that we would be doing this exercise. Now it has been put into action. So, I appeal to one and all to support the move.

Thank you.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the hon. suggested that it requires a lot more discussion. So, please extend the time. Let's discuss the amendments in detail. These are important matters before the nation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Not today. Now, Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani to speak.

**डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी** (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो मुझे महत्वपूर्ण विषय, निरसन और सशोधन विधेयक, 2017 पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। साथ-साथ मैं इस सरकार को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि सदियों से, अंग्रेजों के ज़माने से जो कानून चले आ रहे थे, जिसे मकड़जाल के रूप में हम कह सकते हैं, जिस प्रकार से मकड़जाल छाया हुआ था, उसे समाप्त करने की कोशिश की गई है। इसके बाद 105 कानून समाप्त हो जाएंगे, जिसकी आड़ में गरीबों, शोषितों को इस कानून का डर दिखाकर फंसाया जाता था। मैं खास कर के भाई नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को इसके लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस कार्य को करके उन गरीबों, शोषितों की बात को रखा है। अंग्रेजों के टाईम के बाद से देश को आजाद हुए अब तक 70 वर्ष हो चुके हैं और इसकी ओर किसी को सोचने का समय नहीं मिला कि ये जो व्यर्थक कानून हैं, जिनकी आड़ में गरीबों को सताया जाता है, जिसमें गरीबों को फंसाया जाता है, उस पर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया। मैं एक दूसरा उदाहरण आपके समक्ष देना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, निरसन और सशोधन विधेयक, 2017 के तहत जो अंग्रेजों द्वारा 1867 में चुंगी अधिनियम बनाया गया था, जो आपको इलाहाबाद से लेकर दानापुर तक गंगा में नाव चलाने वाले चुंगी वसूली का कानून बनाया गया था, जिसमें कहा गया था कि उससे 12 आने वसूले जाएंगे, आज तक इस ओर किसी का ध्यान नहीं गया, खास करके इसकी आड़ में गरीब मछुवा समाज के लोगों को परेशान किया जाता था। आज नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार इसे भी खत्म करने जा रही है, इसके लिए

[डा. अनलि कुमार साहनी ]

मैं नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ और इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस प्रकार के बहुत सारे कानून हैं, जिनको भी समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए, जिसमें गरीबों को फंसाया जाता है। जयहिंद, जय भारत!

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I must specially thank Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray for helping me and giving me ten-minute relief. Now, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray to speak.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to support the Bills which have been taken up together for discussion. A question may arise as to what prompted the Government to go for repealing so many Acts at a time. To my mind, the reply is that most of the Acts which have been listed in the Bill have either gone obsolete or redundant because of newer Acts coming into being or because of different rulings of the Supreme Court or the international Covenants ratified by India. Possibly, these are the reasons for which the Government has come out with repealing and amending the Acts. Sir, there are many Acts listed for repealing which date back to pre-Independence era, as rightly pointed out by some of the hon. colleagues, such as the Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850, the Sheriffs' Fees Act, 1852, the Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866, etc., etc. Sir, these Acts ought to have been repealed much earlier than today. But, unfortunately, they escaped the attention or notice of the successive Governments at the Centre. That is why, I support these Bills which have been taken together. Now, Article 372, clause (1) of the Constitution says that pre-independence laws continue to remain in force unless amended or repealed by a competent Legislature. Now, which is the competent Legislature in regard to certain Acts, which have been listed in List 1, List 2 and List 3? Now, based on the reading of Article 372, clause (1), the Law Commission of India, in its 248th Report, published in September, 2014, mentioned and I quote, "If the subject matter of a pre-Constitutional law falls into the State List, the State Government is the competent Legislature to repeal that Act." I sincerely hope that the Government has followed this recommendation of the Law Commission, which is otherwise a legal requirement.

Sir, the Law Commission also recommended that the Appropriation Acts, that are older than ten years, should also be repealed, and in the recent past, we have repealed so many Appropriation Acts. Now, we should follow the Australian-formula. What happens in Australia? The Australian Legislation Act of 2001 mandates for automatic repeal of

Appropriation Acts on the last day of a particular financial year. So, if we adopt that Australian model, then there shall be no need to bring out a long list of Appropriation Acts for repealing. So, I would urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, that on the expiry of the last day of a financial year, the Appropriation Act should automatically be repealed, for which the Government should make a separate legislation. That is my suggestion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is a good suggestion.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, all the time, we do not oppose. We play the role of a constructive opposition. Sir, I sincerely believe that while introducing the Bills, the Government must have taken care of the provisions of Section 6 and Section 6(A) of the General Clauses Act of 1897. Otherwise, a situation may arise where so many litigations will unnecessarily come that the Government will have to face.

Sir, it must be made clear that the Government does not end with repeals and amendments. The bigger idea behind this Bill being deliberated today must be to reform the idea of India. As law makers, we should move away from enacting legislations every now and then, which are counter-productive to the well-being of the citizens. We should go for a legislation only where a necessity arises. Just to appease one section or other sections of the society, the Government must not bring any law. Otherwise, we will have to face similar situation for repealing and amending the Acts, and it will be a continuous process. With these words, I support these Bills.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister. You should give a brief reply. Don't give a long reply. Please give a brief and to-the-point reply.

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I extend my thanks to all the Members who have participated in the deliberations. Mr. Rajeev has referred to some of the provisions of the Indian Penal Code for repealing these provisions, like Sections 377 and 124 which relate to anti-sedition law, and Section 497 which relates to anti-adultery law, and Section 375. So far as these provisions are concerned, I would like to inform the hon. Members that for repeal and amending these Acts, a two-Member Committee was constituted to identify all the laws. Even the laws which were not required to be repealed but where minor amendments were required because of some minor defects, those have been taken into consideration. The Law Commission has also identified those laws. Apart from this, the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law and Justice also examined these laws and opined that these laws are required to be repealed, and, so, those laws have been

[Shri P.P. Chaudhary]

included. Finally, the concerned administrative Ministries have examined these laws, and thereafter, these Bills have been introduced before the Lok Sabha and this august House. So, Sir, all the laws have been examined.

Sir, the total number of laws identified for repealing and amending is 1,824 and so far, we have already repealed 1,183 laws. If we include these two Bills covering 245 repealing and amending Acts, this figure will further go up. As far as remaining Acts are concerned, they are under consideration. With regard to the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, it is within the domain of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which has to look into these issues.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, I pointed out to the Minister that in many cases, the Supreme Court has made recommendations, the Law Commission has made recommendation or the National Human Rights Commission has made recommendations. Those are also bodies or authorities that need to be paid attention to. So, while I commend the fact that we are putting a lot of Bills into the bonfire, the fact is that through the issues that I have raised and through the amendments, I intend to ask you to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Please accept them as well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: It is hardly a completed activity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even the Members of the House have raised it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I also express my thanks to Mr. Ganesan for his valuable inputs and support to the Bill. I also extend my thanks to Dr. Anil Kumar Sahani, who supported the Bill. He also stated that this is the first time this step has been taken. If you see, after this Government has assumed office under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, every day, one Bill has been repealed or amended. It shows the Government's commitment to bring reforms in the legal system. With this process, all the obsolete and redundant laws, which have ceased to have any force, and, were unnecessary, are being repealed. Otherwise, it creates a lot of confusion if they are on the Statute book. So, to clear any doubts, this action has been taken.

Sir, there is no doubt that since 1950 to 2004, 1,929 Acts were repealed or amended but a massive exercise has been done by this Government that a large number of Acts have been identified for repealing or amending. Sir, apart from this, a concern can also be there with respect to the amendment Act. If the amendment is carried out in the principal act, then, it is basically redundant, and, it ceases to have any force. Therefore, this exercise has been done. Sir, again, repealing of these amending and repealing Bills will be taken up in the next round of repealing and amending certain amendments.

I would also like to thank Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray for his support to the Bill. He gave a suggestion regarding automatic repeal. Sir, so far as appropriation Bill is concerned, no doubt, the Government will seriously consider this suggestion. This is a good suggestion. I also recollect that the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Law and Justice also gave the suggestion that there must be automatic repeal so far as the Appropriation Bills or even the amendment Bills are concerned. Once the amendment Bill is enacted and that amendment is carried out in the principal Act, it is of no use. It is like when we launch a satellite through a rocket, and once the satellite is put into the orbit, then, there is no use of the rocket. So, there must be an automatic repeal provision and the Government is seriously considering it. I thank all the Members who have supported for passing of this Bill and I request all the Members that both the Bills, as passed by the Lok Sabha, may kindly be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Repealing and Amending Bill, 2017. The question is:

"That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the First Schedule, there are two Amendments (Nos. 1 and 2) by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda. Are you moving?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the question of moving the amendments arises if the Minister cannot give me an assurance that the Government will actually take these issues into consideration and at the next round of the Repealing and Amending

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

Bill, these issues will be actually studied, examined and incorporated. That is what we want. Otherwise, I will move, and anyone who apposes these amendments is in favour of marital rape, is in favour of attacking consensual sex amongst men. That is what the implication is if you oppose these amendments. That is not what a modern society should be all about. So, can I have an assurance from the Minister that these issues that I have raised in the speech, in these amendments, will actually be taken into consideration by the Government? If you want to remove one Bill, an obsolete Bill, an obsolete provision every day, as he suggested their Prime Minister wants, please make him happy by removing these obsolete provisions that have no place in a modern democracy. This is not just my request. These are the pronouncements by the Supreme Court of India which said, it is in the domain of the Legislature to actually make these changes, and not in the domain of the Judiciary. That is why it is incumbent upon the Law Ministry to come up with those proposals which would accept and incorporate these amendments. What does the Minister have to say about that?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, have you got anything to say?

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: So far as Section 377 is concerned, the matter was debated earlier also in the Parliament and this speech was made. I am referring to that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to that point. Now, coming to the larger provisions like Section 377, merits of the Penal Code is a debatable question. I do not deny that there are merits on the one side and there are equally opponent views on the other. I am willing to take a suggestion of hon. Pinaki *babu* on board that there is a deepening concern of decriminalization of it. There is a merit in that argument but other people have equally different view. I am afraid that I am not the Minister in charge of the Indian Penal Code. It is handled by the hon. Home Minister. But what is important is that we need to have a proper national consensus on that. We need to debate, discuss and decide on these issues. So, I am referring this to an earlier debate. So far as this issue is concerned, your suggestions are valuable. Certainly, these are required to be examined. But I can't say with respect to the Home Ministry that they will take them into consideration. But the thing is, those will be examined. But it is a debatable question. That is why I am saying that equally the other side can have a different view. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, please accept and initiate a debate. Let us have that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the light of this explanation, would you still like to press your amendments?

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: With your wisdom and experience, is that an assurance from the Government?

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I want to say one thing.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I will allow you. That is not an assurance. The assurance is only that your suggestion will be examined or considered. It is only that much, not beyond that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: That is why I have submitted to the hon. Member, Mr. Rajeev, that yours are valuable suggestions. -Those will be examined. But I can't say with respect to the Home Ministry that they will take them into consideration.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: All right. I do not move those amendments. But next time around, Sir, when such a Bill comes, we will bring these amendments. The Opposition will be in full force and we hope that the Government will be progressive and modern as a 21st century Government should be.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: At that time also, you will be here. You will be free to move any amendment and the Chair will put the same to vote, if you press. Don't worry. Sit down.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, subject to correction, I think regarding Section 377 of the IPC, a review petition is pending before the hon. Supreme Court. This information has been confirmed by the senior lawyer, Mr. Sukhendu Ray also.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, they will give a judgement.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: So, it is *sub-judice*.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: They will give a judgement.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, there is a difference between obsolete laws and contentious laws. I think to actually bring in contentious laws and have them repealed through the backdoor is not ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: However much I may sympathise with him.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I got the point. The amendments are not moved. I shall now put the First Schedule to vote.

*The First Schedule was added to the Bill.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the Second Schedule, there is one amendment (No.3) by Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Same thing, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not moving. Thank you.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, non-consensual. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I understood that you are not moving it.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Consensual one should not be criminalised. Anyone would understand that. Please respond to that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Amendment is not moved. I shall now put the Second Schedule to vote.

*The Second Schedule was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Repealing and Amending (Second) Bill, 2017 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to repeal certain enactments and to amend certain other enactments, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 4, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule  
were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI P.P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions.

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**SPECIAL MENTIONS**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Santiuse Kujur is not there. Dr. Kanwar Deep Singh is not there.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (SHRI KUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY) *in the Chair*]

**Demand to take strong measures to address the problem of human trafficking  
in view of a recent report of the I.L.O.**

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): A news report developed by the I.L.O. with Australia based Walk Free Foundation revealed the scale of modern slavery in the world. Modern slavery includes victims of child labour, people trafficked for flesh trade, forced marriage, forced labour, etc. The report, released during the United Nations General Assembly in September 2017, showed that in 2016, more than 40 million people around the world were victims of modern slavery.

The report makes no India-specific findings, barring a mention that 17,000 people from India were interviewed as part of the survey.

The Intelligence Bureau sent out a note to the Central Government to discredit the data. It alleged that India is being "targeted" and questioned the methodology used to arrive at the data.

While these may be valid arguments, India topped the 2016 Global Slavery Index. It is shocking that there has been no Government-led survey to understand the extent of trafficking in the country.

The Government maintains no database of trafficked victims in the country. This is of grave importance to understand the extent of the problem. It is only then that the strategy to combat this social ill can be arrived at.

Further, the definition of trafficking in the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 excludes forced labour. This is an issue that needs to be addressed too.

I urge the Government to take a strong stand against the exploitation of the most vulnerable sections of society — women and children — and take the needed steps to fight it. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं का इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Shri Husain Dalwai; not here. Now, Shri K. Somaprasad.

**Demand to take adequate measures for preservation of tribal  
knowledge in the country**

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I am drawing attention of this House to an important issue of erosion of traditional knowledge of our tribal communities. The issue is ethnologically vital and of national importance. A study on this was conducted by IT Research Institute of Government of Kerala headed by Dr. Jayasankar, Senior Environmental Specialist. The study was conducted on eight tribal communities living in Western Ghats. The revelation of study is alarming and warrants immediate interventions.

The native communities are the treasure-house of traditional knowledge and experience. More than 1,500 forms of traditional knowledge are retained by Indian tribal communities. Many of them were stolen and patented by vested groups.

From this study, it is clear that there is significant erosion of all types of traditional knowledge. The rate of erosion varies from one to 80 per cent. This indicates that traditional knowledge retained by members of community is vanishing. The erosion is more revealed in younger generation and particularly among males. Study reveals the need of urgent and effective intervention to plug further erosion of traditional knowledge. The ethnic multiplicity of our nation is ancient and unique. Our country is enriched with more than two thousand ethnic groups. The tribal communities and the repository of traditional knowledge is an integral part of our heritage and culture.

My appeal is that adequate precautionary measures should be taken to prevent further erosion. Moreover, the Government should give all sort of assistance to the study team. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri K. Somaprasad.

**Demand to scrap the proposed New Medical Council (NMC) and instead revamp the Medical Council of India (MCI) for imparting quality medical education in the country**

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Sir, the objective of any Government is to improve or develop the existing institutions and not to cripple them. If MCI is not following the mandate given to it, the functionaries of the body have to be replaced, not to discard the entire body.

We know that there are problems in MCI; it does not mean that we have to totally scrap it. We have to identify the drawbacks and address them meticulously to make it a perfect body. But, Union Cabinet has recently approved replacing MCI with NMC.

It is reported in the media that as per the new proposal, Section 15 of the IMC Act is removed; meaning thereby, BAMS, BHMS and BEMS can practice modern medicine without any restrictions and are treated at par with MBBS.

Secondly, as per Schedule IV of NMC, Government can recognize alternative system of medical colleges for registration in modern medicine. It means, BAMS, BHMS and BEMS can register at the same Commission as MBBS to do allopathic practice, and MD and MS in AYUSH will be at par with MD and MS in allopathic medicine.

Thirdly, EXIT exam is proposed. It means, without clearing EXIT exam, an MBBS doctor studied in India or abroad cannot register himself for practice. But, there is no such test for BAMS, BHMS or BEMS graduates and they can register to practice allopathic medicine without EXIT exam.

In view of the above, I request the Government to scrap NMC and revamp MCI for quality medical education in the country. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Shri Vivek Gupta; not here. Now, Shri S. Muthukaruppan.

**Demand to drop the proposal of closure or merger of three premier institutes under Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it has been reported that three Premier Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) Institutes, namely, Sugarcane Breeding Institute functioning at Coimbatore, National Research Centre for Banana functioning at Tiruchirapalli and Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture functioning at Chennai, are likely to be closed or merged with other ICAR Institutes across the country.

[Shri S. Muthukaruppan]

**7.00 P.M.**

The Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore has been serving the farming community since 1912. The sugarcane varieties released by this Institute are very popular among sugarcane growers of not only Tamil Nadu, but also in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. The National Research Centre for Banana established in 1993 at Tiruchirapalli, is contributing very significantly in increasing the production and productivity of banana so as to meet the growing demand of our varieties in India and abroad. Tamil Nadu stands first in banana production and export. The Central Institute of Brackish Water Aquaculture, Chennai provides regular technical support to Tamil Nadu and all other coastal States especially in brackish water aquaculture. The continuous support of such a premier institution to aquaculture farmers is inevitable in sustaining the aquaculture production of the State. Import and quarantine of Specific Pathogen Free mother shrimps are allowed by Government of India only through the Chennai International Airport. Closure or merger of the said ICAR institute will have a detrimental impact on the interest of the farmers and fisher folk of Tamil Nadu. I urge upon the Government of India to drop any such proposals in the larger interest of the nation. Thank you very much.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Okay. Names of all those who associated may be included. Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap.

**Demand to take strict measures to curb burning of waste by shopkeepers  
located on National Highways in the country**

**श्री राम कुमार कश्यप** (हरियाणा): महोदय, प्रदूषण आज देश के लिए एक गम्भीर चिंता का विषय बनता जा रहा है, जिसके कारण कई गम्भीर बीमारियाँ पैदा हो रही हैं। इस पर्यावरण को दूषित करने में अनेक कारणों के साथ-साथ मानव सभ्यता का भी बहुत योगदान है। राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर आज जितनी भी छोटी-छोटी कारोबारी दुकानें हैं, उनमें से कुछ अपने कूड़े को जला कर पर्यावरण को प्रदूषित करने का धिनौना काम कर रही हैं। इस कूड़े के धुएँ से काफी विषैली गैसें निकलती हैं, जिनके

कारण राह चलने वाले लोगों के लिए श्वास लेना दूभर हो जाता है। इससे साँस से जुड़ी बीमारियाँ भी पैदा होती हैं। आग से जान-माल का खतरा भी हमेशा बना रहता है। इस आग से राजमार्ग पर स्थित पेड़-पौधों एवं वनस्पतियों को भी गम्भीर नुकसान हो रहा है तथा वहाँ पर कई बार आग बहुत ही भयंकर रूप धारण कर लेती है, जिस पर काबू पाने के लिए सरकार की तरफ से कोई उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है।

अतः मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि जो भी कारोबारी दुकानें राजमार्ग पर स्थित हैं, उन्हें अपना कूड़ा न जलाने की सख्त हिदायतें दी जानी चाहिए तथा राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पर आग को बुझाने का उचित प्रबन्ध भी होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Thank you. The House stands adjourned till 11.00 hours on Friday, the 29th December, 2017.

*The House then adjourned at three minutes past  
seven of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Friday, the 29th December, 2017.*