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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

8 February, 2018

19 Magha, 1939 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

CONTENTS

Obituary Reference (page 1)

Welcome to Parliamentary delegation from Chile (page 2)

Papers laid on the Table (pages 2-8)

Reports of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit – *Laid on the Table* (page 8)

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External
Affairs – *Laid on the Table* (page 8)

Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External
Affairs – *Laid on the Table* (pages 8-9)

Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings – *Laid on the Table* (page 9)

Statement by Minister—

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth

Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on
Social Justice and Empowerment – *Laid on the Table* (page 9)

[P.T.O.]

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Regarding Notice on Maldives issue (pages 9-10)

Regarding Dispensing with Question Hour (page 10)

Written Answers to Starred Questions (pages 11-59)

Written Answers to Unstarred Questions (pages 59-534)

Regarding Demand for Special Category status to Andhra Pradesh (page 535-542)

The Union Budget, 2018-19 – *Discussion not concluded* (pages 543-662)

Special Mentions —

Demand to indicate distinctly the data regarding generation of employment under the current Government in the EPFO network (page 662)

Demand to stop the diversion of funds allocated for development work in panchayats for installation of mobile phone towers in Chhattisgarh – *Laid on the Table* (pages 662-663)

Demand to set up a ‘Fireworks Development Board’ to tap the global market (pages 663-664)

Demand to investigate the deficiencies found in the houses allotted under DDA housing schemes, launched recently and address the problems being faced by the allottees of flats (pages 664)

Need to take measures to prevent conflict between villagers and wildlife outside the Dudhwa National Park, Lakhimpur Khiri, Uttar Pradesh – *Laid on the Table* (page 665)

Website	:	http://rajyasabha.nic.in http://parliamentofindia.nic.in
E-mail	:	rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 8th February, 2018/19th Magha 1939 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

OBITUARY REFERENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I refer with profound sorrow to the passing away of **Miss Frida Topno**, a former Member of this House, on the 6th of February, 2018, at the age of 92 years.

Born in September, 1925, at Sundargarh district of Odisha, **Miss Topno** was educated at the Women's College, and the Radhanath Training College, Cuttack, Odisha.

A social and political worker, **Miss Topno** worked for the preservation and promotion of tribal culture, women's education, welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. She established 'Priyadarshini Mahila Mahavidyalaya' at Rourkela. She had a few publications to her credit.

Miss Topno started her legislative career as a Member of the Odisha Legislative Assembly from 1985 to 1990 and served as Minister of State for Fisheries and Animal Husbandry from 1985 to 1986 and for Education, Youth Services and Sports from 1986 to 1990 in the Government of Odisha. She was also a Member of the Tenth and Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Miss Frida Topno represented the State of Odisha in this House from April, 1998 to April, 2002.

In the passing away of **Miss Frida Topno**, the country has lost a distinguished parliamentarian and a dedicated social worker.

We deeply mourn the passing away of **Miss Frida Topno**.

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

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

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

WELCOME TO PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION FROM CHILE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have with us, seated in the Special Box, Members of a Parliamentary Delegation from the Republic of Chile, currently on a visit to our country under the distinguished leadership of H.E. Mr. Fidel Espinoza, President of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Chile.

On behalf of the Members of the House and on my own behalf, I take pleasure in extending a hearty welcome to the leader and other Members of the delegation and wish our distinguished guests an enjoyable and fruitful stay in our country. We hope that during their stay here they would be able to see and learn more about our parliamentary system, our country and our people, and that their visit will further strengthen the friendly bonds that exist between India and the Republic of Chile. Through them, we convey our greetings and best wishes to the Parliament and also the friendly people of the Republic of Chile.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

- I. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of Ali Yavar Jung National Institute of Speech and Hearing Disabilities (Divyangjan), Mumbai and related papers**
- II. Report and Accounts (2016-17) of the Rehabilitation Council of India, New Delhi and related papers**

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

- I. (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Ali Yavar Jung National Institute of Speech and Hearing Disabilities (Divyangjan), Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8767/16/18]
- II. (a) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8768/16/18]

Reports and Accounts (2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17) of various educational organisations and related papers

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 25 and sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:—
 - (i) (a) Twentieth Annual Report of the National Council for Teacher Education, (NCTE), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Teacher Education, (NCTE), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
 - (ii) (a) Twenty-first Annual Report of the National Council for Teacher Education, (NCTE), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Teacher Education, (NCTE), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8783/16/18]
3. A copy each (in English and Hindi), of the following papers, under Section 25 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993:—
 - (a) Twenty-second Annual Report of the National Council for Teacher Education, (NCTE), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8784/16/18]
4. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bihar Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, Patna, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 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 (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8689/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Parishad, Lucknow, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8777/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Mizoram, Aizwal, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8776/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA), Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration (CTSA), Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8781/16/18]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Manipur, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8780/16/18]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Manipur, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8780/16/18]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Gandhinagar, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8779/16/18]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Gandhinagar, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8779/16/18]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Chandigarh, Union Territory of Chandigarh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of various Higher educational bodies 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. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of the Section 30 and under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8795/16/18]
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—
 - (a) Eighth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Kashmir (formerly Central University of Jammu and Kashmir), Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (b) Eighth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Dharamshala, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 8568/16/18]
- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2016-17.
 - (b) Annual Accounts of Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.

- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8600/16/18]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (a) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8600/16/18]
- (iii) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), Vijayawada, Andhra Pradesh for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8601/16/18]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the School of Planning and Architecture (SPA), 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 School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8698/16/18]
- (v) Corrigendum to the *Audited Accounts of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8700/16/18]
- (vi) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.
- (b) Chronological statement showing the sequence of laying of the papers mentioned at (a) above.
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8699/16/18]

*The Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon was laid on the Table of Rajya Sabha on 4th January, 18.

Report and Accounts (2016-17) of ARAI, Pune 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, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Babul Supriyo, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8342/16/18]

REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Reports of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit (Sixteenth Lok Sabha).

REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2017-18)' of the Ministry of External Affairs.

STATEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement showing Further Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Seventeenth Report on the

Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Twelfth Report on the subject 'Recruitment, structure and capacity building of IFS Cadre, including need for a separate UPSC examination for cadre, mid-career entry and in-service training and orientation'.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय से संबंधित "2015 की निष्पादन लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन सं.12 के आधार पर भारतीय अक्षय ऊर्जा विकास संस्था लिमिटेड (आई.आर.ई.डी.ए.) द्वारा नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा परियोजनाओं का वित्तपोषण" विषय पर सरकारी उपक्रमों संबंधी समिति के बाईसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): महोदय, मैं सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता विभाग, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2017-18) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के छत्तीसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

REGARDING NOTICE ON MALDIVES ISSUE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we go to Zero Hour.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, कल हमने माले के संबंध में नोटिस दिया था। आपने हमको assure किया था कि माले के संबंध में बात उठाई जाएगी। चीन ने कल से माले में interference शुरू कर दिया है। मैं नोटिस दे दूंगा। मैं चाहूंगा कि कल इस पर सुनवाई हो।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: मैंने इसे संज्ञान में लिया है। आज शाम को मंत्री जी वापस आने वाली हैं। उनके आने के बाद चर्चा करके तय करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... Shri C.M. Ramesh, you have given notice.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... You want the House to be adjourned! ...**(Interruptions)**... Do you want the House to be adjourned? ...**(Interruptions)**... I can't allow the House like this. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is totally unbecoming. Go back and take your seat. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is totally unbecoming. Please go back and take your seats. Please, this is totally undemocratic and unbecoming. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have no option other than adjourning the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... You don't want to follow my advice. ...**(Interruptions)**... The House is adjourned to meet at 12.00 Noon today.

The House then adjourned at nine minutes past eleven of the clock.

The House reassembled at twelve of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

REGARDING DISPENSING WITH QUESTION HOUR

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, एक प्रस्ताव है।

श्री सभापति : जी, प्लीज़ मि. नरेश अग्रवाल।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: बजट पर 12 घंटे चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: बैठ जाइए, प्लीज़। सब लोग बैठ जाइए प्लीज़। Others may please sit down.
Dr. K.V.P. Ramachandra Rao, please sit down. I will hear you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: बहुत से मॅबर्स बोलना चाहते हैं, बजट की कमियां उजागर करना चाहते हैं। तो आज 12 बजे से बजट ले लीजिए रात 9 बजे तक, मैं यह प्रस्ताव रखना चाहता हूं।

श्री सभापति: प्रस्ताव रखना है न?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हां, प्रस्ताव रखना है। आज 12 बजे से रात 9 बजे तक ले लीजिए, जिससे सब मॅबर्स इस पर बोल लें, और सदन चले।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Is it the sense of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I want to put it on record once again that as Chairman, I will not suspend the Question Hour unless there is broad consensus. There seems to be a broad consensus. That is why, today, there will be no Question Hour. We will go ahead with the discussion on the Union Budget, 2018-19. Mr. C.M. Ramesh, please go back to your seat. I will respond. I will ask you to speak from there. Mr. C.M. Ramesh, Mr. Venkatesh, Mr. Mohan Rao, please go back to your seats.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Proposal to increase interest subsidy under RRY**

*61. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had proposed Home Owners Mortgage Equity Subvention Scheme (HOMES) in August, 2014 and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for not launching it;

(b) whether it is also a fact that interest subsidy provided under the Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) was proposed to be increased from 5 per cent to 5.5 per cent under HOMES and if so, the details thereof, and

(c) whether RRY was the parent scheme which paved the way for HOMES and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Central Government had not approved Home Owners Mortgage Equity Subvention Scheme (HOMES) and therefore, it was not launched. The Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) Scheme came into effect from 1 October, 2013. The interest subsidy applicable under the RRY was 5%.

Later, the Central Government launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) (Urban) Mission to address the housing shortage among urban poor, on 25 June, 2015. One of the four verticals under the PMAY (U) is Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS). Under CLSS for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG), the beneficiaries of EWS having household annual income upto ₹ 3,00,000/- and LIG having household annual income between ₹ 3,00,001/- and upto ₹ 6,00,000/- subject to their being otherwise eligible under the scheme, may avail interest subsidy at the rate of 6.5% on housing loans upto ₹ 6.00 lakh from Banks, Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and other such financial institutions for a tenure of 20 years or actual tenure of the loans, whichever is earlier, for acquisition, construction and extension of a house. Any additional loans beyond ₹ 6 lakhs are at non-subsidized rate of interest.

Subsequently, the scope of CLSS has been expanded to include the Middle Income Group (MIG). CLSS for MIG covers two income segments in the MIG viz. annual household income between ₹ 6,00,001 to ₹ 12,00,000 (MIG-I) and annual household income between ₹ 12,00,001 to ₹ 18,00,000 (MIG-II). The interest subsidy under the new scheme can be availed by beneficiaries of MIG-I category and MIG-II for loan amounts upto ₹ 9,00,000/-

and 12,00,000/, respectively from Banks, Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) and other such financial institutions for a tenure of 20 years or actual tenure of loan whichever is earlier. The interest subsidy is at the rate of 4% and 3% on the principal amount of the loan for the MIG-I and MIG-II beneficiary, respectively. The interest subsidy is credited upfront to the housing loan account of the beneficiary. CLSS for MIG approved, initially, for one year in 2017, has been extended up to 31.03.2019.

Employment of teachers by more than one college/university

*62. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a recent survey conducted for all higher educational institutions, which reported that over 80,000 teachers are found to be employed by more than one college or university;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and
- (c) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken against the erring teachers/professors of colleges/universities in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) This Ministry has, for the first time, collected details of individual teachers of institutions of Higher Education, through the recently concluded All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2016-17, for the Gurujan Portal. Data in respect of a total of 12.68 lakh teachers, with Aadhaar Number has been collected in AISHE 2016-17. As per gurujan (gurujan.gov.in) portal, 85708 Aadhaar numbers are found to be either duplicate or invalid. These cases would be further verified with UIDAI and the institution concerned before finalising the action to be taken in each case.

Performance indicators for Central Universities

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has prepared 'performance indicators' for each of the 43 Central Universities;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the Ministry proposes to sign an MoU with each university and make the performance indicators mandatory to get funding; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (c) Rule 229 (xi) of the General Financial Rules, 2017 stipulates that autonomous organizations as also others with a budgetary support of more than rupees five crores per annum should be required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Administrative Ministry or Department, spelling out clearly performance parameters, output targets in terms of details of programme of work and qualitative improvement in output, along with commensurate input requirements.

Accordingly, Vice Chancellors of Central Universities under the MHRD have submitted MoUs comprising, *inter-alia*, performance parameters of current academic year and corresponding targets for the next academic year. This is a mutually acceptable arrangement and not one way direction to the Central Universities and is aimed at increasing accountability, transparency and quality of education and consequently to improve the national and international ranking of the Universities. The Central Universities will, however, continue to receive funds from the Government of India.

Status of North Eastern Region Vision 2020

*64. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the status of implementation of the North Eastern Region Vision 2020 unveiled by the then Prime Minister in 2008; and

(b) what is the status of construction of new airports at Itanagar, Kohima, Tuensang, Gangtok, Lunglei, Tura, Belomia and Churachandpur as outlined in the Vision document?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) North Eastern Region Vision 2020 document provides an overarching framework for the development of the North Eastern Region to bring it at par with other developed regions under which different Ministries, including Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region have undertaken various initiatives.

The outlays by Central Ministries in the North Eastern Region have increased substantially. Mandatory earmarking of at least 10% of GBS of Central Ministries/ Departments for North Eastern Region (NER) and creation of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) has augmented resource flow to the region. There has been a sharp rise in expenditure by Central Ministries in NER by 21% from ₹ 24,483.92 crore in

2014-15 to ₹ 29,634.42 crore (provisional) in 2016-17. An allocation of ₹ 40,971.69 crore (RE) during 2017-18 has been made for the North Eastern Region. A total outlay of ₹ 5,316.30 crore per year (2014-15 to 2016-17) has been made in NER by the Railways.

Strengthening infrastructure and connectivity is a major thrust area identified by the Vision document. Several connectivity initiatives have been undertaken, which *inter-alia*, include the Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE), Broad Gauging and Capital Connectivity Rail Projects, Comprehensive Telecom Development Programme and Schemes for Strengthening of Transmission and Distribution system. 970 km Gauge Conversion has been completed in NE Region in last three years. This has enabled conversion of all operational Meter Gauge into Broad Gauge. Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh have been connected by Rail Network. Agartala-Akhaura Rail-Link will connect the existing Agartala station in Tripura to Akhaura station of Bangladesh Railways. There are 11 operational airports in the region providing connectivity to the North Eastern States with the help of more than 1100 flights per week. Development of River Barak waterway, for shipping and navigation purposes, is under implementation.

A number of sectoral initiatives, some with specific dispensations, have been undertaken to promote livelihoods keeping in view the areas in which the region has comparative advantage. Realizing the potential of organic farming in the North Eastern Region, the Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region scheme aims at development of certified organic production in a value chain mode to build up a bridge between growers and consumers and to support the sustainable development of entire value chain starting from inputs, seeds, planting materials, certification, to the creation of facilities for collection, post harvest management, aggregation, processing marketing and brand building initiative.

Restructured National Bamboo Mission has been launched for ₹ 1290 crore to address the complete bamboo chain and promote bamboo sector in a holistic manner. Under the SAMPADA (Scheme for Agro-Marine Processing and Development of Agro-Processing) Scheme, which has an objective of providing modern infrastructure for food processing units in the country, grants-in-aid is provided on more concessional terms for the North Eastern States as compared to other States.

North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) has specific objectives, which include increase in the value of textile production, technology upgradation, improvement in design capability, diversification of product lines and value addition, better access to domestic and export markets, clusterisation and improvement in labour productivity, market access and market promotion. Swadesh Darshan - North East Circuit is being implemented for promotion of tourism in NER.

The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER), through its schemes of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) and schemes of North Eastern Council (NEC) has also taken steps to bridge the social and physical infrastructure gaps in North Eastern Region (NER).

(b) Creation of airport infrastructure depends on market demand and viability of airline operations. A Greenfield airport (Pakyong) near Gangtok has been constructed. There is a proposal to construct a Greenfield airport at Hollongi near Itanagar for construction of runway for A320 type of aircraft (Code-C). Airports Authority of India (AAI) has requested State Government for providing 667 acres of land for airport project and additional 100 acres for rehabilitation. There is a proposal by AAI to take over Tura airport from the State Government of Meghalaya. AAI has requested the State Government for providing 50.50 acres of land for development of the airport for ATR-72 type of aircraft. A Greenfield airport has been proposed by the State Government of Nagaland at Ruzaphema village about 65 km. from Kohima. AAI has requested State Government to provide their comments on the issues covering approach road, water supply and power supply. A Greenfield airport has been proposed at Lunglei by the State Government of Mizoram. Presently, AAI has no plan to establish an airport at Churachandpur, 55 km from Imphal and Belonia in Tripura at a distance of 97 km. from Agartala airport. No proposal has been received from the State Government of Nagaland for construction of airport at Tuensang.

Development of airports at Pasighat and Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh have been undertaken. Six Advanced Landing Grounds (ALGs) have been upgraded for dual use operations.

Difficulties in online procedure for passports

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

(a) the details of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) operationalized all over the country and the number of passports issued during the last three years till date;

(b) whether Government is aware of the difficulties being faced by applicants on account of online procedures, including getting appointments for submission of documents for passports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/being taken to address those issues and to further ease the process of issuance of passports?

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

At present, 92 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) are operating across the country as extended arms of the 37 Passport Offices, thus providing extended reach to passport applicants. The list is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The 93rd PSK is scheduled to be inaugurated at Siliguri on 17 February, 2018.

The Ministry in association with the Department of Posts has decided to open 251 Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPOs)/ Post Offices (POs) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). The list of these 251 POPSKs is given in the Statement-II (*See* below). 60 POPSKs are functional as on 3 February, 2018. The list is given in the Statement-III (*See* below). The Ministry intends to complete the requisite formalities for setting up the remaining POPSK at the earliest.

The number of passports issued during the last three years is as follows:—

2015	:	99,04,460
2016	:	93,66,366
2017	:	1,08,53,719

(b) and (c) It would be incorrect to say that applicants face difficulties on account of online procedures, including getting appointments for submission of documents for passports. Effective technical infrastructure is in place to ensure that the Passport Seva system is available for access at all times from any location. The Passport Portal (www.passportindia.gov.in) is accessible to anyone, anywhere and anytime. With a view to address the challenge of digital divide, especially in the rural hinterland, the Ministry in association with CSC e-Governance Services India Ltd. (which is promoted by the Department of Electronics and IT), has facilitated online filing of passport applications, through the vast network of over 2.7 lakh Common Service Centres (CSCs) across rural hinterland.

Securing online appointments for submission of passport applications at PSK/ POPSK has been simplified. The current provision is allowing applicants to choose any appointment date from the earliest five available dates (working days) for scheduling/ rescheduling an appointment for passport related services. Earlier, the system used to offer only one available date to the applicant for seeking appointment for passport related services.

The Ministry has expanded the outreach by opening PSK and POPSK as given in (a) above.

The passport rules have also been simplified to make it easier for the citizens to get passports.

Under the Passport Seva Project, a robust information system has been created to offer a bouquet of online passport services as follows:—

- (I) Comprehensive information relating to passport application procedure, requirement of supporting documents, applicable fees, location of Passport Offices, Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs), Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSKs), police station jurisdiction, etc. is posted on the portal to make it user-friendly. It is kept updated with Advisories/Notices and Press Releases relating to passport services developments. Status of applications can be tracked through the passport portal.
- (II) An e-mail based helpdesk facility and a 24x7 National Call Centre has been set up to provide requisite information to citizens.
- (III) The Passport Seva system sends four free of cost SMS to applicants :—
(i) at the time of dispatch of passport, (ii) in 'returned undelivered' passport cases, (iii) rejection of request for counter delivery cases, and (iv) clear Police Verification (PV) report in pre-PV PCC cases or review of PV and clearance by the Passport Issuing Authority (PIA). In addition, a premium optional SMS Service, on nominal payment basis, has been made available to enable citizens to receive alerts and updates regarding detailed progress of their passport applications and pending actions. The service can be availed from any mobile phone.
- (IV) mPassport Seva mobile app provides passport related information including PSK and POPSK locator, applicable fees, mode of submission and tracking of passport application status on smartphones.
- (V) For assistance, citizens can call toll-free helpline number 1800-258-1800.
- (VI) The Passport system has interface with the police for verification of personal particulars of applicants and with the India Post for tracking delivery of passports.

The online system and establishment of PSK/POPSK have facilitated better accountability, transparency and streamlining of passport service delivery. This has also helped in issuing error-free and more secure passports. The time taken in issuing passports has progressively decreased since the introduction of online application system, opening

of PSK and POPSK and simplification of rules. The Passport Seva Project has won several awards and is seen as a model of people centric service, innovation and Public Private Partnership.

Statement-I

State-wise list of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of PSKs	Location of PSKs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	Vijayawada, Tirupati, Visakhapatnam, Bhimavaram
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Itanagar
3.	Assam*	1	Guwahati
4.	Bihar	2	Patna, Darbhanga
5.	Chandigarh UT**	1	Chandigarh
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	Raipur
7.	Delhi NCT***	3	Herald House, Shalimar Place, Bhikaji Cama Place
8.	Goa	1	Panaji
9.	Gujarat	5	Ahmedabad I & II, Vadodara, Rajkot, Surat.
10.	Haryana	2	Ambala, Gurgaon.
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Shimla
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	Jammu, Srinagar
13.	Jharkhand	1	Ranchi
14.	Karnataka	5	Bangalore I & II, Hubli, Mangalore, Kalaburagi.
15.	Kerala	13	Thiruvananthapuram, Thiruvananthapuram (Rural), Kollam, Cochin, Ernakulam Rural, Alapuzha, Kottayam, Malappuram, Thrissur, Kozhikode I & II, Kannur I & II.
16.	Madhya Pradesh	2	Bhopal, Indore
17.	Maharashtra	8	Mumbai I, II & III, Pune, Nagpur, Thane, Nashik, Solapur.

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of PSKs	Location of PSKs	1
18.	Manipur	1	Imphal	
19.	Meghalaya	1	Shillong	
20.	Mizoram	1	Aizawl	
21.	Nagaland	1	Dimapur	
22.	Odisha	1	Bhubaneswar	
23.	Puducherry	1	Puducherry	
24.	Punjab	5	Amritsar, Ludhiana, Jalandhar I & II, Hoshiarpur.	
25.	Rajasthan	4	Jaipur, Jodhpur, Sikar, Udaipur	
26.	Sikkim	1	Gangtok	
27.	Tamil Nadu	8	Chennai I, II & III, Trichy, Thanjavur, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore,	
28.	Telangana	5	Hyderabad I, II & III, Nizamabad, Karimnagar	
29.	Tripura	1	Agartala	
30.	Uttar Pradesh	6	Lucknow, Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur, Bareilly, Ghaziabad.	
31.	Uttarakhand	1	Dehradun	
32.	West Bengal	2	@Kolkata, Berhampore.	
TOTAL		92		

* RPO Guwahati covers five other North-Eastern States also at present.

**RPO Chandigarh covers parts of Punjab and Haryana.

***RPO Delhi covers parts of Haryana.

@RPO Kolkata covers Sikkim and Tripura.

Statement-II

List of 251 Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSKs) in the country

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
1.	Anantpur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
2.	Guntur	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
3.	Krishna	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
4.	Ongole	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
5.	Chittoor	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
6.	Kakinada	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
7.	Srikakulam	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
8.	Kadappa	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
9.	Kurnool	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
10.	Nellore	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
11.	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
12.	Changlang	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
13.	Tirap	Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati
14.	Silchar	Assam	Guwahati
15.	Dhubri	Assam	Guwahati
16.	Dibrugarh	Assam	Guwahati
17.	Goalpara	Assam	Guwahati
18.	Karbi Anglong	Assam	Guwahati
19.	Kokrajhar	Assam	Guwahati
20.	Mangaldoi	Assam	Guwahati
21.	North Lakhimpur	Assam	Guwahati
22.	Sonitpur	Assam	Guwahati
23.	Tinsukia	Assam	Guwahati
24.	Chhapra	Bihar	Patna
25.	Gopalganj	Bihar	Patna
26.	Muzaffarpur	Bihar	Patna
27.	Purnea	Bihar	Patna

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
28.	Bhagalpur	Bihar	Patna
29.	Siwan	Bihar	Patna
30.	Bettiah	Bihar	Patna
31.	Begusarai	Bihar	Patna
32.	Buxar	Bihar	Patna
33.	East Champaran	Bihar	Patna
34.	Gaya	Bihar	Patna
35.	Madhubani	Bihar	Patna
36.	Samastipur	Bihar	Patna
37.	Supaul	Bihar	Patna
38.	Munger	Bihar	Patna
39.	Navada	Bihar	Patna
40.	Surguja	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
41.	Durg	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
42.	Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
43.	Rajnandgaon	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
44.	Silvasa	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Mumbai
45.	Daman	Daman	Mumbai
46.	North West Delhi	Delhi	Delhi
47.	Janakpuri	Delhi	Delhi
48.	Nehru Place	Delhi	Delhi
49.	Patparganj	Delhi	Delhi
50.	Yamuna Vihar	Delhi	Delhi
51.	Krishna Nagar	Delhi	Delhi
52.	Lodhi Road	Delhi	Delhi
53.	Saket	Delhi	Delhi

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
54.	South Goa	Goa	Panaji
55.	Dahod	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
56.	Palanpur	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
57.	Mehsana	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
58.	Bhuj	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
59.	Veraval	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
60.	Anand	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
61.	Bharuch	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
62.	Bhavnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
63.	Jamnagar	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
64.	Junagadh	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
65.	Kheda	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
66.	Navsari	Gujarat	Surat
67.	Valsad	Gujarat	Surat
68.	Karnal	Haryana	Chandigarh
69.	Hisar	Haryana	Chandigarh
70.	Bhiwani	Haryana	Chandigarh
71.	Kaithal	Haryana	Chandigarh
72.	Panipat	Haryana	Chandigarh
73.	Yamunanagar	Haryana	Chandigarh
74.	Faridabad	Haryana	Delhi
75.	Narnaul	Haryana	Delhi
76.	Rohtak	Haryana	Delhi
77.	Sonipat	Haryana	Delhi
78.	Palampur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
79.	Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
80.	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
81.	Kullu	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
82.	Mandi	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
83.	Una	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
84.	Anantnag	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
85.	Baramulla	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
86.	Kathua	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
87.	Rajouri	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
88.	Udhampur	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu
89.	Leh	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
90.	Dhanbad	Jharkhand	Ranchi
91.	Dumka	Jharkhand	Ranchi
92.	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	Ranchi
93.	Deoghar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
94.	Bokaro	Jharkhand	Ranchi
95.	Hazaribagh	Jharkhand	Ranchi
96.	Medininagar	Jharkhand	Ranchi
97.	Mysuru	Karnataka	Bengaluru
98.	Bellary	Karnataka	Bengaluru
99.	Bidar	Karnataka	Bengaluru
100.	Gadag	Karnataka	Bengaluru
101.	Raichur	Karnataka	Bengaluru
102.	Shivamogga	Karnataka	Bengaluru
103.	Tumakuru	Karnataka	Bengaluru
104.	Udupi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
105.	Vijayapur	Karnataka	Bengaluru

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
106.	Belagavi	Karnataka	Bengaluru
107.	Devangere	Karnataka	Bengaluru
108.	Hassan	Karnataka	Bengaluru
109.	Chengannur	Kerala	Cochin
110.	Idukki	Kerala	Cochin
111.	Kasargod	Kerala	Kozhikode
112.	Pathanamthitta	Kerala	Trivandrum
113.	Kavaratti	Lakshadweep	Cochin
114.	Vidisha	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
115.	Ratlam	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
116.	Shivpuri	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
117.	Jabalpur	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
118.	Gwalior	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
119.	Balaghat	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
120.	Chhindwara	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
121.	Dewas	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
122.	Damoh	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
123.	Hoshangabad	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
124.	Sehore	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
125.	Sidhi	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
126.	Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
127.	Betul	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
128.	Shivni	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
129.	Satna	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
130.	Sindhudurg	Maharashtra	Mumbai
131.	Wardha	Maharashtra	Mumbai

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
132.	Jalna	Maharashtra	Nagpur
133.	Latur	Maharashtra	Nagpur
134.	Ahmednagar	Maharashtra	Pune
135.	Pandharpur	Maharashtra	Pune
136.	Sangli	Maharashtra	Pune
137.	Satara	Maharashtra	Pune
138.	Beed	Maharashtra	Mumbai
139.	Mumbai North Central	Maharashtra	Mumbai
140.	Mumbai South Central	Maharashtra	Mumbai
141.	Ghatkopar	Maharashtra	Mumbai
142.	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	Mumbai
143.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra	Mumbai
144.	Dombivli	Maharashtra	Mumbai
145.	Panvel	Maharashtra	Mumbai
146.	Nanded (N)	Maharashtra	Nagpur
147.	Kolhapur	Maharashtra	Pune
148.	Pimpri Chinchwad	Maharashtra	Pune
149.	Jalgaon	Maharashtra	Thane
150.	Baghmara	Meghalaya	Guwahati
151.	Tura	Meghalaya	Guwahati
152.	Rourkela	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
153.	Sambalpur	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
154.	Koraput	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
155.	Balasore	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
156.	Baripada	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
157.	Berhampur (Ganjam)	Odisha	Bhubaneswar

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
158.	Bhawanipatna (Kalahandi)	Odisha	Bhubaneswar
159.	Karaikal	Puducherry	Chennai
160.	Tarn Taran	Punjab	Amritsar
161.	Patiala	Punjab	Chandigarh
162.	Bathinda	Punjab	Chandigarh
163.	Sangrur	Punjab	Chandigarh
164.	Gurdaspur	Punjab	Jalandhar
165.	Moga	Punjab	Jalandhar
166.	SBS Nagar (Nawanshahr)	Punjab	Jalandhar
167.	Phagwara	Punjab	Jalandhar
168.	Kota	Rajasthan	Jaipur
169.	Bikaner	Rajasthan	Jaipur
170.	Barmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
171.	Jhunjhunu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
172.	Jaisalmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
173.	Jhalawar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
174.	Ajmer	Rajasthan	Jaipur
175.	Churu	Rajasthan	Jaipur
176.	Dungarpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
177.	Hanumangarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
178.	Karauli-Dhaulpur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
179.	Nagaur	Rajasthan	Jaipur
180.	Sriganganagar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
181.	Alwar	Rajasthan	Jaipur
182.	Chittorgarh	Rajasthan	Jaipur
183.	Banswada	Rajasthan	Jaipur

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
184.	Pali	Rajasthan	Jaipur
185.	Vellore	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
186.	Salem	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
187.	Viluppuram	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
188.	Namakkal	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
189.	Tiruppur	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore
190.	Tiruvannamalai	Tamil Nadu	Chennai
191.	Ramanathapuram	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
192.	Cuddalore	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
193.	Dindigul	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
194.	Sivaganga	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
195.	Virudhunagar	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
196.	Kanyakumari (N)	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
197.	Perambalur	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
198.	Pudukkottai	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
199.	Mehbubnagar	Telangana	Hyderabad
200.	Warangal	Telangana	Hyderabad
201.	Adilabad	Telangana	Hyderabad
202.	Medak	Telangana	Hyderabad
203.	Khammam	Telangana	Hyderabad
204.	Siddipet	Telangana	Hyderabad
205.	Nalgonda	Telangana	Hyderabad
206.	Bijnaur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
207.	Pilibhit	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
208.	Moradabad	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly
209.	Rampur	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
210.	Mathura	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
211.	Meerut	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
212.	Agra	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
213.	Gautam Budh Nagar	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
214.	Aligarh	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
215.	Saharanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad
216.	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
217.	Deoria	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
218.	Sultanpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
219.	Jhansi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
220.	Ghazipur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
221.	Mirzapur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
222.	Ayodhya/Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
223.	Amethi	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
224.	Azamgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
225.	Bahraich	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
226.	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
227.	Balrampur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
228.	Barabanki	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
229.	Basti	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
230.	Gonda	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
231.	Jaunpur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
232.	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
233.	Mau	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
234.	Sitapur	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
235.	Pratapgarh	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
236.	Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
237.	Unnao	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
238.	Almora	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
239.	Haldwani/Kathgodam	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
240.	Nainital	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
241.	Pauri	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
242.	Roorkee	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
243.	Rudrapur	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
244.	Nadia (Krishnanagar)	West Bengal	Kolkata
245.	North Kolkata (Beadon Street)	West Bengal	Kolkata
246.	Asansol	West Bengal	Kolkata
247.	Raiganj	West Bengal	Kolkata
248.	Bardhaman	West Bengal	Kolkata
249.	Barrackpore	West Bengal	Kolkata
250.	Darjeeling	West Bengal	Kolkata
251.	Malda	West Bengal	Kolkata

Statement-III*List of functional Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSKs)*

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadappa	Visakhapatnam
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Visakhapatnam
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Nellore	Visakhapatnam
4.	Assam	Silchar	Guwahati

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
5.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Patna
6.	Bihar	Purnea	Patna
7.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Patna
8.	Bihar	Siwan	Patna
9.	Bihar	Bettiah	Patna
10.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Raipur
11.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvasa	Mumbai
12.	Daman	Daman	Mumbai
13.	Gujarat	Dahod	Ahmedabad
14.	Gujarat	Palanpur	Ahmedabad
15.	Gujarat	Bhuj	Ahmedabad
16.	Haryana	Karnal	Chandigarh
17.	Haryana	Hisar	Chandigarh
18.	Haryana	Faridabad	Delhi
19.	Himachal Pradesh	Palampur	Shimla
20.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Shimla
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Jammu
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Srinagar
23.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	Ranchi
24.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Ranchi
25.	Karnataka	Mysuru	Bangaluru
26.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Trivandrum
27.	Kerala	Kasargod	Kozhikode
28.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	Cochin
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Bhopal
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Bhopal

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Bhopal
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Bhopal
33.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Pune
34.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Mumbai
35.	Maharashtra	Pimpri Chinchwad	Pune
36.	Odisha	Rourkela	Bhubaneswar
37.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Bhubaneswar
38.	Odisha	Koraput	Bhubaneswar
39.	Puducherry	Karaikal	Chennai
40.	Punjab	Bathinda	Chandigarh
41.	Punjab	Patiala	Chandigarh
42.	Rajasthan	Kota	Jaipur
43.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Jaipur
44.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Jaipur
45.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Jaipur
46.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Jaipur
47.	Tamil Nadu	Salem	Coimbatore
48.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	Chennai
49.	Telangana	Mehbubnagar	Hyderabad
50.	Telangana	Warangal/Hanamkonda	Hyderabad
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Lucknow
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Bareilly
53.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Lucknow
54.	Uttar Pradesh	Ayodhya/Faizabad	Lucknow
55.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Lucknow
56.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Lucknow

Sl. No.	Locations	State/UT	Passport Office
57.	West Bengal	Asansol	Kolkata
58.	West Bengal	Raiganj	Kolkata
59.	West Bengal	Beadon Street	Kolkata
60.	West Bengal	Krishnanagar	Kolkata

Monthly payments to anganwadi Workers

*66. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the monthly payment to Anganwadi Workers is lower than even the minimum wages;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to increase their payment; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) Anganwadi Services under umbrella Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme envisages the Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and 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.

Since AWWs and AWHs are honorary workers, they are not covered under the Minimum Wages Act as *inter-alia* held by the Supreme Court in a ruling of 07.12.2006 in the matter of Civil Appeal No.4953-4957 of 1998 State of Karnataka and Ors. Vs. Ameerbi & Ors. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has held that AWWs/AWHs do not hold any civil post.

Being honorary workers, the Anganwadi Workers and Anganwadi Helpers across the country are paid fixed honorarium per month as decided by the Government. Presently, AWWs and AWHs at Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) are paid honoraria of ₹ 3000/- and ₹ 1500/- per month respectively w.e.f. 01.04.2011. AWWs of Mini - AWCs are being paid honoraria of ₹ 2250/- w.e.f. 04.07.2013. Revision of honorarium of these functionaries is a continuing process. The honorarium paid by the Centre to all AWWs/AWHs is similar. However, the additional honorarium paid by the States/UTs from their funds varies from State to State depending on their financial sources.

In addition to the honorarium being paid by the Government of India, most of the State Governments/UT Administrations are also giving additional honorarium to AWWs and AWHs out of their own resources.

The Government of India from time to time has been requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations to pay additional honorarium to these workers from their own resources also. However, the payment of additional honorarium by the State Governments to these workers is at their discretion. A list containing details of additional honorarium paid by different States/UTs to the Anganwadi Workers/Helpers is given in the Statement.

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.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (in ₹)	
		Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)	Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	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
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	6678	3339
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000
12.	Gujarat	1750	900

1	2	3	4
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
34.	Tamil Nadu	6750 (that includes pay-2500, GP-500, and DA-3750)	4275 (that includes pay-1500, GP-400, and DA-2375)
35.	Telangana	4000	3000
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

*Depending on the qualification and number of years of service.

Hike in DMRC fares

*67. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether DMRC has effected steep hike in fares twice during the last year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government of NCT of Delhi has offered to share the burden of DMRC on account of rise in maintenance and operational cost to the extent of 50 per cent; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not providing any relief to commuters even after an offer from the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has intimated that as per the recommendations made by the Four Fare Fixation Committee (FFC), the revision in fares of Delhi Metro network was implemented in two phases. The first phase of fare revision was implemented in May, 2017 and the second phase was implemented in October, 2017. As per Section 37 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002, the recommendations made by the FFC are binding on the metro railway administration.

(c) and (d) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) had suggested that the recommendations of the FFC for increase in fare proposed with effect from October, 2017 may not be implemented and GNCTD was willing to bear the financial burden towards meeting the gap of operating finances of the DMRC to the extent of 50 per cent. However, as per the extant provisions for sanction of metro rail projects, the entire operational losses have to be borne by the respective State Governments. Also, as the recommendations of the FFC are binding, the suggestion of GNCTD for not implementing the same could not be agreed to.

Integration of traditional wisdom with educational methods

*68. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to integrate traditional wisdom with educational methods to empower tribal students of the country; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JUAL ORAM): (a) and (b) The traditional wisdom is an integral part of tribal culture and even though there is no formal proposal to integrate traditional wisdom with educational methods with the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, this is being followed in tribal institutions of learning through emphasis on traditional cultural heritage. Moreover, Ministry of Tribal Affairs has asked the State Governments to develop bilingual primers containing text both in regional and local tribal languages through Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs), which would help to integrate traditional wisdom with educational methods to empower tribal students. The Ministry is supporting Tribal Research Institutes to work as a think tank for tribal development, preservation of the uniqueness of the tribal cultural heritage, providing inputs to the States for evidence based planning. Preservation of the uniqueness of the tribal culture becomes all the more important given the fast changing economic pattern and life style coupled with technological advancements across the country. There is firm commitment of the State to preserve and protect the distinctiveness of their culture, habit and language.

Complaints from beneficiaries of PMAY

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

- (a) whether Government is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) since last year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of beneficiaries under the scheme, State-wise;
- (c) whether Government has received a number of complaints from the beneficiaries that the intended benefits are not reaching them; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government for monitoring the performance and for promotion of the scheme to reach the really needy and deserving people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government of India through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission under the Housing for All Scheme by 2022 since 25 June, 2015 in order to provide all weather pucca houses to all eligible urban households by the year 2022 under the following four sub-components:—

- (i) In situ Slum Redevelopment using land as a resource (ISSR)
- (ii) Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS)
- (iii) Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP)
- (iv) Beneficiary-led individual house construction or enhancement (BLC)

The components of PMAY(U) namely ISSR, AHP and BLC are implemented by the States/Union Territories (UTs) whereas CLSS is being implemented by the MoHUA through the Central Nodal Agencies (CNAs) viz. National Housing Bank (NHB) and Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO).

The number of beneficiaries under the scheme, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Most of States/UTs have reported Nil complaint. However, the States of Assam, Telangana and the UT of Puducherry have reported four, two and fourteen complaints respectively.

The details of State/UT-wise complaints received are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

The MoHUA has made a number of initiatives to address the complaints/queries/representations so as to reach the benefits of the PMAY(U) Mission to the really needy and deserving people:

- (i) A Public Grievance Cell is functioning in the Mission Directorate to address the issues in coordination with States/UTs and CNAs.
- (ii) The Public Grievance officer of the Mission also addresses the complaints in person, if any. The complaints/representations received in the MoHUA under ISSR, AHP and BLC components are forwarded to the concerned States/UTs and the complaints under CLSS components are forwarded to CNAs for redressal.
- (iii) A Management Information System (MIS) Portal has been established in the MoHUA to maintain the list of beneficiaries of the PMAY (U) Mission.
- (iv) In order to ensure transparency and facilitate citizens in registration for demand assessment, the MoHUA has enabled the facility of online application using the platform of Common Service Centre (CSC) and a separate website namely www.pmaymis.gov.in.

- (v) Toll free numbers in CNAs have been generated to address the complaints of beneficiaries in respect of CLSS component of the PMAY(U).

In order to monitor the performance and promotion of the PMAY(U) Mission, the following steps have been taken by the MoHUA:—

- (i) A Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) under the chairpersonship of the Secretary, MoHUA has been constituted for regular reviews of the implementation of the scheme.
- (ii) A Committee of the Secretary, MoHUA and the Secretary, Department of Financial Services has also been constituted for monitoring the CLSS component of the PMAY(U) Mission.
- (iii) Further, the MoHUA regularly monitors the progress through periodic review meetings/video conferencing with the concerned States/UTs.
- (iv) Officers of the MoHUA as well as Program Management Unit (PMU) set up under the scheme regularly undertake field visits to monitor the scheme.
- (v) In order to spread awareness and promotion of the PMAY(U) including CLSS component amongst all stakeholders, the MoHUA has been running campaign through various mediums *viz.* Radio, TV, Cinema, Newspaper, Social Media, Nukkad Natak, etc.
- (vi) National/Regional/State/City Level workshops have been conducted at regular interval to explain the Scheme Guidelines to Executive Officers/Engineers/Elected Representatives of all Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Special Development Authorities for creating awareness.
- (vii) Workshops are being conducted by Central Nodal Agencies *i.e.* NHB and HUDCO to disseminate information on CLSS to all stakeholders including Primary Lending Institutions (PLIs).
- (viii) One quarterly Newsletter titled 'Ashraya' is being circulated for creating awareness about the scheme.
- (ix) In various events across the country, like India International Trade Fair (IITF) 2016, Vibrant Gujarat, etc., the MoHUA has been displaying information about its various schemes by way of brochures, posters, banners, panels, etc. and setting the MoHUA's stall.

- (x) The MoHUA has requested States/UTs to carry out Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities under the PMAY (U) Mission, which is fully funded by the Central Government.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise beneficiaries covered under PMAY(U) Mission

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Houses involved
1. States	Andhra Pradesh	6,84,304
2.	Bihar	1,25,027
3.	Chhattisgarh	90,977
4.	Goa	61
5.	Gujarat	1,82,458
6.	Haryana	29,238
7.	Himachal Pradesh	4,928
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	9,510
9.	Jharkhand	1,54,761
10.	Karnataka	3,36,111
11.	Kerala	72,242
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4,59,335
13.	Maharashtra	1,64,389
14.	Odisha	80,033
15.	Punjab	43,345
16.	Rajasthan	51,462
17.	Tamil Nadu	3,92,766
18.	Telangana	1,90,057
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2,95,147
20.	Uttarakhand	12,316
	West Bengal	1,45,684
	SUB-TOTAL (STATES)	35,24,151

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Houses involved
22.	North East States	
	Arunachal Pradesh	6,092
23.	Assam	69,346
24.	Manipur	26,462
25.	Meghalaya	782
26.	Mizoram	13,915
27.	Nagaland	13,565
28.	Sikkim	516
29.	Tripura	78,869
	SUB-TOTAL (NE States)	2,09,547
30.	Union Territories	
	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	609
31.	Chandigarh	35
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2,933
33.	Daman and Diu	460
34.	Delhi	1,392
35.	Lakshadweep	-
36.	Puducherry	5,829
	SUB-TOTAL (UTs)	11,258
	GRAND TOTAL	37,44,956

Statement-II

Details of State/UT-wise complaints received under PMAY(U) Mission

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	No. of complaints	Action taken by the States/UTs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	Not Applicable
2.	Bihar	0	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	Not Applicable
4.	Goa	0	Not Applicable
5.	Gujarat	0	Not Applicable
6.	Haryana	0	Not Applicable
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	Not Applicable
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	Not Applicable
9.	Jharkhand	0	Not Applicable
10.	Karnataka	0	Not Applicable
11.	Kerala	0	Not Applicable
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	Not Applicable
13.	Maharashtra	0	Not Applicable
14.	Odisha	0	Not Applicable
15.	Punjab	0	Not Applicable
16.	Rajasthan	0	Not Applicable
17.	Tamil Nadu	0	Not Applicable
18.	Telangana	2	Forwarded to appropriate authority for redressal
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0	Not Applicable
20.	Uttarakhand	0	Not Applicable
21.	West Bengal	0	Not Applicable
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	Not Applicable
23.	Assam	4	Forwarded to appropriate authority for redressal
24.	Manipur	0	Not Applicable
25.	Meghalaya	0	Not Applicable
26.	Mizoram	0	Not Applicable
27.	Nagaland	0	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4
28.	Sikkim	0	Not Applicable
29.	Tripura	0	Not Applicable
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	Not Applicable
31.	Chandigarh	0	Not Applicable
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	Not Applicable
33.	Daman and Diu	0	Not Applicable
34.	Delhi	0	Not Applicable
35.	Lakshadweep	Not Applicable as Lakshadweep has no urban areas.	Not Applicable
36.	Puducherry	14	11 were resolved and the remaining 3 are being redressed.
TOTAL		20	

Infrastructure building in Doklam by China

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

- (a) whether China has occupied major portion of Doklam and is engaged in building infrastructure there;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and Government's response thereto;
- (c) whether Government has taken up the matter at diplomatic level; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of Chinese authorities thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):
 (a) to (d) The face-off between the Indian and Chinese border personnel in Doklam area of Bhutan started when a large construction party of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) of China entered the area on 16 June, 2017 and tried to alter the *status quo* by building a road in the area in violation of its existing understandings both with Bhutan and India. Both Bhutan and India approached China, as per the existing protocols and understandings, to

stop Chinese actions aimed at changing the status quo. Only after these attempts failed that the Indian border personnel, in close consultation and coordination with Bhutan, intervened to stop the road construction.

India consistently maintained that it was only through diplomatic channels that differences on such matters could be addressed. On the basis of persistent diplomatic communications, the disengagement of Indian and Chinese border personnel in the Doklam area was accomplished on 28 August, 2017. This also addressed India's concerns about China's road construction activity and its unilateral action aimed at changing the *status quo* in the area.

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.

This issue was also raised during my meeting with the Chinese Foreign Minister during his visit to India in December, 2017, wherein we expressed satisfaction that it was resolved through concerted diplomatic communications, reflecting the political maturity on both sides. I reiterated that the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the border areas is an essential pre-requisite for the smooth development of bilateral relations.

India-China boundary in the Sikkim Sector is yet to be finalized. It is part of the mandate of the Special Representatives of India and China on Boundary Question, who are engaged in discussions to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship, to find a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement of the boundary question, including the Sikkim Sector.

Government remains engaged with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation and Coordination on India-China Border Affairs, as well as through diplomatic channels for the maintenance of peace and tranquility in the India-China border areas.

India and China agree that progress in bilateral relations should be guided by the consensus reached between their leaders that at a time of global uncertainty, India-China relations are a factor of stability and India and China, in their relationship, must not allow differences to become disputes.

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

Cities of West Bengal identified under various schemes

*71. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the cities of West Bengal which are identified by Government under its schemes of Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) and Smart cities Mission;

(b) the details of funds allocated under each scheme during the last two years under various heads; and

(c) whether the progress being made in setting up sewage treatment plants in cities located along Ganga has been slow and if so, the progress thereof and the timelines set for each project, city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The cities of West Bengal included in the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM), The Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) are given in the Statement-I (See below). No city in the State is included in the Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY).

Details of funds allocated under the SBM, AMRUT and SCM during the last two years and the current year are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(c) The progress of Sewage Treatment Plants under the National Mission for Clean Ganga (NMCG), in cities along Ganga is given in the Statement-III (*See* below). In implementation of these projects, some bottlenecks like non-availability of land, legal issues, delay in permission from local authorities on road cutting/crossing etc. have been experienced. The issues are resolved with continuous coordination with the local authorities at various levels, field visits and by regular monitoring. The timelines for city-wise projects is also given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of the cities of West Bengal included under SBM, AMRUT and SCM

(A) Cities in the State of West Bengal are covered under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

These are:—

Sl. No.	ULBs	Sl. No.	ULBs
1.	Bankura (M)	25.	Jalpahar (CB)
2.	Bishnupur (M)	26.	Kalimpong (M)
3.	Sonamukhi (M)	27.	Kurseong (M)
4.	Asansol (M Corp.)	28.	Lebong (CB)
5.	Bardhaman (M)	29.	Mirik (NA)
6.	Dainhat (M)	30.	Siliguri (M Corp.)
7.	Durgapur (M Corp.)	31.	Bally (M)
8.	Guskara (M)	32.	Haora (M Corp.)
9.	Jamuria (M)	33.	Uluberia (M)
10.	Kalna (M)	34.	Arambag (M)
11.	Katwa (M)	35.	Baidyabati (M)
12.	Kulti (M)	36.	Bansberia (M)
13.	Memari (M)	37.	Bhadreswar (M)
14.	Raniganj (M)	38.	Chandani (M)
15.	Bolpur (M)	39.	Chandannagar (M Corp.)
16.	Dubrajpur (M)	40.	Dankuni (M)
17.	Nalhati (M)	41.	Hugli-Chinsurah (M)
18.	Rampurhat (M)	42.	Konnagar (M)
19.	Sainthia (M)	43.	Rishra (M)
20.	Suri (M)	44.	Serampore (M)
21.	Balurghat (M)	45.	Ta rakes war (M)
22.	Buniadpur	46.	Uttarpara Kotrung (M)
23.	Gangarampur (M)	47.	Alipurduar (M)
24.	Darjiling (M)	48.	Dhupguri (M)
		49.	Jalpaiguri (M)

Sl. No.	ULBs	Sl. No.	ULBs
50.	Mai (M)	76.	Ranaghat (M)
51.	Dinhata (M)	77.	Santipur (M)
52.	Haldibari (M)	78.	Taherpur (NA)
53.	Koch Bihar (M)	79.	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh (M)
54.	Mathabhanga (M)	80.	Baduria (M)
55.	Mekliganj (M)	81.	Baranagar (M)
56.	Tufanganj (M)	82.	Barasat (M)
57.	Kolkata (M Corp.)	83.	Barrackpore (M)
58.	English Bazar (M)	84.	Barrackpur Cantonment (CB)
59.	Old Malda (M)	85.	Basirhat (M)
60.	Beldanga (M)	86.	Bhatpara (M)
61.	Berhampore (M)	87.	Bidhannagar (M)
62.	Dhulian (M)	88.	Bongaon (M)
63.	Domkal	89.	Dum Dum (M)
64.	Jangipur (M)	90.	Garulia (M)
65.	Jiaganj-Azimganj (M)	91.	Gobardanga (M)
66.	Kandi (M)	92.	Halisahar (M)
67.	Murshidabad (M)	93.	Kamarhati (M)
68.	Birnagar (M)	94.	Kanchrapara (M)
69.	Chakdaha (M)	95.	Madhyamgram (M)
70.	Cooper's Camp (NA)	96.	Nabadiganta Industrial Township (ITS)
71.	Gayespur (M)	97.	Naihati (M)
72.	Haringhata	98.	New Barrackpore (M)
73.	Kalyani (M)	99.	North Barrackpore (M)
74.	Krishnanagar (M)		
75.	Nabadwip (M)		

Sl. No.	ULBs
100.	North Dum Dum (M)
101.	South Dum Dum (M)
102.	Titagarh (M)
103.	Chandrakona (M)
104.	Ghatal (M)
105.	Jhargram (M)
106.	Kharagpur (M)
107.	Kharar (M)
108.	Kshirpai (M)
109.	Medinipur (M)
110.	Ramjibanpur (M)
111.	Contai (M)
112.	Egra (M)
113.	Haldia (M)
114.	Panskura (M)
115.	Tamluk (M)
116.	Jhalda (M)
117.	Puruliya (M)
118.	Raghunathpur(M)
119.	Baruipur (M)
120.	Budge Budge (M)
121.	Diamond Harbour (M)
122.	Jaynagar Mazilpur (M)
123.	Maheshtala (M)
124.	Pujali (M)
125.	Rajpur Sonarpur (M)

Sl. No.	ULBs
126.	Dalkhola (M)
127.	Islampur (M)
128.	Kaliaganj (M)
129.	Raiganj (M)
(B) Cities included under the AMRUT in the State of West Bengal	
Sl. No.	Name of City/Town
1.	Kolkata (M Corp.)
2.	Haora (M Corp.)
3.	Durgapur (M Corp.)
4.	Asansol (M Corp.)
5.	Siliguri (M Corp.)
6.	Maheshtala (M)
7.	Rajpur Sonarpur (M)
8.	South Dum Dum (M)
9.	Rajarhat Gopalpur (M)
10.	Bhatpara (M)
11.	Panihati (M)
12.	Kamarhati (M)
13.	Barddhaman (M)
14.	Kulti (M)
15.	Bally (M)
16.	Barasat (M)
17.	North Dum Dum (M)
18.	Baranagar (M)

Sl. No.	Name of City/Town	Sl. No.	Name of City/Town
19.	Uluberia (M)	40.	North Barrackpur (M)
20.	Naihati (M)	41.	Raniganj (M)
21.	Bidhan Nagar (M)	42.	Nabadwip (M)
22.	Kharagpur (M)	43.	Basirhat (M)
23.	English Bazar (M)	44.	Halisahar (M)
24.	Haldia (M)	45.	Rishra (M)
25.	Madhyamgram (M)	46.	Ashoknagar Kalyangarh (M)
26.	Baharampur (M)	47.	Baidyabati (M)
27.	Raiganj (M)	48.	Puruliya (M)
28.	Serampore (M)	49.	Kanchrapara (M)
29.	Hugli-Chinsurah (M)	50.	Darjiling (M)
30.	Medinipur (M)	51.	Titagarh (M)
31.	Chandannagar (M Corp.)	52.	Dum Dum (M)
32.	Uttarpara Kotrung (M)	53.	Champdani (M)
33.	Krishnanagar (M)	54.	Bongaon (M)
34.	Barrackpur (M)	55.	Khardaha (M)
35.	Santipur (M)	56.	Jalpaiguri (M)
36.	Balurghat (M)	57.	Bansberia (M)
37.	Habra (M)	58.	Bhadreswar (M)
38.	Jamuria (M)	59.	Kalyani (M)
39.	Bankura (M)	60.	Jangipur

- (C) Cities included under the Smart Cities Mission in the State of West Bengal
New Town Kolkata was selected for development as Smart City in fast track round in May, 2016.

Statement-II

Details of funds allocated under SBM, AMRUT and SCM during last two years and the current year

(A) Details of funds allocated and released under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban) during the last two years and the current year upto 31.01.2018.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Components	Funds Released		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Individual Household Latrines (IHHL)	53.22	3.86	91.71
2.	Community Toilets/Public Toilets (CT/PT)	0.00	5.2	0.00
3.	Solid Waste Management (SWM)	0.00	-	53.44
4.	Information Education and Communication (IEC)	0.00	17.34	0.00
5.	Capacity Building (CB)	0.00	9.5	0.00
TOTAL		53.52	35.92	145.15

(B) The details of funds allocated and released under the AMRUT:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Description	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Central Assistance released for projects.	110.49	128.40	146.98
2.	Funds released under Administrative and Office Expenses	14.75	-	-
3.	Funds released as reform incentive	-	24.89	-
TOTAL		125.24	153.29	146.98

(C) The Government has allocated Central Assistance amounting to ₹ 500 crore for each smart city including New Town Kolkata. ₹ 2 crore has been released to the State Government for formation of the Special Purpose Vehicle to implement the Mission at the city level. So far Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) has not been formed for New Town Kolkata. Hence no further funds have been released.

Statement-III

List of cities in West Bengal where Sewerage Infrastructure under The Namami Gange programme under NMCG is under implementation:

Sl. No.	Towns	STP Capacity to be created (mld)	Overall Physical Progress (%)	Actual/ Tentative year of completion
1.	Gayeshpur	8.23	100	Completed
2.	Kalyani	4.00	100	Completed
3.	Bhatpara	31.00	87	June, 2018
4.	Halisahar	16.00	21	Dec, 2018
5.	Budge-Budge	9.30	32	Oct, 2019
6.	Barrackpore	24.00	18	Dec, 2019
7.	Kolkata (Tolly's Nullah)	26.10	Tender to be called for	Feb, 2020
8.	Howrah	65.00	Tender to be called for	Feb, 2020
9.	Bally	40.00	Tender to be called for	April, 2020
10.	Nabadwip	9.50	Tender to be called for	Feb, 2020
11.	Behrampore	3.50	Tender to be called for	Feb, 2020
12.	Kamarhati and Baranagar Municipalities	60.00	Tender to be called for	Feb, 2020

Trafficking of girls

*72. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that despite under-reporting, trafficking of minor girls has surged 14 times during the last decade and there was 52.8 per cent increase in the procurement of minor girls during the year, 2015 in comparison to 2014;
- (b) whether the Ministry is aware of the true size of the problem;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government considers taking up the issue of trafficking urgently by using technology and creating an inter-ministerial group to tackle the scourge?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI): (a) to (c) As per Ministry of Home Affairs, National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) the total number of cases of 'Procuration of minor girls' has risen from 231 in the year 2006 to 2465 in the year 2016. Further, number of cases of Procuration of minor girls during the year 2014 was 2,020 which increased to 3,087 in the year 2015 *i.e.* 52.8 per cent increase. Details are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). The Government is seized of the problem as trafficking in human beings is one of the largest organized crime violating basic human rights. Trafficking in human beings may be for sexual exploitation and many other forms including forced labor etc. As per NCRB report, 2015 there is an increase of 25.8% in cases of human trafficking (6,877 cases in 2015 compared to 5,466 cases in 2014) during 2015 over 2014. Details are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

(d) The Government is open to all options for controlling the menace of trafficking. In tune with the directions of the Supreme Court of India in Writ Petition (C) 56 of 2004, an Inter-ministerial Committee (IMC) with concerned stakeholders, Ministries/departments of Government of India along with representatives of some State/UT Governments and CSOs under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Women and Child Development has been constituted to tackle the menace of trafficking.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases of Procuration of Minor Girls (Section 366B IPC) during 2006, 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006	2014	2015	2016
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35	37	33	17
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	2
3.	Assam	0	303	1303	1519
4.	Bihar	4	280	305	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	1	2	0
6.	Goa	1	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	9	0	1	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006	2014	2015	2016
8.	Haryana	0	277	190	56
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	3	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0
11.	Jharkhand	26	12	27	2
12.	Karnataka	2	61	65	1
13.	Kerala	35	4	3	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	5	5	5
15.	Maharashtra	15	7	6	7
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	3	11	18	7
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	74	7	19
21.	Punjab	0	5	6	25
22.	Rajasthan	1	61	38	60
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	,9	2
25.	Telangana	0	26	42	32
26.	Tripura	0	0	14	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	1	0
28.	Uttarakhand	13	0	1	1
29.	West Bengal	77	852	100	706
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	7	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2006	2014	2015	2016
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1	0	0	1
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0
TOTAL UT(s)		1	0	7	1
TOTAL STATE(s)		230	2020	3080	2464
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		231	2020	3087	2465

Source: Crime in India

Statement-II

Details of Human trafficking under various Acts and Crime Heads

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (Incidence: 2,641 Rate: 0.2)

Cases under this Act have registered an increase of 0.9% during the year 2015 as compared to the previous year (2,617 cases).

A total of 511 cases were registered in Tamil Nadu followed by Karnataka (423). Under the Immoral Traffic (P) Act, maximum cases were registered under section 5 of IT(P) Act (1,287 cases) followed by section 8 of IT(P) Act (300 cases), section 7 of IT(P) Act (182 cases) and section 6 of IT(P) Act (85 cases). Out of 300 cases registered under section 8 of the IT(P) Act (relating to seducing or soliciting for the purposes of prostitution), maximum such cases were reported in Maharashtra (140 cases) followed by Kerala (63 cases) and Karnataka (48 cases), these three States together accounted for 83.7% of total such cases. Out of 1,287 cases registered under section 5 of the IT(P) Act (relating to procuring or inducing or taking persons for purpose of prostitution), maximum such cases were reported in Tamil Nadu (351 cases) followed by Telangana (224 cases), Karnataka (207 cases) and Maharashtra (126 cases), these four States together accounted for 70.5% total such cases.

Procuration of Minor Girls (Sec. 366A IPC) (Incidence: 3,087 Rate: 0.2)

Cases under this head have increased by 52.8% during the year 2015 as compared to the previous year (2,020 cases). A total of 1,303 cases were reported in Assam followed by West Bengal (1,003 cases), Maximum cases of procuration of minor girls were reported in Assam (1,303 cases) followed by West Bengal (1,003 cases), Bihar (305 cases) and Haryana (190 cases) during 2015.

Buying of Minors for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)–(Incidence: 11 Rate: Negligible)

Cases of buying of minor for prostitution have decreased by 21.4% during the year 2015 in comparison to the previous year (14 cases). Since 2014, data is collected under 'Buying of minor for prostitution' whereas in previous edition it was collected under 'Buying of girls for prostitution',

A total of 7 cases in Maharashtra followed by 2 cases in Uttar Pradesh and 1 case each in Haryana and Telangana were registered under this crime head during 2015.

Selling of Minors for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)–(Incidence: 111 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 111 cases of selling of minors for prostitution were registered in the country during 2015 as against 82 such cases in 2014, thus indicating an increase of 35.4% during 2015 over 2014. West Bengal has reported 91 such cases accounting for 82.0% of total such cases registered during 2015.

Table-6A(A)

Crime Head-wise Incidence of Various Crimes under Human Trafficking during 2011 - 2015 and Percentage Variation in 2015 over 2014

Sl. No.	Crime Head	Year					Percentage Variation in 2015 over 2014
		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec. 366-A IPC)	862	809	1,224	2,020	3,087	52.8
2.	Importation of Girls from Foreign Country (Sec.366B IPC.)	80	59	31	13	6	-53.8
3.	Selling of Minors for Prostitution (Sec. 372 IPC)#	113	108	100	82	111	35.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Buying of Minor for Prostitution (Sec. 373 IPC)#	27	15	6	14	11	-21.4
5.	Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956	2,435	2,563	2,579	2,617	2,641	0.9
6.	Human Trafficking (Sec. 370 & 370 A IPC)*	-	-	-	720	1,021	41.8
Total Cases of Human Trafficking		3,517	3,554	3,940	5,466	6,877	25.8

*' Data collection since 2014 &

#' Modified since 2014 in the revised performance, earlier data were collected for girls only

Special funds for construction of houses in Tamil Nadu

*73. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any request from Tamil Nadu Government for release of special funds for construction of 3.42 lakh houses fully or partially damaged during the heavy floods during 2015 and 2016 in its 13 coastal districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's stand in this regard; and

(c) whether Government has released any amount since December, 2015 till date 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) No such request from the State Government of Tamil Nadu for release of special funds for construction of 3.42 lakh houses fully or partially damaged during the heavy floods during 2015 and 2016 in its 13 coastal districts has been received by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs. A request was made in December, 2015 by the State Government for grant of special package of ₹ 5,000 crores for construction of 50,000 houses for families living along the banks of Adyar River, Coovam and Buckingham Canal and other water bodies in Chennai city and its sub-urban areas at a unit cost of ₹ 10.00 lakhs each. The State Government had also requested for

sanction of additional grant of ₹ 750 crores under the Housing for All Mission during the financial year 2015-16 for construction of another 50,000 houses in Chennai and adjoining urban areas for the slum dwellers whose dwelling units have severely been damaged/lost due to floods.

As the sanction of special package is beyond the scope of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} Mission, the State Government of Tamil Nadu was requested by the Ministry to approach appropriate authorities in this regard.

(c) The Central Government has so far sanctioned 3,92,766 houses under PMAY (U) for the State of Tamil Nadu and released ₹ 1,589.99 crores of central assistance to the State Government for construction of these houses since December 2015 till date, including ₹ 62.28 crores disbursed as interest subsidy to 3,623 beneficiaries of Tamil Nadu under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) of the PMAY (U). Details are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details of Houses sanctioned and the central assistance released
(under PMAY (U) for State of Tamil Nadu)*

(A) Houses sanctioned under the PMAY (U) in the State of Tamil Nadu as on 31 January, 2018:

Before December 2015	Since December 2015	Total
7,796	3,84,970	3,92,766

(B) Central assistance released under the PMAY (U) to the Government of Tamil Nadu:

Before December 2015 (in ₹ crore)	Since December 2015 (in ₹ crore)	Total (in ₹ crore)
82.78	1589.99	1672.77

Interim report of CABE

*74. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) has recently submitted its interim report to Government; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the recommendations made and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) is the highest advisory body to advise the Central and State Governments in the field of education. It does not submit any report to the Government. The 65th meeting of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) was held under the chairmanship of Union Human Resource Development Minister, during 15th & 16th January, 2018 in New Delhi. The following resolutions were adopted during the meeting:

- i. to launch 'Operation Digital Board' in all schools in five years. This will be undertaken jointly by Centre, State, CSR, and community. This will improve the quality of education. Students will be empowered with 360 degree information with interesting learning experience and teacher accountability will also increase;
- ii. to ensure Quality, Equity, Accessibility, Accountability and Affordability in education by pro-active action and plan;
- iii. to promote Swachh Bharat, Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat, Padhe Bharat, Sugamya Bharat and physical education;
- iv. to promote value education, life skill education and experiential learning to bring out good human beings out of the education system;
- v. to make all out efforts to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) by opening new universities, colleges, using infrastructure more productively and using Open & Distance Learning (ODL) and online education;
- vi. to take positive action to plug regional disparities and will prepare perspective plan;
- vii. to take necessary steps to ensure that no deserving student should be denied opportunity to have higher education for lack of means;
- viii. to strive more for bringing accountability of all stakeholders;
- ix. to participate wholeheartedly in innovative programmes like Unnat Bharat, Swachh Bharat, Ek Bharat Shresth Bharat, Smart and Green Campus.

Rehabilitation of women manual scavengers

*75. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of women manual scavengers who have been rehabilitated, as per the employment scheme for rehabilitation of manual scavengers in the country, State-wise;
- (b) whether the number is small, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the number of such women who are yet to be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT): (a) 9798 of the 11044 women manual scavengers identified upto 31.01.2018 have been provided onetime cash assistance of ₹40,000/- each. In addition 3872 women manual scavengers/their dependents have been provided skill development training for undertaking alternative occupations. Subsidy has been provided to 369 women manual scavengers who have availed bank loans for self employment projects. State-wise details of the above are given in the Statement.

(b) No Sir. They constitute 80.97% of the total number of manual scavengers identified.

(c) 1246 identified women manual scavengers have not been provided rehabilitation benefits due to non receipt of bank details or incomplete information. State-wise details are also given in the above mentioned Statement.

Statement

State-wise coverage of women beneficiary under Self Employment Scheme for Rehabilitation of Manual Scavengers as on 31st January, 2018

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total number of identified women manual scavengers	Onetime cash assistance given women manual scavengers	Not provided onetime cash assistance	Rehabilitation Proposals sanctioned/ capital subsidy released to Manual Scavengers	Skill Development Training sanctioned/ completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	41	34	7	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Assam	58	54	4	0	0
3.	Bihar	71	68	3	0	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	0	0	0
5.	Karnataka	66	51	15	24	0
6.	Madhya Pradesh	28	28	0	0	9
7.	Odisha	48	46	2	36	0
8.	Punjab	5	5	0	1	22
9.	Rajasthan	111	108	3	0	70
10.	Tamil Nadu	48	45	3	0	0
11.	Uttar Pradesh	10449	9249	1200	217	3700
12.	Uttarakhand	60	57	3	38	0
13.	West Bengal	56	50	6	53	71
TOTAL		11044	9798	1246	369	3872

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Nuclear energy collaboration with Canada

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

(a) whether it is a fact that India and Canada have discussed various aspects of uranium and nuclear energy collaboration;

(b) if so, whether India is planning to sign MoUs with Canada for steady supply of uranium; and

(c) the details of socially relevant purposes for application and extension of atomic energy in the coming future?

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

(b) An agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of Canada for Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on 27.06.2010. During the visit of Prime Minister to Canada on 15.04.2015, Government of India entered into an agreement with M/s CAMECO Inc., Canada for supply of Uranium Ore Concentrate during the period 2015-2020.

(c) Nuclear technologies are being developed and applied in the areas of health, including cancer care; agriculture; food preservation; waste management apart from generation of power.

Execution of Unit I and II of Kudankulam nuclear plant

642. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there were a number of deficiencies in the execution of Units I and II of Kudankulam plant which ended up in significant cost escalation and delays in the commissioning of the units;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the scheduled date of completion was postponed from October 30, 2007 to December 31, 2011 for Unit I and from October 30, 2008 to December 31, 2012 for Unit II, due to delayed completion of different activities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The delays in the completion of Kudankulam Units - 1&2 (2X1000 MW) were mainly due to delays in sequential receipts of equipment from Russian Federation and subsequent local protests at the site. The domino effect of the protests, demobilisation and subsequent remobilisation of resources, various litigations, complying with the directives of the Honorable Court before commissioning of the plant took time. In addition, being the first-of-a-kind reactor in India of large unit size and with many imported equipments/components, the reviews and regulatory clearances also took time.

(c) and (d) The KKNPP-1&2 (2X1000 MW) got delayed for the reasons as stated above. This resulted in rescheduling completion of KKNPP-1 from December 2007 to May-2013 and of KKNPP-2 from December-2008 to October 2013. Presently, both the units are in commercial operation and are operating at their rated capacity. They have cumulatively generated about 23122 Million Units of electricity as on January 29, 2018.

Allocation of funds for North Eastern States

643. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has sanctioned funds for development of North Eastern States of the country;

(b) if so, the details of allocations made and funds utilised during the last three fiscal years;

(c) the achievements made towards development of culture and tourism sectors and employment generated, year-wise;

(d) whether different sectors are not getting funds even after due approvals and sanctions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) All non-exempt Union Ministries are required to mandatorily earmark 10% of their Gross Budgetary Allocation annually for the North Eastern Region (NER). As per available information, the earmarking of funds for NER and provisional expenditure for last three years is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Expenditure
2014-15	54,005.72	27,381.17	24,483.92
2015-16	29,087.93	29,669.22	31,294.75
2016-17	29,124.79	31,738.58	29,634.42

The Budgetary allocation to Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and the funds utilised during the last three years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Budget Estimates	2332.78	2362.74	2430.01
Expenditure	1719.13	1986.79	2495.84

(c) to (e) Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Tourism have spent the following funds for development of Culture and Tourism Sectors in the North Eastern Region:

(Provisional) (₹ in crore)

	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Ministry of Culture	132.11	115.15	126.34
Ministry of Tourism	144.68	167.07	284.80

Under the Swadesh Darshan Scheme of Ministry of Tourism, North East Circuit is being implemented for promotion of tourism in NER. In addition, Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region and North East Council (NEC) have taken up construction/ upgradation of cultural and tourist complexes and also conduct various events for promotion of culture and tourism of North East. NEC has also taken up documentation and digitalization of cultural heritage of all tribes of Arunachal Pradesh, heritage protection in Hill and Plain districts of Manipur and given funds for conducting Capacity Building courses in hospitality and service providers for tourism. Employment generation as a direct result of these interventions is difficult to measure, although tourism sector in general offers employment opportunities to large sections. No case of funds not being made available after due approvals has been brought to the notice of this Ministry.

Stoppage of data sharing by China on Parchu river

†644. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China has stopped providing information and data regarding flow of the Parchu river of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether lakes in the catchment areas are said to be dangerous on the basis of pictures received from satellite and it is apprehended that in case of breach massive destruction may be caused; and

(c) the steps being taken to get correct information and to avoid probable damage due to sudden water flow?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Under existing bilateral Memorandums of Understanding, China provides to India hydrological information of Brahmaputra River (Yarlong Zangbo) and Sutlej River (Langqen Zangbo, of which Parechu is a tributary) during the flood seasons. The Chinese side did not provide the hydrological information with respect to either of the two rivers in 2017. This issue has been taken up with the Chinese side, who have conveyed that the non-provision of data was due to technical reasons.

Government continues to carefully monitor the water flow in trans-border rivers, including Sutlej River, for early detection of any abnormality so that corrective and preventive measures are taken to safeguard livelihood of the people in these regions.

Various issues relating to trans-border rivers are discussed with China under the ambit of an institutionalized Expert Level Mechanism which was established in 2006, as well as through diplomatic channels. We intend to remain engaged with China on the issue of trans-border rivers to safeguard our interests.

Post Office Passport Seva Kendra in Maharashtra

†645. SHRI AMARSHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of passport kendras functioning at present, the details thereof State-wise including Maharashtra;
- (b) the details of the places from where services to issue passports through post offices have been started, State-wise;
- (e) whether Government has received proposals to open passport seva kendras at post offices; and
- (f) if so, the views of Government with regard to Pune district of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) At present, 92 Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) are operating across the country as extended arms of the 37 Passport Offices, thus providing extended reach to passport applicants. The list is given in the Statement-I. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ No. 65 (Part (a))] The 93rd PSK is scheduled to be inaugurated at Siliguri on 17 February, 2018.

- (b) The Ministry in association with the Department of Posts has decided to

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

open 251 Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO)/ Post Offices (PO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). The list of these 251 POPSK is given in the Statement-II. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ No. 65 (Part (a))]. 60 POPSKs are functional as on 3 February, 2018 including three in Maharashtra at Aurangabad, Kolhapur and Pimpri Chinchwad.

17 more POPSK would be set-up in Maharashtra at Ahmednagar, Beed, Ghatkopar, Jalgaon, Jalna, Latur, Mumbai North Central, Mumbai South Central, Pandharpur, Sangli, Satara, Sindhudurg, Wardha, Dombivali, Nanded, Navi Mumbai and Panvel. The Ministry intends to complete the requisite formalities for these locations at the earliest.

(c) and (d) The Government intends to open POPSK in the HPO in the country in such a manner that Passport Seva Kendra facility is available to citizens within a radius of approximately 50 kms.

Opening of PSKs in Punjab

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

- (a) the details of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in the country which have been made operational during last three years till date, State-wise;
- (b) by when the remaining PSKs would be made operational, location-wise;
- (c) whether, Government proposes to open more Passport Offices and PSKs in the country, including Punjab and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (d) the other steps taken/being taken by Government to cut down the delay in issuing passports and mitigating the hardships being faced by the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) At present, 92 Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) are operating across the country as extended arms of the 37 Passport Offices, thus providing extended reach to passport applicants. The list is given in the Statement-I. *The 93rd PSK is scheduled to be inaugurated at Siliguri on 17 February, 2018. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ 65 (Part a)].*

(c) The Ministry in association with the Department of Posts has decided to open 251 Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO)/ Post Offices (PO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). The list of these 251 POPSK is given in the Statement-II. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ 65

(Part a)]. 60 POPSK are functional as on 3 February, 2018 including two in Punjab at Bhatinda and Patiala.

6 more POPSK would set-up in Punjab at Gurdaspur, Moga, Phagwara, Sangrur, SBS Nagar (Nawan Shahar) and Tarn Taran. The Ministry intends to complete the requisite formalities for these locations at the earliest.

The Government intends to open POPSK in the HPO in the country in such a manner that Passport Seva Kendra facility is available to citizens within a radius of approximately 50 kms.

(d) There are no delays in issuing passports resulting in hardships being faced by the applicants. With the implementation of the Passport Seva Project, the process of \ passport issuance has become very transparent and easy. Under this system, the applicants are required to apply for their passports online, upload relevant documents, make the payment online through debit/credit card or SBI net-banking/SBI Challan, schedule an appointment and then visit the designated Passport Seva Kendra (PSK)/Post Office Passport Seva Kendra (POPSK). A user friendly portal has been made available. When an applicant visits the PSK/POPSK, an Electronic Queue Management System (EQMS) working on the principle of First-in First-out is available at all PSKs/POPSKs to monitor the flow of applicants. After completing the non-sovereign activities by the staff of the Service Provider, applicants move to the Passport Office Staff for verification of documents and granting of passports. The shortcoming(s), if any, in the documentation is conveyed to the applicant there itself. Exit letter giving position of the application ensuring fairness is provided to the applicant at the time of exit. The applicants can track the status of their applications themselves through portal and also SMS services. In the current system of passport issuance, there is no manual intervention at any stage, complete process is digitally flown with re-engineered process through a single visit clearance.

The following additional steps have been taken for the benefit of the applicants:

- (i) An e-mail based helpdesk facility and a 24x7 National Call Centre has been set up to provide requisite information to citizens.
- (ii) The Passport Seva system sends four free of cost SMS to applicants - (i) at the time of dispatch of passport, (ii) in 'returned undelivered' passport cases, (iii) rejection of request for counter delivery cases and (iv) clear Police Verification (PV) report in pre-PV PCC cases or review of PV and clearance by the Passport Issuing Authority (PIA). In addition, a premium optional SMS Service, on nominal payment basis, has been made available to enable

citizens to receive alerts and updates regarding detailed progress of their passport applications and pending actions. The service can be availed from any mobile phone.

- (iii) For assistance, citizens can call toll-free helpline number 1800-258-1800.
- (iv) The Passport system has interface with the police for verification of personal particulars of applicants and with the India Post for tracking delivery of passports.

The online system and establishment of PSKs have facilitated better accountability, transparency and streamlining of passport service delivery. This has also helped in issuing error-free and more secure passports. The time taken in issuing passports has progressively decreased since the introduction of online application system, opening of PSK and POPSK and simplification of rules. The Passport Seva Project has won several awards and is seen as a model of people-centric service, innovation and Public Private Partnership fulfilling the Government desires to have minimum Government and Maximum governance.

Permission for MoU with Chinese companies

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry did not give permission for signing of five Memorandums of Understandings (MoUs) between the State Government of West Bengal and different Chinese companies in the Bengal Global Business Summit 2018; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) No such proposals have come to the notice of this Ministry.

- (b) Question does not arise.

Chinese objection to remarks made by Chief of Army

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that China has strongly objected to the remark made by the Chief of the Army Staff of India;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that China has said that such remarks did not conform to the spirit of the September talks in Xiamen between Chinese President Xi Jinping and the Prime Minister of India; and

(d) if so, the response given to China in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Government is aware of China's critical reaction to the recent remarks by the Chief of Army Staff, which were made in the context of India's defence preparedness.

Notwithstanding issues where there are differences, both sides share the view that India-China bilateral relationship has an important role to play in the 21st Century in Asia and in the world, and that it serves the shared interest of the two sides to strengthen their Closer Developmental Partnership. Issues where there are differences are being handled through dialogue to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution. The Government consistently maintains that peace and tranquility in the India-China border areas is an important pre-requisite for the smooth development of bilateral relations.

Both sides agree that progress in bilateral relations should be guided by the consensus reached between their leaders that at a time of global uncertainty, India-China relations are a factor of stability, and that both sides must not allow their differences to become disputes.

Building of road in Arunachal Pradesh

649. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Chinese have tried to build road in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether it is also a fact that a group of Chinese were undertaking track alignment activity about one km. inside the Line of Actual Control at Tuting;

(c) whether China has again and again reiterated that it did not recognize Arunachal Pradesh as a part of India; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) On 28 December 2017, an Indian Army patrol observed three civilians believed to be Chinese nationals, carrying out track construction in the Shiyung La area in Upper Siang District of Arunachal Pradesh, approximately one kilometer

on the Indian side of the Line of Actual Control (LAC). The three civilians returned to the Chinese side of the LAC on seeing the Indian Army patrol. As per the agreed modalities, a Flag Meeting was arranged to discuss the intrusion. The Chinese side admitted that the three civilians had crossed over the LAC and agreed to withdraw their equipment immediately.

Government regularly takes up such transgressions along the LAC with the Chinese side through established mechanisms including border personnel meetings, flag meetings, meetings of Working Mechanism for Consultation & Coordination on India-China Border Affairs, as well as through diplomatic channels.

(c) and (d) China disputes the international boundary between India and China. In the Eastern Sector, China claims approximately 90,000 square kilometers of Indian territory in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. The fact that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese side on several occasions, including at the highest level.

Unemployment rate among SC, ST and minority population

650. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of unemployment rate among SC, ST and minority population of the country during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the details of percentage of SC, ST and minority population engaged in agriculture sector as agricultural labourers, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The estimated Unemployment Rate among SC and ST for aged 15 years and above in the country based on the result of last three available labour force surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by Ministry of Labour and Employment is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). The information in respect of unemployment rate among minority communities is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) State/ UT-wise ST population engaged as agriculture labourers based on the Census 2011 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The information in respect of unemployment rate among Scheduled Castes (SCs) and minority communities is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement-I

*Unemployment Rate among SC and ST for aged 15 years and above
during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 in the country*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Unemployment Rate (in %)					
		2012-13		2013-14		2015-16	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.5	0.7	4.2	1.3	1.9	3.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.4	10.4	11.2	5.6	4.2	4.0
3.	Assam	5.0	3.3	2.1	3.2	4.0	3.0
4.	Bihar	4.0	3.3	3.1	4.9	2.1	7.4
5.	Chhattisgarh	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.3
6.	Delhi	7.4	3.8	3.6	7.5	3.6	12.3
7.	Goa	-	8.7	4.8	5.1	34.6	11.3
8.	Gujarat	2.4	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.8
9.	Haryana	3.8	0.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1.9	4.1	0.6	1.2	14.8	0.7
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.3	4.2	8.3	13.5	1.6	4.9
12.	Jharkhand	5.4	5.5	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.5
13.	Karnataka	1.5	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.3	1.6
14.	Kerala	7.9	7.1	8.9	4.9	9.4	18.3
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	2.8	3.4
16.	Maharashtra	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.7	0.6
17.	Manipur	0.7	2.0	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.3
18.	Meghalaya	-	3.6	-	2.2	1.7	4.3
19.	Mizoram	2.5	2.2	3.4	1.8	0.3	1.7
20.	Nagaland	-	6.7	19.3	6.3	8.2	5.7
21.	Odisha	3.4	3.4	3.5	1.9	3.4	2.0
22.	Punjab	5.4	3.5	5.1	1.3	5.6	9.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Rajasthan	2.2	1.1	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.3
24.	Sikkim	16.5	10.8	2.4	8.0	8.7	12.5
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.8	3.3	3.6	0.9	4.5	1.9
26.	Telangana	-	-	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.4
27.	Tripura	7.6	2.9	7.5	3.5	11.2	5.4
28.	Uttarakhand	6.8	4.0	7.0	11.1	6.3	8.6
29.	Uttar Pradesh	3.5	9.9	3.0	3.6	5.2	2.9
30.	West Bengal	5.9	5.1	4.3	2.9	3.4	2.6
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	6.1	2.4	-	-	13.4	20.2
32.	Chandigarh	15.1	1.6	8.7	-	4.2	5.7
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	2.1	-	6.5	3.2	3.5
34.	Daman and Diu	18.3	-	23.0	-	-	2.7
35.	Lakshadweep	-	10.6	-	11.1	-	5.1
36.	Puducherry	8.4	-	20.8	-	4.5	-

Source: Employment-Unemployment survey of Labour Bureau.

Statement-II

State/UT wise ST population engaged as agriculture labourers: Census 2011

State/UTs	ST_MAIN_AL	ST_MARG_AL
Jammu and Kashmir	22120	65413
Himachal Pradesh	3307	6794
Uttarakhand	12652	12548
Rajasthan	378010	704757
Uttar Pradesh	84760	131327
Bihar	190532	193735

State/UTs	ST_MAIN_AL	ST_MARG_AL
Sikkim	4593	5199
Arunachal Pradesh	6469	9594
Nagaland	15954	36448
Manipur	13619	19133
Mizoram	24436	14723
Tripura	95011	94878
Meghalaya	105573	78427
Assam	91205	168553
West Bengal	717047	733137
Jharkhand	422286	1140898
Odisha	758536	1718927
Chhattisgarh	784929	1051713
Madhya Pradesh	2207854	2036354
Gujarat	1363636	1022364
Daman and Diu	145	116
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5903	11202
Maharashtra	2405164	609674
Andhra Pradesh	1353645	470075
Karnataka	659887	251623
Goa	3825	6001
Lakshadweep	0	0
Kerala	65509	30520
Tamil Nadu	145721	47551
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24	86

Note: No Notified Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry as in 2011.

Leasing right of Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka

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

(a) whether China has secured the operational lease rights of the Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka for 99 years, in pursuit of its 'One Belt One Road' dream project; and

(b) whether by letting this opportunity go the China way, India has underestimated the strategic importance of Hambantota, both in terms of maritime dominance in Indian Ocean and shipping trade originating from India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) On 09 December 2017, the Magampura Mahinda Rajapaksa Port (Hambantota Port) was handed over by Government of Sri Lanka to two Joint Venture companies, Hambantota International Port Group Co. Ltd. (HIPG), and Hambantota International Port Services Co. Ltd. (HIPS) in pursuance of the Concession Agreement signed on 29 July 2017 between Government of Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka Port Authority (SLPA), China Merchants Ports Holding Company Ltd. (CMPort), HIPG and HIPS.

The agreement provided for transfer of all movable property and lease of immovable property in the Port to HIPG and HIPS. China Merchants Ports Holding Company Ltd. (CMPort) has a majority stake of 85% and Sri Lanka Port Authority (SLPA) has remaining 15% stake in HIPG. In HIPS, SLPA has 42% stake and HIPG has the remaining 58% stake. The lease of the Port is valid for a period of 99 years.

Government keeps a constant watch on developments having a bearing on India's security and economic interest, and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it. India is confident about the strength and enduring nature of its bilateral ties with Sri Lanka, which are deep-rooted and multi-dimensional. India has taken up with Sri Lanka security issues, including in the regional context. We are hopeful that Sri Lanka will continue to keep in mind India's security concerns and sensitivities.

Colour schemes for passports

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

(a) whether under the newly proposed colour schemes passports for Emigration Check Required (ECR) category will be in orange colour;

(b) whether such a colour scheme for ECR category will protect vulnerable sections, who form the bulk of ECR category, from exploitation; and

(c) whether such a colour scheme for ECR category will also make it easy to segregate Indian citizens on the basis of socio-economic profiling and discriminate against vulnerable sections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) Decision was taken by the Ministry on the recommendations of a three-member Committee comprising officials of the Ministry and the Ministry of Women and Child Development not to print the last page of the Passport Booklet. The Ministry also took the decision to issue a passport with orange colour jacket to passport holders with Emigration Check Required (ECR) status, with a view to help and assist them on priority basis.

The Ministry received several individual and collective representations requesting to reconsider these two decisions.

The Ministry reviewed both these decisions in the light of these representations. After comprehensive discussions with the various stakeholders, the Ministry decided on 29 January, 2018 to continue with the current practice of printing the last page of the passport and not to issue a separate passport with orange colour jacket to ECR passport holders.

Committee for women deserted by NRI husbands

653. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has constituted a committee to look into various legal and regulatory challenges in the backdrop of several complaints lodged by women deserted by their NRI husbands;

(b) if so, the details of recommendations made by the Committee; and

(c) how many of them have been accepted or are under consideration to help abandoned women get justice?

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

(b) and (c) The Government had set up an Expert Committee on NRI Marital Disputes, which presented its Report in August, 2017. Some of its recommendations have been accepted and implemented and some are under further examination.

Among the recommendations implemented are:—

- (i) An Integrated Nodal Agency (INA) has been constituted. It is aimed to be an effective mechanism to provide a single window timely solution to the problems of affected women and there would be a better monitoring of the welfare measures being undertaken in this regard. The INA is headed by Ministry of Women and Child Development with senior officials from Ministries of External Affairs, Home Affairs, Law and Justice and Women and Child Development as its members. The INA has already held its two meetings.
- (ii) The scheme for distressed Indian women has been merged with Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) effective from September 1, 2017. The legal and financial assistance has been increased from US\$ 3000/- to US\$ 4000/- and it is applicable to all overseas Indian Missions and Posts. Missions/Posts have now been empowered to deal with such cases.

There is also a provision in the revised ICWF Guidelines for maintaining a panel of 3-5 local lawyers/firms proficient in local language and law, and who enjoy credibility and have commitment and experience to assist deserving Indian national in distress in Gulf Cooperation Countries (GCC) and Top 20 countries with major Overseas Indian national population.

Indians lodged in Pakistani jails

654. SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Indians currently lodged in jails in Pakistan and since when, the details thereof for less than five years, more than five years but less than ten years, more than ten years but less than fifteen years, and more than fifteen years;
- (b) whether our consulates in Pakistan have relevant details of all Indian prisoners and whether they extend all legal/financial support to such prisoners and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of Indian's fishermen detained in jails in Pakistan, as of now, and the efforts made to secure their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) As per available information, presently 341 Indian

fishermen and 63 Indian civilian prisoners are believed to be in Pakistan's custody. However, as per the lists exchanged between the Governments of India and Pakistan on 1 January 2018, Pakistan has acknowledged custody of 253 fishermen and 58 civilian prisoners who are Indian or believed-to-be Indian in its jails.

(c) According to available information, the time since they are believed to be in Pakistan's custody is as below:

Prisoners who are Indian or believed-to-be Indian	Fishermen	Civilian Prisoners	Total
Less than 5 years	341	32	373
	(all fishermen are in Pakistan jails since less than 1 year)		
More than 5 years but less than 10 years	0	17	17
More than 10 years but less than 15 years	0	11	11
More than 15 years	0	02	02
Without any details of sentence/period	0	01	01
TOTAL	341	63	404

In addition, there is the issue of 74 Missing Indian Defence personnel, whose custody has not been acknowledged by Pakistan so far.

Government consistently pursues the case of early release and repatriation of the Indian nationals languishing in Pakistan jails. In addition, the High Commission of India in Islamabad, on a continuing basis, provides humanitarian and legal assistance to Indian nationals imprisoned in Pakistan, including regular distribution of items of daily necessity to them through Pakistani jail authorities. As a result of persistent efforts, Government has secured the release and repatriation of 1697 Indian fishermen and 19 Indian civilian prisoners from Pakistan since 2014.

Indian officials banned in gurudwaras

655. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian officials have been banned in Gurudwaras of many foreign countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reasons cited by Gurudwaras abroad for imposing this ban; and
- (d) the action Government has taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) The Government is aware of the statements by certain Gurudwara Committees and Organizations based in Canada, US, UK and some other countries in which they have alleged interference by Government of India representatives in the affairs of the Sikh community and claimed that a number of Gurudwaras affiliated to them have agreed not to allow any officials of the GOI entry inside these Gurudwaras or participation in any social or religious programmes.

The vast majority of the Sikh Diaspora shares a very warm emotional bond with India and has worked for the betterment of relations between India and their country of residence. The Government takes no cognizance of statements by fringe elements which spread hate and communal disharmony.

Government of India has closely engaged the host Governments of these countries to address our concerns relating to anti-India activities by the extremist elements. The Government also made efforts to strengthen the bonds with the Indian community residing in these countries.

Rationale for colour coding of passports

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

- (a) whether Government proposes to review the proposal of issuing orange passports to unskilled migrants;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not the rationale for colour coding the passports of Indian nationals;
- (c) whether there is any proposal to link passports with Aadhaar; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) A decision was taken by the Ministry on the recommendations of a three-member Committee comprising officials of the Ministry and the Ministry of Women and Child Development not to print the last page of the Passport Booklet. The Ministry also took the decision to issue a passport with orange colour jacket to passport holders with Emigration Check Required (ECR) status, with a view to help and assist them on priority basis.

The Ministry received several individual and collective representations requesting to reconsider these two decisions.

The Ministry reviewed both these decisions in the light of these representations. After comprehensive discussions with the various stakeholders, the Ministry decided on 29 January, 2018 to continue with the current practice of printing the last page of the passport and not to issue a separate passport with orange colour jacket to ECR passport holders.

(c) and (d) The applicant is given an option to provide the Aadhaar number at the time of applying online for a passport. In case the applicant provides it, the Aadhaar number of the applicant gets linked with the passport once issued.

Visit of Foreign Minister of Maldives

657. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Foreign Minister of Maldives visited New Delhi recently to discuss bilateral relations and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the efforts made by Government to achieve full potential of relationship between India and Maldives in view of Chinese influence in Maldives and their signing of Free Trade Agreement with China;

(c) the progress made in finalizing the Free Trade Agreement with Maldives; and

(d) whether talks held to resolve the issue of delay and ensure early progress on all the pending development projects that India is supporting in Maldives and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) Foreign Minister of Maldives Dr. Mohamed Asim visited

New Delhi from 10-12 January 2018 as the Special Envoy of the President of Maldives. He was received by the Prime Minister and held bilateral talks with the External Affairs Minister on 11 January 2018.

Discussions centred around strengthening of the development partnership between India and Maldives and enhancing defence and security cooperation. External Affairs Minister conveyed India's commitment to achieving the full potential of our relationship in line with India's Neighbourhood First policy. Foreign Minister of Maldives reaffirmed his Government's India First policy and emphasized that Maldives attached the highest priority to its ties with India.

India and Maldives enjoy close and friendly relations based on mutual trust and cooperation. Bilateral ties have continued to grow, especially in the areas of defence & security, health, education, capacity building, infrastructure development and trade and investment. Both countries are parties to the South Asian Free Trade Area (SAFTA). However, presently no separate bilateral Free Trade Agreement is envisaged.

Visit of Israeli Prime Minister to India

658. DR. T. SUBBARAMI RFDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the main points in the comprehensive talks Israeli Prime Minister (PM) had with our PM during his recent visit to India;

(b) the details of bilateral agreements signed between India and Israel during the visit; and

(c) the details of defence and strategic partnership agreement signed between the two countries and in the field of indigenous development of missile?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIM. J. AKBAR): (a) and (b) Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel visited India from 14-19 January, 2018. He was accompanied by a business delegation of more than 100 members. During the visit, both the sides held extensive discussions on various areas of mutual interest viz. agriculture, water, science and technology, cyber, energy, trade and investment, defence and security and air connectivity. Both the sides decided to exchange a hundred member youth delegation in the science stream. During the visit, nine MoUs/Agreements/Memorandum/Letters of intent were signed in the fields of cyber, air transport. Film co-production, energy, homeopathy and space.

(c) No such agreement was signed during the visit.

Passport Laghu Seva Kendras

659. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to open any Passport Laghu Seva Kendras (PSLK) in Tamil Nadu during the next three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) At present, 92 Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) are operating across the country as extended arms of the 37 Passport Offices, thus providing extended reach to passport applicants. The list is given in the Statement-I. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ 65 (Part (a))] The 93rd PSK is scheduled to be inaugurated at Siliguri on 17 February, 2018.

The Ministry in association with the Department of Posts has decided to open 251 Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO)/ Post Offices (PO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). The list of these 251 POPSK is given in the Statement-II. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to SQ 65 (Part (a))]. 60 POPSK are functional as on 3 February, 2018 including two in Tamil Nadu at Salem and Vellore.

12 more POPSK would be set-up in Tamil Nadu at Cuddalore, Dindigul, Kanyakumari, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukkottai, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Tiruppur, Tiruvannamalai, Viluppuram and Virudhunagar. The Ministry intends to complete the requisite formalities for these locations at the earliest.

The Government intends to open POPSK in the HPO in the country in such a manner that Passport Seva Kendra facility is available to citizens within a radius of approximately 50 kms.

Opening of ICP at Nepal border

660. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a single agency for construction of Integrated Check Post (ICP) is under consideration given the lack of coordination between the Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) under Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA);

(b) the reasons for rescheduling the opening of ICP at Raxaul (Bihar), Birgunj (Nepal) to March 2017;

(c) how many deadlines have been missed for its construction; and

(d) the reasons for the construction of MEA funded mirror border, facilities at Raxaul s (Bihar), Birgunj (Nepal) and Jogbani (Bihar), Biratnagar (Nepal) border being inordinately delayed and by when these ICPs would be fully operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The Government of India has constituted the Land Ports Authority of India (LPAI) under the LPAI Act 2010, with the mandate to develop Integrated Check Posts (ICP) on the international land border of the Country. The LPAI functions as a statutory body under Department of Border Management, Ministry of Home Affairs with representation from various central ministries including Ministry of External Affairs. The implementation of ICPs at Birgunj and Biratnagar in Nepal is being undertaken by Ministry of External Affairs in coordination with the Government of Nepal and other relevant agencies. Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Home Affairs closely coordinate on construction of Integrated Check Posts.

(b) ICP Birgunj will be completed in February 2018 and ICP at Biratnagar is targeted to be completed in December 2018.

(c) and (d) There was some delay in the construction of ICPs in Nepal as it took the Government of Nepal time to provide encumbrance free land, as well as due to disruption caused by earthquake and non-availability of construction material.

Support for Palestine

661. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) what is Government's policy towards Arab countries;

(b) whether it continues to uphold a policy of friendliness towards them;

(c) whether it supports Palestine state and the resolution adopted by UN in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIM. J. AKBAR): (a) India has traditionally enjoyed close and friendly relations with Arab

countries. We have progressively structured closer ties with Arab countries to safeguard India's vital stakes in the region, including in the fields of trade and investment, energy, diaspora, security, international terrorism, maritime piracy and protection of sea lanes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. India is steadfast in its commitment to the Palestinian cause including the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to establish an independent Palestinian state in conformity with the relevant UN resolutions. India has been consistently providing support to Palestinian people in the field of capacity building and infrastructure development.

(d) Does not arise.

Chinese names given to Indian places in Arunachal Pradesh

662. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of China naming six places along Line of Actual Centre (LAC) in Tawang region of Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) the manner in which India look at this move since some of the names given by China are matching with some of the places located along LAC on the Chinese side later to claim that they belongs to them;

(c) whether any Chinese names were given to Indian places in Arunachal Pradesh earlier; 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) Ministry of Civil Affairs of China had issued a so-called 'notification' on its website on 13 April 2017 assigning names to six places in the State of Arunachal Pradesh. China has sought to assign such names to places in the State of Arunachal Pradesh on earlier occasions as well.

Government of India has rejected China's move and made it clear that assigning invented names to places in the State does not alter the fact that the State of Arunachal Pradesh is an integral and inalienable part of India.

Return of Italian marines to face trial

663. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken up this matter regarding return of Italian marines accused of killing Indian fishermen with Government of Italy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details regarding the position of the Italian Government on the question of return of Italian marines to face trial in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (c) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and the Arbitral Tribunal constituted under Annex-VII of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, are seized of the case pertaining to the Italian marines and the matter is *sub judice*. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has permitted the two marines to return to Italy subject to certain conditions. The two marines continue to be under the authority of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Integrated check post on Nepal border

664. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has initiated a dialogue with Nepal to facilitate cooperation in providing infrastructural support, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether project milestones were tracked so that mirror border facilities are developed simultaneously, if so, action taken to address slippages, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether meetings with Nepal authorities were held to review construction of Integrated Check Post (ICP) on Nepal side of the border since, 2013, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the estimated loss in trade incurred by India due to delay in IOPs becoming operational along the India-Nepal border since 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Ministry has been discussing with Nepali authorities, matters concerning cooperation in creating infrastructural support at various bilateral meetings.

- (b) Project milestones are being tracked through constant monitoring, coordination and review with all concerned.
- (c) Regular meetings at bilateral level, including Project Steering Committee,

Oversight Mechanism have been held to review progress in implementation and to address relevant issues.

(d) While the new ICPs are being developed, trade between India and Nepal has been taking place normally through the existing routes.

Participation of China in Bengal Global Business Summit

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

(a) whether it is a fact that China wanted to be the partner country in the Bengal Global Business Summit 2018 but was denied permission by the Ministry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) This Ministry is not aware of any such proposal.

(b) Question does not arise.

Phase-II of FAME India

666. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pilot phase or phase I of the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles in India (FAME) was launched by Government in 2015, which expires on March 31, 2018;

(b) whether Government is considering to launch phase II of the FAME India;

(c) whether Government has announced the launch of multi modal transport based on electric power train; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) In order to promote manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles and to ensure sustainable growth of the same, Department of Heavy Industry formulated a scheme namely FAME India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] for the initial period of 2 years starting from 1st April 2015 (Phase I). As per the Gazette Notification of 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 I of FAME India scheme, which was initially for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April 2015, has however been extended till 31st March 2018.

Department of Heavy Industry is to work out the next steps for the scheme.

(c) and (d) To give a fresh thrust to e-mobility in public transport, an Expression of Interest (Eoi), inviting proposals from million plus cities and special category States, for extending demand incentives for public and shared mobility based on electric powertrain was issued on 31st October 2017 under the FAME India Scheme. In response, 47 proposals from 44 cities across 21 states were received *inter alia*, with a total requirement of 3144 E-buses, 2430 E-Four Wheeler Taxies and 21545 E-Three Wheeler Autos, seeking total financial support of ₹ 4054.60 crores from Government of India. After evaluation of these proposals, based on the selection criteria, the following eleven (11) cities were selected for funding:

Sl. No.	City	Bus	4W	3W
1.	Delhi	40	-	-
2.	Ahmedabad	40	20	20
3.	Bengaluru	40	100	500
4.	Jaipur	40	-	-
5.	Mumbai	40	-	-
6.	Lucknow	40	-	-
7.	Hyderabad	40	-	-
8.	Indore	40	50	200
9.	Kolkata	40	200	-
Cities from Special category States				
10.	Jammu	15	-	-
11.	Guwahati	15	-	-
TOTAL		390	370	720

Selected cities are required to finalize the tendering process and issue supply order before 28th February 2018. Through this EOI, Department of Heavy Industry is expected

to spend about ₹ 437 Crore under FAME India Scheme (Phase 1), which includes about ₹ 40 crores as incentives for installation of charging infrastructure.

SC, ST and OBC employees in PSUs

667. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the administrative control of the Ministry; and
- (b) the total number of employees in such PSUs and the number of SC/ST/OBC persons employed in various posts in these PSUs, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) There are 31 Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) namely Andrew Yule and Company Ltd. (AYCL), Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd. (BHEL), Bharat Pumps and Compressors Ltd. (BPCL), BHEL-Electrical Machines Ltd. (BHEL-EML), Braithwaite, Burn and Jessop Construction Co. Ltd. (BBJ), Bridge & Roof Company Ltd. (B&R), Cement Corporation of India Ltd. (CCI), Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. (EPI), HMT International Ltd., HMT Ltd., HMT Machine Tools Ltd., Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd. (HEC), Hindustan Cables Ltd.(HCL), Hindustan Newsprint Ltd. (HNL), Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd. (HPC), Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (HPF), Hindustan Salts Ltd. (HSL), HMT Bearings Ltd., HMT Chinara Watches Ltd. HMT Watches Ltd., Hooghly Printing Co. Ltd., Instrumentation Ltd. (IL), NEPA Ltd., Nagaland Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd.(NPPC), Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd. (REIL), Richardson and Cruddas Ltd. (R&C), Sambhar Salts Ltd.(SSL), Scooters India Ltd.(SIL), Triveni Structurals Ltd.(TSL), Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL) and Tyre Corporation of India Ltd. (TCIL).

- (b) The total number of employees in these CPSEs in various posts is 62,639 out of which, 40,914 employees are SC/ST/OBCs.

Provisions of air bags in car

668. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry in view of the driver/passenger safety, considers making provision of air bags in every car that is manufactured in the country mandatory;

(b) if so, whether the matter would be taken up with the Car Manufacturers Association; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways *vide* their notification GSR 1483(E) dated 07.12.2017 has mandated driver airbag as a mandatory fitment for motor vehicles of M1 category manufactured on and after 1st July, 2019.

Potential of employment generation of CPSEs

669. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed / reviewed the employment generation potential of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, CPSE-wise;

(c) whether Government plans to increase the intake in CPSEs in the coming years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) is the nodal department of Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and there is no CPSE under the administrative control of DPE. The employment generation in CPSEs depends on the prevailing business conditions and requirement, while also taking into account other factors such as future operations, expansion of business, investment plan, retirements etc. As the CPSEs are under the control of different Ministries/Departments, the policies for employment to the posts below Board level in CPSEs are framed by Board of CPSEs in consultation with their administrative Ministries/Departments keeping the above mentioned points in view. However, for the purpose of Public Enterprises Survey, which is placed on the Table of both Houses in Parliament every year, DPE collects information on employment data. As per the latest Public Enterprises Survey 2015-16, the total employment figure of regular employees of CPSEs as on 31-03-2016 is 12,34,618.

Fully electric fleet for public pransport

670. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is committed to make the country's public transport system fully electric;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government is targeting a fully electric fleet for public transport, including buses, taxis and auto rickshaws under the second phase of Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME) scheme; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) At present, no proposal to make country's public transport system fully electric is under consideration of the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

However, to promote manufacturing of hybrid and electric vehicles and to ensure sustainable growth of the same, Department of Heavy Industry formulated a scheme namely FAME India [Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India] in the year 2015. As per the Gazette Notification of FAME India Scheme, the scheme shall be reviewed appropriately based on the outcome and experience gained in the Phase 1 of this scheme, which was originally for a period of 2 years commencing from 1st April 2015. The phase I of the scheme has, however, been extended till 31st March 2018.

Closure of PSUs

671. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning closure of about 20 PSUs profitable as well as loss making for strategic sale;

(b) if so, the timeline for the closure fixed by Government for each of these units, timeline for the disposal of movable assets and sale of land; and

(c) the number of employees affected, the VRS package offered and retrenchment of employees not opting for VRS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Government has decided to close down five Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI), namely, Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL), Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd. (TSPL), HMT Watches Ltd., HMT Chinara Watches Ltd and HMT Bearings Ltd. Government has also decided to close down Kota Unit of Instrumentation Ltd. and Tractor Division of HMT Ltd. These CPSEs / Units have since closed their operations in compliance of Government's decision.

In addition, Government has also accorded 'in principle' approval for strategic disinvestment of the following CPSEs under DHI namely, Bridge & Roof Company (India) Ltd., Scooters India Ltd., Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., Hindustan Newsprints Ltd. and strategic sale of units of Cement Corporation of India Ltd., where it is legally permissible, to strategic buyers through two stage auction process. It has also accorded 'in-principle' approval for merger of Engineering Projects (India) Ltd. with similarly placed CPSE. Requisite actions have been initiated as per the guidelines laid down by the Department of Investment & Public Asset Management, Ministry of Finance.

(b) and (c) The CPSEs / Units approved for closure as mentioned in (a) above, have since been closed operationally. These units were having about 3700 employees at the time of their closure. They were offered attractive Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) / Voluntary Separation Scheme (VSS) as per 2007 notional pay scales as against prevailing 1992/1997 pay scales in those CPSEs. Naini Unit of Hindustan Cables Ltd with 125 employees was transferred to National Aeronautics Ltd. (NAeL), a subsidiary of Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. (HAL) under the Ministry of Defence.

A status Report on the progress made so far on closure of CPSEs and disposal of their movable and immovable assets, is given in the Statement (*See* below). The final closure winding up of the CPSEs, approved for closure, would be attained by following the laid down procedures as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Statement*Status Report on the progress made so far on closure of CPSEs and disposal of their movable and immovable assets*

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	Status of VRS/VSS	Disposal of Movable Assets	Disposal of Land /Immovable Assets
1.	Tungbhadra Steel Products Ltd.	Completed.	Completed.	Malprabha Mini Hydel Project handed over to KPCL, a Govt, of Karnataka enterprise. The Cabinet, on 10.01.2018, approved the proposal for transfer of Hospet land to the State Govt, of Karnataka.
2.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	Completed.	Completed.	Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has been identified by Land Management Agency (LMA) as prospective buyer for its Hyderabad land.
3.	HMT Watches Ltd.	Completed, 813 employees relieved on VRS while 2 were terminated. However, 146 employees in Ranibagh did not opt for VRS and moved to High Court with	Completed, except in Ranibagh. High Court has stayed the process.	Govt, has approved proposal for sale / transfer of land and buildings in Bangalore and Tumkur to ISRO. It has also approved sale of 1 acre of land in Banglaore to GAIL.

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	Status of VRS/VSS	Disposal of Movable Assets	Disposal of Land /Immovable Assets
		WP. Stay granted.		No bids were received for Ranibagh land of the Company. LMA has floated re-tender inviting bids for the Ranibagh land, to be transferred after High Court's decision in the pending WP, filed by the employees.
4.	HMT Chinar Watches Ltd.	Completed	Completed.	Land and Buildings at Srinagar returned to the State Government.
5.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	Completed.	Auction Completed.	HCL has immovable assets at Kolkata, Rupnarayanpur, Narendrapur in West Bengal, at Hyderabad in Telangana, at Naini near Allahabad (UP) and in New Delhi. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. has been identified for sale of 115 acres of land at Hyderabad. LMA has floated re-tender inviting bids for other land & immovable assets.

Sl. No.	Name of the CPSE	Status of VRS/VSS	Disposal of Movable Assets	Disposal of Land /Immovable Assets
6.	HMT Ltd. (Tractor Division)	850 out of 1000 employees relieved on VRS. 150 workmen did not avail VRS and moved High Court. Meanwhile their services terminated on 24.1.2018 and closure compensation paid as per ID Act.	Tractor plant is to be leased out. EOI invited. Total 8 responses received. RFP / NIT floated for the same which is closing on 28.02.2018.	446 Acres of land not currently in use, to be transferred to Govt, of Haryana on mutually agreed compensation.
	Instrumentation Ltd. Kota Unit	Completed.	Completed except some furniture and IT equipment which is in use.	The Company has immovable assets at several locations. LMA floated re-tender inviting bids from prospective buyers. The leased land at Jaipur to go back to State Government.

Mid-term evaluation for heavy industries

672. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of mid-term evaluation done during the current Five Year Plan for development of heavy industries;
- (b) the details of schemes for enhancement of competitiveness in capital goods industry, amount allocated and actual expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken for development of heavy industries in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Industry is a State subject and therefore, any centralized data regarding mid-term evaluation done during the current Five Year Plan for development of heavy industries is not maintained in the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI). The role of DHI is confined to the administration of the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under administrative control. Evaluation of the performance of these CPSEs is done after the end of the financial year against the targets fixed in their respective Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs).

(b) DHI has launched a Scheme titled "Enhancement of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector" to provide support to the Capital Goods Sector for Technology Development, Technology Acquisition, Setting up Common Engineering Facility Centers, Setting up Industrial Parks and Test Centers. The amount allocated and actual expenditure incurred during the last three years and the current year are as under:—

Financial Year	Actual Allocation (BE / RE) (₹ in crore)	Actual expenditure (₹ in Cr.)
2014-15	25.00/24.00	2.80
2015-16	25.00/23.00	22.87
2016-17	51.01/60.50	59.79
2017-18	150.00/ 110.00	99.17 (Till January, 2018)

- (c) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Digital employment exchange for PSUs

673. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions is planning a digital employment exchange to enable job-seekers to know vacancies, job opportunities in various departments /Ministries;
- (b) if so, whether there are any plans to follow such pattern for all jobs in PSUs so that they do not clash with each other and job-seekers get an opportunity to appear in whichever exam/ interview they wish to attend; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (c) As per the information furnished by Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) and Ministry of Labour and Employment, the National Career Service (NCS) Project is being implemented for linking employment exchange and other institutions using technology to provide a variety of employment related services like career counselling, vocational guidance, information on skill development courses, internships etc. through a web based portal. These service are available online on the National Career Service Portal (www.ncs.gov.in) supported by Call Centre / Helpdesk and is accessible by all users. The NCS services can also be availed directly through the Employment Exchanges, Career Centres, Common Service Centres etc. In addition to the above procedure, advertisement of vacancies are to be mandatorily placed at the NCS Portal which has been developed primarily to connect the opportunities with the aspirations of youth. This is a free to use portal for all employers including PSUs. Department of Personnel and Training has now made it mandatory for all Government vacancies to be posted on NCS portal.

Status of Smart Cities Mission

†674. SHRI VISHAMBHAJR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

- (a) the names of towns included under the Smart Cities Mission and the funds released therefore, so far, State-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether most of the funds released under the Mission has not been spent and due to this the Mission is far behind its targeted success; and

(c) if so, the reasons for non-utilisation of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Ninety Nine Smart Cities have so far been selected. The Central Government has released ₹ 9939.20 crores to States for Smart Cities. State-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The progress of implementation depends on the Round of selection as it takes around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart city to call tenders.

2997 projects worth ₹ 1,38,175 crores have been identified for implementation by the cities. Work is ongoing or completed for 716 projects worth ₹ 21,873 crores.

Statement

State-wise list of Cities selected in various Rounds and funds released under Smart Cities Mission

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds	Total released (Amount in Crores)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair	194
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam	588
		2. Tirupati	
		3. Kakinada	
		4. Amaravati	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat	2
		2. Itanagar	
4.	Assam	1. Guwahati	196
5.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur	200
		2. Bhagalpur	

1	2	3	4
		3. Patna	200
		4. Biharsharif	
6.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh	196
7.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur	
		2. Bilaspur	198
		3. Naya Raipur	
8.	Daman and Diu	1. Diu	2
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Silvassa	2
10.	Delhi	1. New Delhi Municipal Council	196
11.	Goa	1. Panaji	112.20
12.	Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar	
		2. Ahmedabad	509
		3. Surat	
		4. Vadodara	
		5. Rajkot	
		6. Dahod	
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal	198
		2. Faridabad	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala	196
		2. Shimla	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu	2
		2. Srinagar	
16.	Jharkhand	1. Ranchi	196
17.	Karnataka	1. Mangaluru	836

1	2	3	4
		2. Belagavi	
		3. Shivamogga	
		4. Hubballi-Dharwad	
		5. Tumakuru	
		6. Davanegere	
		7. Bangalore	
18.		1. Kochi	196
		2. Thiruvananthapuram	
19.	Lakshadweep	1. Kavaratti	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal	984
		2. Indore	
		3. Jabalpur	
		4. Gwalior	
		5. Sagar	
		6. Satna	
		7. Ujjain	
21.	Maharashtra	1. Pimpri Chinchwad	1378
		2. Nashik	
		3. Thane	
		4. Solapur	
		5. Nagpur	
		6. Kalyan-Dombivali	
		7. Aurangabad	
		8. Pune	
22.	Manipur	1. Imphal	111

1	2	3	4
23.	Meghalaya	--	2
24.	Mizoram	1. Aizawl	2
25.	Nagaland	1. Kohima	111
26.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar	386
		2. Raurkela	
27.	Puducherry	1. Puducherry	100
28.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana	254
		2. Jalandhar	
		3. Amritsar	
29.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur	784
		2. Udaipur	
		3. Kota	
		4. Ajmer	
30.	Sikkim	1. Namchi	111
		2. Gangtok	848
31.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruchirapalli	
		2. Tirunelveli	
		3. Thanjavur	
		4. Tiruppur	
		5. Salem	
		6. Vellore	
		7. Coimbatore	
		8. Madurai	
		9. Thoothukudi	
		10. Chennai	
		11. Erode	
32.	Telangana	1. Karimnagar	96

1	2	3	4
		2. Greater Warangal	
33.	Tripura	1. Agartala	196
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Aligarh	547
		2. Jhansi	
		3. Kanpur	
		4. Allahabad	
		5. Lucknow	
		6. Varanasi	
		7. Agra	
		8. Bareilly	
		9. Moradabad	
		10. Saharanpur	547
35.	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun	2
36.	West Bengal	1. New Town Kolkata	8
TOTAL		99	9939.20

Shortcomings in houses surrendered by allottees

†675. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is contemplating to carry out changes in the houses surrendered by successful allottees of the Housing Scheme, 2017 of the DDA;

(b) the shortcomings found in the houses surrendered by the successful allottees of this scheme and the number of houses surrendered, so far;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether many lapses on the part of officers are also included in the drawbacks of surrendered houses of DDA; and

(d) the locations where construction work of park, road and drain has not been completed, so far, in the housing scheme of 2014?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has intimated that there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) The DDA has intimated that the applicants have not provided any specific reason for surrender. However, some of the applicants have stated that built up area of the allotted flats did not meet their requirements. Most such flats are Lower Income Group (LIG) category. About 6500 flats at different locations have been surrendered by the successful applicants.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The DDA has intimated that the construction work of park, road and drain has been completed at all locations of housing scheme of the year-2014.

Investment under Smart Cities Mission

676. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that work on 407 projects accounting for about 14 per cent of the total investment envisaged under the Smart Cities Mission has started;

(b) whether it is also a fact that about 72 per cent of the indentified projects are still at the stage of preparation of detailed project reports;

(c) whether out of 90 cities that have been approved under the Smart Cities Mission, only 31 have completed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Ninety Nine Smart Cities were selected in four Rounds on the basis of a competition. These cities have planned investment of ₹ 2,03,979 crores. The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is not business-as-usual Mission and projects have a strong qualitative element. It takes around 15-18 months from the date of

selection of a Smart city to call tenders. The progress of implementation [including preparation of Detailed Project Report (DPR)] depends on the Round of selection.

2997 projects worth ₹ 1,38,175 crores have been identified for implementation by the cities. Work is ongoing or completed for 716 projects worth ₹ 21,873 crores.

(b) For Cities selected in Round 1 (January, 2016) where 18 months have lapsed, about 49% of the projects are in DPR stage. In Round 2, nearly all the cities have set up Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) and Project Management Consultants (PMCs). Round 3 and Round 4 cities have recently been selected and are in the process of establishing SPVs and procuring PMCs. The progress is as planned as it takes around 15-18 months to call for tenders from the date of selection of a city as Smart City.

(c) and (d) Thirty eight cities out of sixty cities selected in Rounds 1 and 2 have completed atleast one project. The total number of projects completed by these 38 cities is 219.

Funds under Smart Cities Mission

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 27 cities which have been chosen under Smart Cities Mission have not issued a single tender for works to be carried out under the mission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has released so far a sum of ₹ 9718.20 crore under the Mission programme to various States; and

(d) if so, the breakup thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Twenty seven Smart Cities were selected in Round 2 (September, 2016). Out of these, twenty four cities namely, Kalyan-Dombivali, Ujjain, Tirupati, Nagpur, Mangaluru, Vellore, Thane, Gwalior, Agra, Nashik, Rourkela, Kanpur, Madurai, Tumakuru, Kota, Thanjavur, Namchi, Shivamogga, Salem, Ajmer, Varanasi, Hubballi-Dharwad, Aurangabad and Vadodara, have issued tenders.

(c) and (d) The Central Government has released ₹ 9,939.20 crores to States for Smart Cities under the Smart Cities Mission. The State-wise details are given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise details of Government of India grant released
to States for Smart Cities*

Sl. No.	State	Total released (Amount in crores)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	588
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	194
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	196
5.	Bihar	200
6.	Chandigarh	196
7.	Chhattisgarh	198
8.	Daman and Diu	2
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
10.	Delhi	196
11.	Goa	112.20
12.	Gujarat	509
13.	Haryana	198
14.	Himachal Pradesh	196
15.	Jharkhand	196
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
17.	Karnataka	836
18.	Kerala	196
19.	Madhya Pradesh	984
20.	Maharashtra	1378
21.	Manipur	111
22.	Meghalaya	2
23.	Mizoram	2

1	2	3
24.	Nagaland	111
25.	Odisha	386
26.	Puducherry	100
27.	Punjab	254
28.	Rajasthan	784
29.	Sikkim	111
30.	Tamil Nadu	848
31.	Telangana	96
32.	Tripura	196
33.	Uttar Pradesh	547
34.	Uttarakhand	2
35.	West Bengal	8
TOTAL		9939.20

Identification of 90 Smart Cities

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that only 5.2 per cent of the total identified projects have been completed with just 1.4 per cent of the total envisaged investment of ₹ 1,35,958 crore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that 90 Smart Cities have identified 2,864 projects;
- (d) of these 148 projects worth ₹ 1,872 crore have been completed; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) Ninety Nine Smart Cities were selected in four Rounds. These cities have planned investment of ₹ 2,03,979 crores. The Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is not business-as-usual Mission and projects have a strong qualitative element.

It takes around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart city to call tenders. The progress of implementation depends on the Round of selection. 2997 projects worth ₹ 1,38,175 crores have been identified for implementation by the cities. 220 projects worth ₹ 3,112.93 crore have been completed and work has started for 496 projects worth ₹ 18,760.92 crore, which are at different stages of completion.

Regulatory mechanism for proximity of offices and homes

679. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would incentivize or issue regulatory mechanism to public and private employers to ensure proximity of offices and homes of employees so that traffic congestion is reduced due to commuting for offices and to avoid travelling of long distances;

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

(c) whether a large number of employees of the offices in Delhi live far and even outside the city and *vice versa*, giving undue pressure on roads and rising pollution and if so, the details of action taken to tackle the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Urban Transport, which is an integral part of urban development, is a State subject. The responsibility of framing a regulatory mechanism to address the problem of traffic congestion lies with State/ Union Territory Governments.

Light metro for Amaravati

680. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to go ahead with light metro in place of Metro for new capital Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, why DMRC is asking for payment of ₹ 60 crores when DMRC has not prepared any DPR for light metro, etc.; and

(c) the present status of the project and what would be the fate of the project in the light of Government changed policy toward metro projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN

AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No Sir. There is no proposal to have either Metro or light metro for the new capital Amravati in Andhra Pradesh.

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

Practice of segregation of waste at source

681. SHRIMATI SASIKALA PUSHPA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had initiated any action to ensure that all Urban Local Bodies are practicing segregation of waste at source;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any Urban Local Body has expressed any hardships/procedural difficulty/impracticability for this practice; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Government of India launched Swachh Bharat Mission for Urban areas on 2.10.2014 with one of the main objective of segregation of waste at source.

(d) and (e) There are certain challenges in practice of segregation of waste at source including mass behaviour changes, capacity constraints of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), procurement of equipments etc. The Government of India has taken various steps to address these challenges including Viability Gap funding upto 35% of the project cost, behaviour change communication, capacity building of Municipalities, Model Request for Proposals (RFP), listing of equipments in the GeM Portal etc.

Extension of PMAY to private houses

682. SHRIT. G. VENKATESH:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

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

(a) whether Government has decided to extend PMAY to private houses and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the said subsidy is also applicable to individuals along with the houses constructed by developers on private land 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) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has launched the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission on 25.06.2015 with the aim of providing pucca house to the eligible beneficiaries by 2022. 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). Private sector participation is envisaged under the Affordable Housing in Partnership and Slum Redevelopment components of the mission.

Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS for EWS/LIG & CLSS for MIG) component of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY[U]}, interest subsidy for housing loans is provided to eligible beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Lower Income Group (LIG) & Middle Income Group (MIG). Benefits of interest subsidy are also admissible to eligible beneficiaries for the houses constructed by developers on private land.

Release Deed as valid document to transfer leasehold rights

683. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that DDA or L&DO considers Release Deed a valid document to transfer leasehold rights from an individual to a Pvt. Ltd. company in Delhi;
- (b) if so, whether DDA or L&DO has ever accepted to give effect to such transfer to transferee in Delhi and if so, the details of provisions for such transfer; and
- (c) the details of cases of transfer/mutation allowed by DDA or L&DO on the basis of such Release Deed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Shelters for urban homeless under NULM

684. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of shelters for urban homeless required under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM), State-wise;

- (b) the details of formula used to determine the number of shelters needed per State;
- (c) the quantum of funds released for shelter construction, State-wise;
- (d) the number of shelters that have been constructed; State-wise;
- (e) whether there is an oversight mechanism for the time-bound creation of committees to oversee construction of shelters by urban local bodies under NULM;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) It is the responsibility of State/ UT Governments to conduct survey of urban homeless for planning the shelters required. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has issued instructions for carrying out third party survey of homeless people. It is pertinent to mention that the Committee on Shelter for Urban Homeless in its report has made an observation about huge gap in availability of shelters and the number of homeless. Under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), for every one lakh urban population, provisions should be made for permanent community shelters for a minimum of one hundred persons.

(c) Under the DAY-NULM, funds are allocated to States in a consolidated manner out of which appropriate amount is apportioned by States/UTs for Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH), as per their requirements. Under the Mission, a total of ₹ 1516.427 crores has been released to all States/UTs under the DAY-NULM since inception. Details showing the State-wise amount released under the DAY-NULM are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) As per the information received from States/UTs a total of 1331 shelters have been sanctioned by 25 States/UTs under the DAY-NULM. Out of these, 789 shelters are operational and remaining are under construction /refurbishment. The State-wise details are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(e) to (g) Under the DAY-NULM, there is provision of a Project Sanction Committee under the Chairmanship of Principal Secretary/ Secretary in-charge of the DAY-NULM, at State level. Further, an Executive Committee at City level will be responsible for the planning, implementation of the Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless.

Statement-I*State-wise fund released under the DAY-NULM since inception**(₹ in lakh)*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Fund released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	13097.43
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	728.65
3.	Assam	0
4.	Bihar	4810.78
5.	Chhattisgarh	6155.84
6.	Goa	191.5
7.	Gujarat	6354.1
8.	Haryana	1607.6
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1814.79
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1188.29
11.	Jharkhand	5759.03
12.	Karnataka	9644.62
13.	Kerala	1078.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10117.64
15.	Maharashtra	12853.86
16.	Manipur	1148.82
17.	Meghalaya	420.34
18.	Mizoram	4676.15
19.	Nagaland	2192.68
20.	Odisha	5065.3
21.	Punjab	612
22.	Rajasthan	7130.6
23.	Sikkim	564.64
24.	Tamil Nadu	24010.41
25.	Telangana	5977.15
26.	Tripura	1246.24

Sl.No.	State/UT	Fund released
27.	Uttar Pradesh	12691.14
28.	Uttarakhand	1385.65
29.	West Bengal	7954.84
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	106.31
31.	Chandigarh	481.32
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Delhi	0
35.	Puducherry	576
TOTAL		151642.7

Statement-II

*State/UT-wise details of shelters sanctioned and operational
under the DAY-NULM*

(As on 30.1.2018)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Shelters Sanctioned	Shelters Functional
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78	47
2.	Bihar	114	31
3.	Chhattisgarh	37	8
4.	Goa	0	0
5.	Gujarat	16	5
6.	Haryana	1	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0

1	2	3	4
9.	Jharkhand	45	27
10.	Karnataka	42	27
11.	Kerala	26	17
12.	Madhya Pradesh	133	129
13.	Maharashtra	53	17
14.	NCT of Delhi	216	201
15.	Odisha	34	22
16.	Punjab	27	9
17.	Rajasthan	98	58
18.	Tamil Nadu	141	102
19.	Telangana	47	22
20.	Uttar Pradesh	92	5
21.	Uttarakhand	12	5
22.	West Bengal	35	6
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
24.	Assam	0	0
25.	Manipur	0	0
26.	Meghalaya	3	0
27.	Mizoram	59	48
28.	Nagaland	2	0
29.	Sikkim	0	0
30.	Tripura	5	0
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
32.	Chandigarh	0	0

1	2	3	4
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
34.	Daman and Diu	0	0
35.	Puducherry	0	0
TOTAL		1331	789

Inclusion of new cities under Smart Cities Mission

685. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for inclusion of any new city of Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra under the Smart Cities Mission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is considering any proposal for developing the Mission under public private partnership scheme; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Under the Smart Cities Mission cities are taking up projects using the public private partnership mode.

Environment friendly housing projects

686. SHRIAMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has constructed low cost, innovative and environment friendly sample/demo housing project with an objective of replication by the citizens;
- (b) if so, the details of such projects undertaken during the last three years and the amount spent thereon during that period;
- (c) whether Government has prepared any data regarding the number of people who adopted the same technology as shown in the demo project while constructing their own houses;

- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEPSINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Building Material and Technology Promotion Council (BMTPC), under the aegis of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has been engaged in the construction of Demonstration Housing Projects (DHPs) using new technologies in some of the States primarily for replication in mass housing projects under the Prime Minister Awas Yojana (Urban) Mission.

The details of the DHPs launched during the last three years along with the amount spent thereon during that period are given in the Statement-I (See below).

(c) to (e) The details of the houses constructed using new technologies in various States are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

The DHPs launched during last three years alongwith amount spent thereon

Sl. No.	Description	Status	Total Project Expenditure (₹ in lakhs)
(i)	Construction of Demonstration Housing Projects (DHPs) at Nellore with 36 DUs (G+1) and related infrastructure	Completed (Sep. 2016)	554.29 (total amount spent)
(ii)	Construction of DHPs at Bhubneshwar with 32 DUs (G+3) and related infrastructure	Completed (Dec. 2017)	200 (total cost) Amount Spent-186
(iii)	Construction of DHPs at Bihar Sharif with 36 DUs (G+2) and related infrastructure	In progress	334.26 (Tendered cost) Amount Spent-114.6
(iv)	Construction of DHPs at Lucknow with 40 DUs (G+1) and related infrastructure	In progress	360.95(Tendered cost) Amount Spent- 97.30
(v)	Construction of DHPs at Gachibowli, Hyderabad, Telangana with 32 DUs (G+3) and related infrastructure	In progress	340.74(Tendered cost) Amount Spent-171
GRAND TOTAL COST			1790.24

Statement-II*New technologies being used/proposed by the States under PMAY (URBAN) and other schemes*

PMAY (U)						
Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Scheme	Name of New Technology	No. of Houses Constructed/ Being Constructed Under PMAY	Status/Agency	Cities/Town
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	PMAY	RCC Monolithic Technology	135, 974	Ongoing being executed by agencies Namely, L&T, NCC, Shappor ji Paloonji, KMV Projects, Vijay Nirman & SVC Ltd.	Pathrunivalasa (2880), Saripalli (1280), Sonianagar (1280), Aganampudi (320), Chinnanmsinivada (320), Parawada (512), Ratliiclieruvu (448), Satyanarayanapuram (2232), Sankaram (Anakapalli) (288) GVMC (660) Peddapuram (1724), Rajamahendravararam (4200), Amalapuram (1636), Mandapeta (4064), Ramachandrapuram (1088), Samarlakota (1048), Pithapuram-Gorsa (874), Kakinada (4608), Tadepalligudem (5376), Bhimavaram (9500), Palakole (7159), Eluru (360),

						<p>Gudiwada (3312), Guntur (6630), Chilakaluripeta (4512), Tenali (1152), Ponnuru (2368), Sattenapalli (640), Narasaraopeta (1504), Mangalagiri (2592) CRDA (5024), Kandukur (1437) Onogle (1500) Markapur (1020) Nellore (4800) Gudur (5103) Atmakur (1028), Kavali (3510) Srikalahasthi (2916), Kadapa (2000), Proddutur (2092) Kurnool (10000) Adoni (4704) Yemmignur (3264) Nandyal (10000) Tadipatri (3009)</p>
						<p>[8 February, 2018]</p>
	PMAY	RCC Monolithic Technology	120026	(Tender Stage) Being executed by agencies Namely, KPC Projects, NCC, Shappor ji Paloonji, KMV Projects, Vijay Nirman & SVC Ltd.	*Location of 1.20 Lakh houses are not avialbale at present due to its tender stage.	
			256000			
2.	Chhattisgarh	PMAY	Precast technology	3020	Ongoing (Executed by BSBK Private Limited)	Raipur (2504), Durg (516)
		PMAY	RCCmonolothic technology	4586	Ongoing	Raipur (1136), Dhamtari (287), Bhilai (444), Bhilai Charoda (252), Durg (486) Bilaspur (1981)
			TOTAL	7606		
3.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Gujarat	PMAY-AHP, RAY-SLUM	Precast Concrete Technology (Wafecrete)	1264	Completed (executed by KCL - Contracting & Engineering Ltd.& Shaival Reality Pvt.Ltd (JV))	Kalol (336), Bharuch (128), Deesa (560), Palanpur (240)
				4901	Ongoing (executed by KCL -Contracting & Engineering Ltd.& Shaival Reality Pvt.Ltd (JV))	Kalol (2085), Bharuch (384), Deesa (896), Palanpur (1536)
		PMAY-AHP, RAY-AHP, RAY-SLUM	RCC monolithic technology	4934	Completed	Ahmedabad (4518), Borivari (416)
				5504	Ongoing	Ahmedabad (4016), Rajkot (1488)
			TOTAL	16603		
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Jharkhand	PMAY	Precast Concrete Technology	40000	Tender stage	Ranchi, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur, Adityapur, mango, Gugsai
			TOTAL	40000		
7.	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8.	Maharashtra	PMAY	Precast Concrete Technology	18748	Ongoing (executed by M/s B G Shirke)	Khoni (2032), Mhalunge (1268), Shrirampur (296), Navi Mumbai (15152)

			TOTAL	18748		
9.	Odisha	PMAY	Precast Concrete Technology	2662	Awarded (Agreement under process)	Bhubaneswar
			TOTAL	2662		
10.	Puducherry	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Tamil Nadu	PMAY	Precast Concrete Technology	1072	Ongoing	Erode
			TOTAL	1072		
12.	Telangana	PMAY	RC Cmonolithic technology/ PrecastConcreteTechnology	18580	Awarded	Hyderabad (18036), Bhupalapally (544)
			TOTAL	18580		
	Grand Total ((PMAY (U) and Other Schemes)			361271		

Sl. No.	State/UT	Name of Scheme	Name of New Technology	Other Schemes		Status	Cities/Town
				No. of Houses Constructed/ Being Constructed Under Other Schemes			
1	2	8	9	10		11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	HUD- HUD Cyclone Victims	EPS System	192	Completed		Srikakulam - NTR Colony
			Prefab Technology	2336	Completed		Madhurawada (320), Aganampudi (256), Rathicheruvu (128) Kommadi (192), Chinamushidiwada (2560 Madhurawada Sy.No.55 (320) MVP Colony (64) Kommadi (608) Paradesipalem (192)
			TOTAL	2528			
2.	Chhattisgarh	State Scheme	RCC monolithic technology	192	Ongoing		Raipur
			TOTAL	192			
3.	Delhi	DDA	Precast Concrete Technology	81913	Ongoing (executed by M/s B G Shirke)		Delhi

		housing scheme	(3S Technology)			
		JNN-URM	RCC monolithic technology	15000	Ongoing (executed byM/s B GShirke)	
			TOTAL	96913		
4.	Gujarat	JNN-URM-IHSDP	Precast Concrete Technology (Wafflecrete)	788	Completed (executed byKCL - Contracting & EngineeringLtd.& Shaival Reality Pvt.Ltd (IV)	Aanand (308), Dahod (480)
		JNN-URM	RCC monolithic technology	34928	Completed	Ahmedabad (33, 784), Rajkot (1144)
			TOTAL	35716		
5.	Himachal Pradesh	JNN-URM	Prefabricated Steel Structure	249	Ongoing (executed by M/s Synergy Thrislington)	Solan (96), Dharamshala (153)
			TOTAL	249		
6.	Jharkhand	(Jharia Rehab- ilitation and Devel- opment Auth-	Precast Concrete Technology	40000	BMTPC isevaluating theDPR atpresent	Belgria (5136), Golmara (18080), Lipania (7360), Sapta (9424)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		ority) Vistha- pit Awas for Resid- entsof Coal- fields				
			TOTAL	40000		
7.	Karnataka	BDA/ PWD hous- ing scheme	Precast ConcreteTechnology (3Stechnology)	2385	Ongoing (executed byM/s B G Shirke)	Bangalore
			TOTAL	2385		
8.	Maharashtra	MHADA &other deptts.	Precast ConcreteTechnology (3Stechnology)	44326	Completed (executed by M/s B G Shirke)	Mumbai, Nashik, Aurangabad, So lapur, Navi Mumbai, Mumbai, Karad
				55408	Ongoing (executed byM/s B G Shirke)	Mumbai, Nashik, Aurangabad, So lapur, Navi Mumbai, Mumbai, Karad
			TOTAL	99734		
9.	Odisha					

10. Puducherry	JNN-URM BSUP	RCC monolithic technology	1136	Ongoing (being executed by M/s Sintex Indus.)	Lambert Saravanan Nagar, Reddiarpalayam
		TOTAL	1136		
11. Tamil Nadu					
12. Telangana					
		Total (Other Schemes)	278853		
		Grand Total ((PMAY (U) and Other Schemes)	640124		
Other					
1. MES (Married Accomodation Project)	RCC monolithic technology (min. 1000 houses at 15 different loacations) (Under Consideration)	15000	Process for hiring Consultants for preparation of DPR is being done	15 Stations across the length and breadth of the Country spreading from Bangalore in South to Ferozpur and Faridkot in the North	
	Precast Concrete Technology (Under Consideration)	10828		Delhi, Chandigarh, Ambala, Patiala	
		TOTAL	25828		

Implementation of 74th constitutional amendment

687. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the status of implementation of 74th constitutional amendment during the last four years and if so, the present status thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the major reasons for non-implementation of 74th amendment and whether any steps have been taken in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Implementation of the Constitution (Seventy-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1992 is being reviewed by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in various high level meetings / seminars / workshops with States and Union Territories during the last four years. Moreover, a systematic review was undertaken under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) in March 2014. As per the review, eight States and one Union Territory have ensured full implementation of the Constitution (Seventy-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1992. These are Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab and Puducherry. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under Article 243W of Part IXA of the Constitution [The Constitution (Seventy-Fourth Amendment) Act, 1992], State Legislatures are to endow the Urban Local Bodies with powers and authority to enable them to function as institutions of local self-government. Provision under this Article allows discretion to the States in the matter of devolution of powers to Municipalities. States vary in extent to which they have devolved functions to the Urban Local Bodies.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, through its various schemes and programmes, supports the States in implementation of urban reforms such as devolution of funds and functions, e-governance, constitution and professionalization of municipal cadre, implementation of double entry accounting system, urban planning, review of building by-laws, setting-up financial intermediary at State level, municipal tax and fees improvement, improvement in levy and collection of user charges, credit rating, energy and water audit.

Statement*Status* of Implementation of the Constitution (Seventy-Fourth Amendment)
Act, 1992*

State	Constitution of ULBs and Election	Transfer of Functions under 12th Schedule	Constitution of DPC	Constitution of MPC
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	Yes	No	Yes	No
Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Assam	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Bihar	Yes	No	Yes	No
Chandigarh	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Chhattisgarh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Delhi	As per Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure: GNCTD is exempted for implementation of these reforms (Ref.CCI Note December, 2009)			
Goa	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Gujarat	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Haryana	Yes	No	Yes	No
Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Jharkhand	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Karnataka	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Kerala	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Madhya Pradesh	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Maharashtra	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Manipur	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable

1	2	3	4	5
Meghalaya	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Mizoram	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Nagaland	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Odisha	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Punjab	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Puducherry	Yes	Yes	Yes	Not Applicable
Rajasthan	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Sikkim	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Tamil Nadu	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
Tripura	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
Uttar Pradesh	Yes	No	Yes	No
Uttarakhand	Yes	No	Yes	Not Applicable
West Bengal	Yes	No	Yes	Yes

(*Reforms Calibrated Scores - As on 31st March 2014).

Modified draft of Land Pooling Policy

688. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether as per draft modified Land Pooling Policy (LPP) for Delhi, minimum of 70 per cent contiguous land of developable area within the sector is required to be pooled for processing of development;

(b) whether developer entity must apply to DDA with a minimum pool of 70 per cent contiguous land in a sector;

(c) whether it is a tough clause under modified policy as many land owners may

not be able to meet this requirement; and

(d) whether Government would consider doing away with contiguity clause and lowering minimum land to be pooled for smooth implementation of the policy?

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

(c) The clause of 70% contiguous land in a sector is proposed in Land Policy for inclusive planning so that the sector may develop as a self contained sector having all other infrastructure besides residential development.

(d) At present, there is no proposal regarding doing away with contiguity clause and lowering minimum per cent of land to be pooled for smooth implementation of the Policy.

FAR under Land Pooling Policy

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

(a) whether DDA has proposed modifications in Land Pooling Policy for Delhi and has put draft policy on its website for inviting objections/suggestions;

(b) whether in the draft policy, DDA has proposed to keep Floor Area Ratio (FAR) as per existing Master Plan as against 400 per cent FAR provided in policy notified earlier; and

(c) whether Government would consider restoring the FAR to 400 per cent or at least giving a higher FAR under the pooling policy to make it lucrative for farmers to pool their land and also making the housing units affordable for middle class?

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

(c) As per the draft modified Land Policy for Delhi, FAR for Residential, City Level Commercial and City Level PSP shall be as per the prevailing Master Plan.

Rehabilitation of slum dwellers

690. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a working group of National Advisory Council (NAC) has stressed that slum dwellers should be resettled at the spot where they are currently living;

(b) if so, the present progress of rehabilitation of slum dwellers across the country, city-wise; and

(c) whether the aim of Government to make urban India free from slums would be achieved within any specified period and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes Sir. The suggestions of the working group of the National Advisory Council (NAC) were incorporated in the then Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) which was meant to make cities of India 'slum free'. All the ongoing RAY projects have now been subsumed in the new mission namely "Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)" [(PMAY(U))], which was launched in June, 2015 for providing houses to all eligible urban poor including slum dwellers. The PMAY (U) also has a component of "In-situ Slum Redevelopment" using land as a resource.

(b) The city-wise details of status for construction of houses including the progress of rehabilitation of slum dwellers across the country under the on-going projects of the PMAY(U) Mission is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Construction/allotment of houses under these schemes is the responsibility of State/UT Governments and Urban Local Bodies concerned. The mission period of the PMAY (U) is upto the year 2022. States are required to submit project proposals [Detailed Project Proposals (DPRs)] duly approved for construction of houses for urban poor including slum dwellers and the projects are to be completed as per the time schedule prescribed in DPRs.

Statement

City-wise details of status for construction of houses including progress of rehabilitation of slum dwellers across the country under PMAY(U)

State	State	City Sl. No.	City Name	Central Assistance (₹ in cr.)		Construction of Houses (Nos)			
Sl. No.	Name								
				Sanctioned	Released	Sanctioned	Grounded	Completed	Occupied
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Port Blair	9.14	-	609	-	-	-
			TOTAL	9.14	-	609	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	Naidupeta	50.13	0.33	3,342	2,742	-	-
		2	Amaravati	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1
		3	Palakonda	16.95	0.03	1,130	2	2	2
		4	Nellimarla	38.66	2.53	2,577	2,512	231	231
		5	Narsipatnam	71.15	1.57	4,743	-	-	-
		6	Yelamanchili	31.10	0.38	2,073	-	-	-
		7	Yeleswaram	32.18	-	2,145	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	126
		8	Gollaprolu	13.13	-	875	-	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		9	Mummidivaram	31.71	-	2,114	-	-	-	
		10	Jangareddigudem	43.28	1.98	2,885	2	2	2	
		11	Nandigama	58.14	2.80	3,876	1	1	1	
		12	Tiruvuru	57.87	4.20	3,858	-	-	-	
		13	Vuyyuru	60.04	4.18	4,001	4	4	4	
		14	Amaravati	118.14	-	7,876	-	-	-	
		15	Addanki	27.68	-	1,845	-	-	-	
		16	Chimakurthy	5.13	-	342	-	-	-	
		17	Giddaluru	27.80	-	1,853	-	-	-	
		18	Kanigiri	27.21	-	1,814	-	-	-	
		19	Atmakur	51.56	6.82	3,437	1,966	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		20	Sulluru	42.33	2.59	2,822	1,851	-	-	
		21	Yerraguntla	35.07	1.62	2,338	2,046	-	-	
		22	Gudur	17.13	-	1,142	-	-	-	

23	Nandikoturu	6.65	0.02	443	1	1	1
24	Atmakur	70.97	-	4,731	-	-	-
25	Allagadda	55.89	-	3,726	-	-	-
26	Gooty	23.36	0.45	1,557	398	-	-
27	Pamidi	47.16	2.65	3,144	2,599	-	-
28	Kalyandurg	44.25	0.69	2,950	1,393	-	-
29	Madakasira	31.74	-	2,116	-	-	-
30	Puttaparthi	41.25	0.94	2,750	1,243	-	-
31	Palasa Kasibugga	52.17	1.15	3,478	192	192	-
32	Ichchapuram	35.43	-	2,362	-	-	-
33	Rajam	32.48	0.80	2,165	1,126	1	1
34	Amadalavalasa	35.19	3.32	2,346	1,056	512	-
35	Srikakulam	97.91	10.83	6,526	4,590	206	14
36	Parvathipuram	35.10	3.43	2,340	2,155	346	346
37	Bobbili	43.03	2.57	2,867	2,716	181	181
38	Salur	30.42	2.63	2,028	1,832	284	284
39	Vizianagaram	140.90	41.66	9,353	7,941	2,239	1,687
40	Visakhapatnam	1,171.53	93.08	77,911	21,396	8,961	5,411

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

127

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	128
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		41	Anakapalle	0.04	0.04	3	3	3	3	[RAJYA SABHA]
		42	Tuni	76.51	12.52	5,101	1,146	626	626	
		43	Peddapuram	62.58	11.18	4,171	3,398	2	2	
		44	Rajahmundry	151.79	28.85	10,108	7,922	46	46	
		45	Samalkot	29.77	6.31	1,984	1,049	1	1	
		46	Pithapuram	13.16	5.29	876	876	2	2	
		47	Kakinada	208.15	29.92	13,867	4,633	25	25	
		48	Mandapeta	109.89	25.84	7,326	6,276	-	-	
		49	Ramachandrapuram	56.12	6.73	3,738	1,098	10	10	
		50	Amalapuram	24.56	9.83	1,637	1,637	1	1	
		51	Kovvur	36.77	2.40	2,451	1	1	1	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		52	Nidadavole	38.57	1.97	2,571	-	-	-	
		53	Tadepalligudem	96.86	33.25	6,458	5,613	215	215	
		54	Eluru	224.84	13.04	14,988	1,272	336	336	
		55	Tanuku	53.15	1.79	3,543	4	4	4	

56	Bhimavaram	146.12	57.02	9,741	9,501	1	1
57	Narasapur	37.01	1.35	2,467	-	-	-
58	Palacole	114.26	43.74	7,617	7,295	130	130
59	Jaggaiahpet	79.97	1.33	5,331	2	2	2
60	Nuzvid	65.91	3.34	4,394	-	-	-
61	Vijayawada	610.79	60.13	39,670	1,746	131	131
62	Gudivada	150.49	24.80	10,032	8,917	5	5
63	Pedana	24.34	0.29	1,622	769	1	1
64	Machilipatnam	138.61	7.73	9,243	7,634	610	610
65	Macherla	56.66	2.19	3,777	-	-	-
66	Piduguralla	86.06	4.36	5,737	-	-	-
67	Tadepalle	7.15	0.62	476	1	1	1
68	Mangalagiri	41.35	15.58	2,757	2,594	2	2
69	Sattenapalle	15.88	3.88	1,058	642	2	2
70	Vinukonda	69.81	2.61	4,654	-	-	-
71	Narasaraopet	28.42	9.20	1,891	1,512	8	8
72	Chilakaluripet	112.98	28.52	7,531	4,514	2	2
73	Guntur	329.25	38.25	21,917	9,754	1,976	1,976

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

129

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	130
		74	Tenali	47.34	8.09	3,155	2,436	4	4	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		75	Ponnur	50.15	14.21	3,343	2,368	-	-	
		76	Bapatla	33.49	0.02	2,232	1	1	1	
		77	Repalle	26.57	1.43	1,771	-	-	-	
		78	Markapur	71.67	6.13	4,778	1,021	1	1	
		79	Chirala	20.79	1.82	1,385	265	169	169	
		80	Ongole	263.44	10.31	17,562	1,815	269	269	
		81	Kandukur	46.52	8.63	3,102	1,438	1	1	
		82	Kavali	151.24	26.51	10,080	8,045	332	332	
		83	Nellore	644.00	57.77	42,917	26,214	880	880	
		84	Gudur	105.54	31.53	7,034	5,859	5	5	Unstarred Questions
		85	Venkatagiri	70.61	3.32	4,707	3,200	-	-	
		86	Badvel	36.27	0.96	2,418	888	-	-	
		87	Proddatur	81.43	13.37	5,425	4,155	5	5	
		88	Jammalamadugu	31.37	0.99	2,091	1,415	-	-	

89	Pulivendla	65.83	1.84	4,386	2,149	6	6
90	Kadapa	122.90	20.03	8,185	5,648	635	635
91	Rayachoti	35.33	1.88	2,356	1,419	218	218
92	Rajampet	27.15	0.76	1,809	1,281	2	2
93	Yemmiganur	139.17	20.85	9,278	5,267	3	3
94	Kurnool	213.02	60.72	14,190	10,037	37	37
95	Adoni	99.03	28.36	6,600	4,711	7	7
96	Nandyal	220.03	10.19	14,666	1,999	303	303
97	Dhone	35.21	0.02	2,347	1	1	1
98	Rayadurg	55.61	3.19	3,707	761	316	316
99	Guntakal	151.01	5.10	10,067	1,113	326	326
100	Tadpatri	112.96	20.74	7,531	6,531	2	2
101	Anantapur	152.40	5.70	10,152	855	528	528
102	Dharmavaram	189.49	5.61	12,633	9,845	774	774
103	Kadiri	71.46	3.71	4,764	4,202	303	303
104	Hindupur	222.84	3.02	14,854	3,027	181	181
105	Srikalahasti	98.17	21.14	6,542	6,179	89	89
106	Tirupati	72.65	6.30	4,835	1,064	488	488

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

131

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		107	Madanapalle	85.51	4.29	5,698	4,294	138	138
		108	Nagari	33.72	0.62	2,248	826	-	-
		109	Puttur	44.75	0.80	2,983	1,060	-	-
		110	Punganur	52.79	1.20	3,519	2,273	-	-
		111	Chittoor	94.51	7.17	6,300	4,603	567	567
		112	Palamaner	17.27	0.43	1,151	677	3	3
		113	Mydukur	43.16	1.20	2,877	261	212	212
		TOTAL		10,285.91	1,107.14	684,297	288,777	24,113	19,115
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Dumporijo	0.42	-	28	-	-	-
		2	Mariyang	1.47	-	98	-	-	-
		3	Palin	11.74	4.10	327	256	-	-
		4	Tawang	0.11	-	7	-	-	-
		5	Dirang	12.29	9.45	320	320	-	-
		6	Bomdila	16.75	12.50	454	440	15	15
		7	Seppa	4.14	-	276	-	-	-

132 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

8	Itanagar	51.37	30.98	1,419	576	-	-
9	Naharlagun	23.37	-	1,558	-	-	-
10	Sagalee	1.34	-	89	-	-	-
11	Daporijo	1.98	-	132	-	-	-
12	Aalo	0.60	-	40	-	-	-
13	Basar	0.12	-	8	-	-	-
14	Boleng	0.33	-	22	-	-	-
15	Pasighat	1.56	-	104	-	-	-
16	Yingkiong	1.50	-	100	-	-	-
17	Changlang	2.88	-	192	-	-	-
18	Jairampur	1.28	-	85	-	-	-
19	Miao	0.81	-	54	-	-	-
20	Khonsa	1.01	-	67	-	-	-
21	Ziro	6.45	-	430	-	-	-
22	Koloriang	2.09	-	139	-	-	-
23	Roing	0.38	-	25	1	-	-
24	Tezu	0.68	-	45	-	-	-
25	Namsai	1.10	-	73	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

133

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
TOTAL				145.73	57.03	6,092	1,593	15	15
4	Assam	1	Patacharkuchi	1.50	0.35	100	58	-	-
		2	Namrup	0.86	0.01	57	-	-	-
		3	Bokolia	8.18	0.15	545	-	-	-
		4	No.2 Goreswar	12.81	0.60	854	-	-	-
		5	Gossaigaon	9.24	2.59	616	408	-	-
		6	Kokrajhar	34.12	12.89	2,274	1,737	2	2
		7	Gauripur	22.79	1.87	1,519	306	-	-
		8	Dhubri	52.00	19.53	3,466	2,298	4	4
		9	Sapatgram	17.45	1.08	1,163	-	-	-
		10	Bilasipara	18.09	1.27	1,205	4	4	4
		11	Chapar	24.95	0.64	1,663	-	-	-
		12	Lakhipur	9.47	3.54	631	395	-	-
		13	Goalpara	9.32	2.38	621	277	-	-
		14	Barpeta Road	4.99	0.33	332	2	2	2

134 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

15	Sarbhog	4.13	1.06	275	174	-	-
16	Barpeta	5.33	0.85	354	3	3	3
17	Howli	9.63	0.40	641	1	1	1
18	Sarthebari	2.81	-	187	-	-	-
19	Pathsala	3.15	1.34	210	209	9	9
20	Marigaon	17.73	3.91	1,182	590	-	-
21	Dhing	16.95	3.81	1,130	370	-	-
22	Nagaon	32.52	11.80	2,168	1,397	2	2
23	Raha	8.48	2.72	565	407	1	1
24	Kampur	9.27	3.07	618	425	-	-
25	Hojai	4.65	-	310	-	-	-
26	Doboka	4.89	0.23	326	-	-	-
27	Lumding	0.81	0.04	54	-	-	-
28	Lanka	5.55	-	370	-	-	-
29	Dhekiajuli	5.46	0.45	364	-	-	-
30	Rangapara	4.91	0.32	327	-	-	-
31	Tezpur	89.09	12.26	5,938	413	4	4

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

135

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	136
		32	Biswanath Chariali	6.92	0.12	461	-	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		33	Gohpur	8.81	0.41	587	-	-	-	
		34	Narayanpur	3.84	0.99	256	153	-	-	
		35	Bihpuria	3.63	0.91	242	139	-	-	
		36	North Lakhimpur	6.66	0.56	443	6	6	6	
		37	Dhakuakhana	8.36	0.42	558	1	1	1	
		38	Dhemaji	14.81	1.43	987	153	-	-	
		39	Silapathar	2.00	0.38	133	56	-	-	
		40	Doom Dooma	1.62	-	108	-	-	-	
		41	Makum	1.80	0.72	120	119	-	-	
		42	Tinsukia	26.24	9.14	1,749	682	3	3	Unstarred Questions
		43	Digboi	6.68	0.13	445	-	-	-	
		44	Margherita	4.71	0.22	314	-	-	-	
		45	Dibrugarh	23.22	9.37	1,548	923	9	9	
		46	Chabua	1.85	0.11	124	2	2	2	
		47	Naharkatiya	3.78	0.22	252	1	1	1	

48	Sivasagar	3.10	1.01	206	61	1	1
49	Amguri	1.98	0.61	132	90	-	-
50	Nazira	2.75	0.81	183	106	-	-
51	Simaluguri	1.80	0.47	120	63	-	-
52	Sonari	5.30	0.41	353	-	-	-
53	Moranhat	1.08	0.06	72	2	2	2
54	Jorhat	13.89	4.02	917	90	25	25
55	Teok	9.72	3.01	647	2	2	2
56	Titabor Town	5.92	0.42	394	2	2	2
57	Mariani	0.09	0.09	5	5	5	5
58	Bokakhat	4.85	1.68	323	245	-	-
59	Dergaon	10.83	0.51	722	1	1	1
60	Golaghat	7.36	0.22	491	1	1	1
61	Sarupathar	6.17	1.34	411	168	-	-
62	Barpathar	5.52	2.21	368	335	-	-
63	Hamren	1.80	-	120	-	-	-
64	Donkamokam	1.31	-	87	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

137

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	138
		65	Diphu	15.21	0.03	1,014	-	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		66	Bokajan	3.22	0.07	214	1	1	1	
		67	Howraghat	1.68	0.08	112	-	-	-	
		68	Dokmoka	2.04	0.01	136	-	-	-	
		69	Umrangso	3.05	-	203	-	-	-	
		70	Haflong	12.80	-	853	-	-	-	
		71	Mahur	3.20	-	213	-	-	-	
		72	Maibong	6.15	-	410	-	-	-	
		73	Silchar	17.72	7.11	1,182	803	3	3	
		74	Lakhipur	3.23	0.88	215	128	-	-	
		75	Karimganj	6.00	0.22	400	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		76	Badarpur	6.21	-	414	-	-	-	
		77	Hailakandi	14.34	3.49	956	477	-	-	
		78	Lala	8.03	2.35	535	292	-	-	
		79	Bongaigaon	6.07	1.32	405	158	5	5	

80	Abhayapuri	7.21	2.27	480	214	2	2	<i>Written Answers to</i>
81	Basugaon	8.28	3.17	552	437	1	1	
82	Bijni	2.24	0.82	149	124	-	-	
83	Rangia	9.08	0.09	605	-	-	-	
84	Palasbari	1.70	0.01	113	-	-	-	
85	North Guwahati	3.62	0.26	241	1	1	1	
86	Guwahati	198.96	1.08	13,245	53	53	53	<i>[8 February, 2018]</i>
87	Tihu	0.71	0.24	47	2	2	2	
88	Nalbari	7.11	1.69	474	199	-	-	
89	Mangaldoi	4.86	0.42	323	2	2	2	
90	Kharupatia	14.19	2.17	946	303	-	-	
91	Tangla	4.11	0.40	274	-	-	-	
92	Udalguri	0.65	-	43	-	-	-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
93	Sonai	4.98	-	332	-	-	-	
94	Kajalgaon	2.76	0.94	184	147	-	-	
95	Demow	2.00	0.36	133	55	-	-	
TOTAL		1,040.79	160.94	69,346	16,276	163	163	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	140
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
5	Bihar	1	Simri Bakhtiyarpur	16.28	4.49	1,085	500	-	-	<i>[RAJYA SABHA]</i>
		2	Ekma Bazar	10.89	1.54	726	174	-	-	
		3	Parsa	9.03	2.58	602	450	-	-	
		4	Mahua	7.85	1.86	523	315	-	-	
		5	Mohania	2.37	0.90	158	60	2	2	
		6	Kochas	5.82	2.30	388	196	-	-	
		7	Ramnagar	0.57	0.13	38	17	-	-	
		8	Narkatiaganj	5.43	2.17	362	23	2	2	
		9	Bagha	2.28	0.91	152	70	-	-	
		10	Chanpatia	8.52	0.66	568	64	-	-	
		11	Bettiah	0.59	0.17	39	28	-	-	
		12	Raxaul Bazar	19.59	7.84	1,306	680	2	2	
		13	Sugauli	4.05	1.62	270	227	31	31	
		14	Dhaka	10.16	3.92	677	465	70	70	
		15	Motihari	8.00	0.84	533	180	4	4	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>

16	Areraj	24.23	1.30	1,615	184	3	3	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]
17	Kesaria	4.50	2.73	300	261	12	12	
18	Chakia	12.35	0.96	823	100	-	-	
19	Pakri Dayal	19.44	1.81	1,296	326	-	-	
20	Mehsi	15.44	6.17	1,029	657	-	-	
21	Sheohar	32.87	14.75	2,191	1,350	-	-	
22	Bairgania	0.77	0.42	51	51	-	-	
23	Belsand	10.05	6.25	670	550	-	-	
24	Sitamarhi	7.50	4.22	500	388	35	35	
25	Dumra	6.42	3.17	428	196	49	49	
26	Janakpur Road	11.87	1.03	791	125	-	-	
27	Jainagar	8.91	1.78	594	150	5	5	
28	Madhubani	54.37	13.79	3,624	1,891	47	47	Unstarred Questions
29	Jhanjharpur	7.50	4.15	500	410	-	-	
30	Ghoghardiha	6.12	3.71	408	316	3	3	
31	Nirmali	10.41	0.49	694	60	-	-	
32	Birpur	9.27	0.43	618	114	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	142
		33	Supaul	14.76	3.56	984	340	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		34	Jogabani	9.77	1.97	651	180	-	-	
		35	Farbishganj	6.92	1.61	461	120	-	-	
		36	Araria	67.68	7.57	4,512	1,798	18	18	
		37	Thakurganj	8.87	4.67	591	517	-	-	
		38	Bahadurganj	20.60	4.98	1,373	770	-	-	
		39	Kishanganj	44.22	18.82	2,948	1,456	7	7	
		40	Banmankhi Bazar	29.20	4.07	1,946	709	1	1	
		41	Purnia	135.97	67.94	6,766	2,494	673	572	
		42	Kasba	3.24	1.30	216	63	-	-	
		43	Katihar	76.34	43.27	2,909	1,828	214	87	Unstarred Questions
		44	Manihari	19.82	0.47	1,321	60	-	-	
		45	Madhepura	15.18	3.90	1,012	940	-	-	
		46	Murliganj	23.58	7.65	1,572	730	-	-	
		47	Saharsa	15.00	9.79	1,000	1,000	-	-	

48	Darbhanga	71.82	29.18	3,136	1,599	478	349	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
49	Benipur	64.81	10.46	4,320	1,043	1	1	
50	Sahebganj	1.17	0.33	78	75	-	-	
51	Motipur	13.65	1.68	910	265	5	5	
52	Kanti	23.45	9.40	1,563	1,422	2	2	
53	Muzaffarpur	12.26	6.92	819	644	50	50	
54	Kataiya	10.67	4.35	711	383	-	-	
55	Mirganj	2.45	1.16	163	63	-	-	
56	Gopalganj	7.50	2.22	500	170	-	-	
57	Barauli	3.45	1.11	230	121	-	-	
58	Siwan	1.04	0.33	69	69	-	-	
59	Maharajganj	15.68	7.81	1,045	954	195	195	
60	Mairwa	4.17	1.88	278	173	1	1	
61	Revelganj	1.50	0.60	100	87	-	-	
62	Chapra	8.43	4.62	562	519	31	31	
63	Marhaura	2.40	0.84	160	118	-	-	
64	Dighwara	5.39	1.75	359	105	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	144
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		65	Sonpur	12.00	4.80	800	658	-	-	[RAJYA SABHA]
		66	Lalganj	7.52	2.21	501	499	13	13	
		67	Hajipur	44.13	5.01	2,942	584	15	15	
		68	Mahnar	9.08	3.24	605	325	3	3	
		69	Samastipur	3.96	1.62	263	96	3	3	
		70	Dalsingsarai	0.84	0.34	56	37	-	-	
		71	Rosera	6.65	1.97	444	71	1	1	
		72	Teghra	5.87	0.91	391	90	4	4	
		73	Bihat	23.21	3.64	1,547	359	15	15	
		74	Begusarai	6.09	2.49	405	345	52	52	
		75	Bakhri	18.14	1.92	1,209	192	2	2	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		76	Balia	21.45	1.76	1,430	170	7	7	
		77	Khagaria	7.57	3.07	503	386	9	9	
		78	Gogri Jamalpur	30.27	7.46	2,018	407	81	81	
		79	Nawghachiya	9.54	5.46	636	455	16	16	

80	Kahalgaon	5.46	1.97	364	157	-	-	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
81	Sultanganj	13.74	0.90	916	112	1	1	
82	Bhagalpur	10.79	4.41	719	420	10	10	
83	Amarpur	2.24	0.89	149	122	-	-	
84	Banka	3.02	1.22	201	179	1	1	
85	Munger	12.26	4.91	817	380	1	1	
86	Jamalpur	3.00	1.21	200	155	27	27	
87	Kharagpur	4.20	0.78	281	61	9	9	
88	Barahiya	7.08	3.20	472	283	25	25	
89	Lakhisarai	12.05	0.89	803	69	1	1	
90	Barbigha	3.66	1.46	244	76	-	-	
91	Sheikhpura	2.16	0.86	144	124	-	-	
92	Biharsharif	45.34	18.71	3,022	666	12	12	
93	Hilsa	7.62	3.05	508	181	-	-	
94	Islampur	0.60	0.24	40	17	-	-	
95	Rajgir	5.55	1.80	370	47	46	46	
96	Silao	2.52	0.90	168	54	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	146
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		97	Maner	4.74	1.56	317	108	3	3	[RAJYA SABHA]
		98	Dinapur Nizamat	2.79	0.70	183	56	6	6	
		99	Khagaul	0.68	0.28	46	1	1	1	
		100	Patna	63.06	25.40	3,399	1,152	160	93	
		101	Phulwari Sharif	4.87	2.83	324	299	10	10	
		102	Bihta	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		103	Naubatpur	5.25	1.63	350	115	-	-	
		104	Bikram	14.61	5.01	974	670	-	-	
		105	Masaurhi	4.56	2.62	304	297	3	3	
		106	Fatuha	5.25	2.10	350	101	-	-	
		107	Khusrupur	16.91	4.49	1,127	450	-	-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		108	Bakhtiyarpur	24.03	5.68	1,602	600	-	-	
		109	Barh	9.33	1.66	622	150	-	-	
		110	Mokama	28.65	1.75	1,910	184	-	-	
		111	Shahpur	1.26	0.50	84	64	-	-	

112	Arrah	1.67	0.45	110	57	3	3	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
113	Koilwar	6.51	0.55	434	92	-	-	
114	Bihiya	1.50	0.60	100	75	-	-	
115	Jagdishpur	9.59	3.01	639	275	-	-	
116	Piro	7.50	3.00	500	194	-	-	
117	Dumraon	13.31	4.36	887	412	-	-	
118	Buxar	2.55	0.49	171	42	3	3	
119	Bhabua	0.80	0.35	53	41	-	-	
120	Koath	12.27	1.81	818	116	-	-	
121	Bikarmaganj	11.37	4.12	758	380	-	-	
122	Nasriganj	5.81	0.80	387	108	-	-	
123	Nokha	2.25	0.90	150	148	-	-	
124	Sasaram	4.44	1.36	296	262	-	-	
125	Dehri	1.03	0.28	69	58	1	1	
126	Daudnagar	2.07	0.99	136	125	19	19	
127	Rafiganj	9.12	3.31	608	327	27	27	
128	Aurangabad	6.43	3.16	416	371	36	36	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	148
		129	Navinagar	4.58	1.83	305	305	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		130	Tikari	2.27	0.91	151	89	1	1	
		131	Gaya	131.12	59.48	7,090	3,155	1,462	1,401	
		132	Sherghati	9.26	0.36	617	-	-	-	
		133	Bodh Gaya	11.06	4.42	737	288	34	34	
		134	Nawada	5.78	1.66	385	198	28	28	
		135	Warisaliganj	31.92	5.99	2,128	555	23	23	
		136	Hisua	9.15	2.75	610	258	12	12	
		137	Jamui	51.39	8.20	3,426	950	-	-	
		138	Jhajha	7.43	3.49	495	328	20	20	
		139	Jehanabad	2.95	1.19	197	85	2	2	
		140	Makhdumpur	4.41	1.97	294	250	1	1	
		141	Arwal	7.11	1.88	474	170	1	1	
		TOTAL		2,004.52	638.54	125,026	53,132	4,153	3,668	Unstarred Questions
6	Chandigarh	1	Chandigarh	0.68	0.68	35	35	35	35	
		TOTAL		0.68	0.68	35	35	35	35	

7	Chhattisgarh	1	Kunkuri	1.86	-	124	-	-	-	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions	149
		2	Shivpur Charcha	3.62	-	241	-	-	-		
		3	Baikunthpur	2.15	0.53	143	42	-	-		
		4	Manendragarh	3.26	0.59	217	41	-	-		
		5	Khongapani	0.24	-	16	-	-	-		
		6	Chirmiri	0.98	-	65	1	-	-		
		7	Ramanujganj	1.61	-	107	-	-	-		
		8	Balrampur	2.33	-	155	-	-	-		
		9	Wadrafnagar	2.99	0.06	198	3	3	3		
		10	Pratappur	0.62	-	41	-	-	-		
		11	Jarhi	2.49	-	166	-	-	-		
		12	Kusmi	3.66	-	244	-	-	-		
		13	Surajpur	2.27	-	151	-	-	-		
		14	Bhatgaon	0.32	-	21	-	-	-		
		15	Premnagar	1.47	-	98	67	-	-		
		16	Ambikapur	19.42	1.38	1,291	267	15	15		
		17	Lakhanpur	6.53	-	435	-	-	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	150
		18	Rajpur	0.88	0.01	59	1	1	1	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		19	Sitapur	1.79	-	119	-	-	-	
		20	Bagicha	1.12	0.07	73	18	3	3	
		21	Jashpur Nagar	4.52	0.65	299	114	94	94	
		22	Pathalgaon	2.90	0.02	194	39	2	2	
		23	Kotba	2.93	-	195	1	-	-	
		24	Dharamjaigarh	10.11	-	674	5	-	-	
		25	Lailunga	11.51	-	767	89	-	-	
		26	Gharghoda	3.20	-	213	-	-	-	
		27	Kirodimalnagar	3.32	0.08	220	23	4	4	
		28	Raigarh	22.29	6.92	1,483	951	27	27	
		29	Pusaur	5.99	0.02	399	38	1	1	Unstarred Questions
		30	Kharsia	8.24	-	549	176	-	-	
		31	Sarangarh	21.57	0.03	1,437	67	1	1	
		32	Sariya	14.42	-	961	2	-	-	

Question		Answered	Unanswered	Unstarred	Starred	Unstarred Questions	Starred Questions
33	Baramkela	2.72	0.00	182	1	1	1
34	Katghora	0.72	-	48	8	-	-
35	Chhurikala	3.09	-	206	93	-	-
36	Dipka	0.65	-	43	-	-	-
37	Pali	0.53	-	35	11	-	-
38	Korba	18.55	3.89	1,598	19	19	19
39	Naila-Janjgir	4.68	-	312	20	-	-
40	Akaltara	6.59	0.05	439	16	3	3
41	Baloda	3.49	0.01	234	61	2	2
42	Nawagarh	1.10	-	73	-	-	-
43	Shivrinarayan	2.18	-	145	-	-	-
44	Champa	3.54	0.03	235	54	1	1
45	Saragaon	3.42	-	228	-	-	-
46	Sakti	4.95	-	330	-	-	-
47	Naya Baradwar	6.44	-	429	-	-	-
48	Rahaud	2.91	-	194	-	-	-
49	Kharod	2.49	-	166	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	152
		50	Dabhra	3.17	-	211	28	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		51	Chandrapur	1.29	0.09	85	5	5	5	
		52	Adbhar	1.80	-	120	-	-	-	
		53	Jaijipur	3.20	-	213	1	-	-	
		54	Gaurella	8.00	-	533	29	-	-	
		55	Pendra	7.71	-	514	33	-	-	
		56	Lormi	1.47	-	98	-	-	-	
		57	Kota	3.34	0.19	221	72	11	11	
		58	Ratanpur	16.25	-	1,083	-	-	-	
		59	Mungeli	2.31	0.01	154	1	1	1	
		60	Pathariya	3.68	-	245	61	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		61	Sargaon	0.63	-	42	-	-	-	
		62	Takhatpur	8.41	0.02	560	24	1	1	
		63	Sakari	3.68	-	245	33	-	-	
		64	Bilaspur	54.53	18.65	3,860	2,245	360	344	

65	Tifra	1.70	0.07	112	3	3	3
66	Sirgitti	4.44	-	296	-	-	-
67	Malhar	3.06	-	204	-	-	-
68	Bodri	2.21	0.02	147	1	1	1
69	Bilha	5.12	0.09	340	27	5	5
70	Kawardha	10.12	1.25	676	180	11	11
71	Pipariya	1.32	-	88	35	-	-
72	Bodla	3.48	-	232	-	-	-
73	Sahaspur-Lohara	3.17	-	211	34	-	-
74	Pandariya	13.08	-	872	19	-	-
75	Pandatarai	3.02	-	201	100	-	-
76	Gandai	3.87	-	258	-	-	-
77	Chhuikhadan	1.31	-	87	-	-	-
78	Khairagarh	9.27	0.00	619	1	1	1
79	Dongargarh	9.64	0.04	643	223	3	3
80	Rajnandgaon	33.17	11.43	2,328	810	309	73
81	Chhuriya	2.21	-	147	54	-	-

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

153

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	154
		82	Dongargaon	0.35	-	23	-	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		83	Ambagarh Chowki	3.39	-	226	60	-	-	
		84	Nawagarh	0.60	0.00	41	1	1	1	
		85	Maro	0.96	-	64	-	-	-	
		86	Bemetara	5.43	0.16	360	190	9	9	
		87	Saja	2.19	-	146	19	-	-	
		88	Devkar	1.32	-	88	19	-	-	
		89	Parpondi	1.32	-	88	-	-	-	
		90	Than-Khamharia	3.62	-	241	-	-	-	
		91	Berla	2.58	-	172	-	-	-	
		92	Dhamdha	5.09	-	339	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		93	Ahiwara	14.28	-	952	36	-	-	
		94	Kumhari	10.26	0.25	686	132	19	19	
		95	Jamul	8.09	1.32	539	27	15	15	
		96	Bhilai Charoda	31.66	4.95	2,077	535	72	72	

97	Bhilai Nagar	141.35	24.88	10,572	1,188	103	51	<i>Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]</i>
98	Durg	34.83	12.26	2,299	1,314	146	146	
99	Patan	1.79	0.40	114	23	21	21	
100	Arjunda	1.89	-	126	-	-	-	
101	Gunderdehi	1.50	-	100	93	-	-	
102	Daundi Lohara	4.94	-	329	20	-	-	
103	Balod	8.00	1.98	533	238	20	20	
104	Dalli-Rajhara	3.11	-	207	-	-	-	
105	Chikhalakasa	1.08	-	72	-	-	-	
106	Doundi	2.96	-	197	-	-	-	
107	Gurur	0.93	-	62	-	-	-	
108	Simga	2.36	0.07	157	18	4	4	
109	Bhatapara	8.55	0.39	563	32	19	19	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
110	Baloda Bazar	8.28	0.38	551	24	24	24	
111	Lawan	4.70	-	313	21	-	-	
112	Palari	1.32	-	88	48	-	-	
113	Tundra	3.78	0.00	253	1	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	156
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		114	Kasdol	2.96	-	197	40	-	-	[RAJYA SABHA]
		115	Bhatgaon	0.96	0.05	63	2	2	2	
		116	Bilaigarh	1.19	-	79	-	-	-	
		117	Arang	1.60	0.85	203	194	153	153	
		118	Abhanpur	19.10	0.04	1,282	115	11	11	
		119	Gobra Nawapara	14.90	1.25	993	17	-	-	
		120	Koora	13.31	-	887	18	-	-	
		121	Birgaon	23.70	2.62	1,580	96	-	-	
		122	Raipur	306.38	110.45	20,888	7,665	1,318	996	
		123	Mana-Camp	3.24	0.01	216	1	1	1	
		124	Fingeshwar	3.15	-	210	73	-	-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		125	Rajim	4.56	0.00	305	1	1	1	
		126	Tilda Newra	4.03	0.05	268	24	3	3	
		127	Kharora	1.10	-	73	-	-	-	
		128	Gariyaband	3.45	-	230	-	-	-	

129	Chhura	3.72	-	248	-	-	-	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
130	Basna	5.33	-	355	25	-	-	
131	Saraipali	7.07	0.03	471	139	2	2	
132	Tumgaon	3.90	-	260	-	-	-	
133	Mahasamund	5.44	2.42	358	358	22	22	
134	Pithora	0.90	-	60	26	-	-	
135	Bagbahara	4.15	0.04	276	26	2	2	
136	Bhakhara	2.00	-	133	-	-	-	
137	Kurud	1.19	0.02	79	72	1	1	
138	Magarlod	0.75	-	50	21	-	-	
139	Aamadi	1.67	-	111	-	-	-	
140	Dhamtari	14.24	2.30	951	252	10	10	
141	Nagari	3.08	-	205	11	-	-	
142	Charama	3.52	0.02	234	1	1	1	
143	Bhanupratappur	0.26	0.02	17	1	1	1	
144	Kanker	9.65	2.80	639	161	155	21	
145	Narharpur	2.27	-	151	5	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	158
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		146	Antagarh	1.22	-	81	-	-	-	[RAJYA SABHA]
		147	Pakhanjur	3.54	-	236	-	-	-	
		148	Keskal	6.92	-	461	89	-	-	
		149	Kondagaon	4.67	-	311	26	-	-	
		150	Farasgaon	1.76	-	117	25	-	-	
		151	Jagdulpur	16.76	3.62	1,117	491	1	1	
		152	Bastar	3.48	-	232	108	-	-	
		153	Narayanpur	1.22	0.13	82	9	9	9	
		154	Dantewada	9.27	2.79	618	232	20	-	
		155	Bade Bacheli	1.20	-	80	19	-	-	
		156	Barsur	1.62	-	108	73	-	-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		157	Geedam	1.50	-	100	45	-	-	
		158	Kirandul	1.20	-	80	76	-	-	
		159	Dornapal	1.20	-	80	-	-	-	
		160	Konta	2.93	-	195	-	-	-	

	161	Sukma	3.90	0.98	260	-	-	-
	162	Bhopalpattanam	1.28	-	85	-	-	-
	163	Bijapur	1.80	-	120	-	-	-
	164	Bhairamgarh	0.89	-	59	-	-	-
	TOTAL		1,329.67	223.71	90,969	20,823	3,055	2,275
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1 Silvassa	45.84	10.78	2,933	896	274	274
	TOTAL		45.84	10.78	2,933	896	274	274
9.	Daman and Diu	1 Diu	5.06	0.46	337	-	-	-
		2 Daman	2.08	1.05	123	84	36	36
	TOTAL		7.13	1.52	460	84	36	36
10.	Delhi	1 South Delhi MCD	17.58	17.58	874	874	874	874
		2 NDMC	1.86	1.86	86	86	86	86
		3 Delhi Cantonment Board	9.22	9.22	429	429	429	429
	TOTAL		28.65	28.65	1,389	1,389	1,389	1,389
11.	Goa	1 Mapusa	0.45	0.45	20	20	20	20
		2 Panaji	0.13	0.13	7	7	7	7
		3 Ponda	0.15	0.15	7	7	7	7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		4	Mormugao	0.37	0.37	20	20	20	20
		5	Margao	0.16	0.16	8	7	7	7
		TOTAL		1.27	1.27	61	61	61	61
12.	Gujarat	1	Bopal	0.24	0.24	10	10	10	10
		2	Kadodara	0.56	0.56	25	25	25	25
		3	Rapar	0.03	0.03	1	1	1	1
		4	Bhachau	0.21	0.21	9	9	9	9
		5	Anjar	4.47	4.47	215	215	215	215
		6	Bhuj	11.92	8.50	418	408	114	114
		7	Mandvi	0.20	0.20	10	10	10	10
		8	Gandhidham	1.08	1.08	52	52	52	52
		9	Tharad	2.42	0.17	158	8	8	8
		10	Dhanera	0.17	0.17	8	8	8	8
		11	Palanpur	50.68	18.98	2,113	1,854	78	78
		12	Deesa	42.34	26.54	1,758	1,573	117	117

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	162
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		30	Talod	0.05	0.05	3	3	3	3	[RAJYA SABHA]
		31	Modasa	3.35	3.35	146	146	146	146	
		32	Bayad	0.57	0.57	26	26	26	26	
		33	Chhatral INA	4.91	4.91	274	274	274	274	
		34	Kalol	50.39	28.60	3,059	3,059	638	638	
		35	Mansa	7.90	3.92	476	190	118	118	
		36	Pethapur	0.25	0.25	11	11	11	11	
		37	Gandhinagar	7.84	7.84	355	355	355	355	
		38	Dehgam	2.71	1.27	174	14	14	14	
		39	Virangam	2.04	2.04	98	98	98	98	
		40	Sanand	4.09	4.09	189	189	189	189	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		41	Ahmedabad Cantonment (CB)	0.23	0.23	13	13	13	13	
		42	Ahmedabad	804.11	412.01	60,360	49,568	20,803	15,470	
		43	Bareja	4.70	0.76	313	10	10	10	
		44	Dholka	5.03	2.87	304	64	64	64	

45	Bavla	14.75	6.83	910	642	150	150	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]
46	Dhandhuka	4.09	1.71	270	6	6	6	
47	Halvad	1.34	1.34	63	63	63	63	
48	Dhrangadhra	1.36	1.36	62	62	62	62	
49	Patdi	13.56	2.68	903	211	3	3	
50	Surendranagar Dudhrej	39.52	16.62	1,627	1,063	103	103	
51	Wadhwan	3.34	2.44	188	88	88	88	
52	Thangadh	13.73	9.00	447	447	27	27	
53	Chotila	2.13	2.13	104	104	104	104	
54	Limbdi	0.08	0.08	4	4	4	4	
55	Morvi	25.05	10.65	1,646	1,646	46	46	
56	Wankaner	3.03	1.31	199	199	7	7	
57	Rajkot	257.77	134.69	19,516	13,759	5,746	5,505	Unstarred Questions
58	Lodhika	0.20	0.20	9	9	9	9	
59	Jasdan	0.97	0.97	45	45	45	45	
60	Gondal	5.71	5.71	265	265	265	265	
61	Bhayavadar	2.85	0.01	190	1	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	164
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		62	Upleta	4.27	1.97	278	22	22	22	[RAJYA SABHA]
		63	Dhoraji	1.76	0.32	113	13	13	13	
		64	Jetpur Navagadh	15.43	5.34	1,017	824	24	24	
		65	Okha	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
		66	Dwarka	0.07	0.07	3	3	3	3	
		67	Khambhalia	2.61	2.61	119	119	119	119	
		68	Sikka	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		69	Jamnagar	83.69	43.75	5,602	5,208	2,376	1,620	
		70	Dhrol	0.17	0.17	7	7	7	7	
		71	Kalavad	0.80	0.03	53	2	2	2	
		72	Porbandar	3.98	3.98	184	184	184	184	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		73	Chhaya	0.92	0.92	44	44	44	44	
		74	Ranavav	0.12	0.12	6	6	6	6	
		75	Kutiyana	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1	
		76	Bantwa	5.28	2.11	352	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	166
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		94	Savarkundla	0.35	0.35	16	16	16	16	[RAJYA SABHA]
		95	Rajula	0.68	0.68	34	34	34	34	
		96	Botad	5.83	2.95	371	51	51	51	
		97	Gadhada	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		98	Bhavnagar	73.13	37.61	5,775	5,135	1,866	360	
		99	Sihor	0.29	0.29	13	13	13	13	
		100	Gariadhar	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		101	Palitana	0.16	0.16	7	7	7	7	
		102	Talaja	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		103	Mahuva	11.38	4.76	751	751	15	15	
		104	Umreth	2.30	0.41	144	18	18	18	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		105	Ode	2.15	-	143	-	-	-	
		106	Anand	4.56	4.56	211	211	211	211	
		107	Vallabh Vidyanagar	0.15	0.15	7	7	7	7	
		108	Karamsad	0.63	0.63	28	28	28	28	

								<i>Written Answers to</i>
109	Petlad	0.53	0.53	25	25	25	25	[8 February, 2018]
110	Khambhat	0.14	0.14	7	7	7	7	
111	Borsad	7.70	3.16	511	511	7	7	
112	Kapadvanj	10.24	4.34	674	19	19	19	
113	Balasinor	2.36	0.46	152	7	7	7	
114	Kathlal	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
115	Mehmedabad	6.46	1.76	428	268	268	12	
116	Kheda	0.13	0.13	7	7	7	7	
117	Nadiad	5.36	2.62	307	124	124	124	
118	Chaklasi	5.25	-	350	-	-	-	
119	Kanjari	4.18	0.02	278	1	1	1	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
120	Thasra	0.05	0.05	3	3	3	3	
121	Dakor	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
122	Lunawada	0.11	0.11	5	5	5	5	
123	Shehera	0.34	0.34	15	15	15	15	
124	Godhra	3.10	3.10	145	145	145	145	
125	Kalol	0.11	0.11	5	5	5	5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	168
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		126	Halol	1.80	1.80	84	84	84	84	[RAJYA SABHA]
		127	Jhalod	6.52	2.96	422	26	26	26	
		128	Dohad	2.44	2.44	112	112	112	112	
		129	Savli	1.22	0.30	78	17	17	17	
		130	Vadodara	290.06	165.27	19,154	14,411	6,045	4,040	
		131	Por-Ramangamdi	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
		132	Vaghodia	1.16	1.16	55	55	55	55	
		133	Chhota Udaipur	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		134	Dabhoi	10.70	3.67	702	543	27	27	
		135	Padra	1.28	0.41	79	21	21	21	
		136	Karjan	3.14	0.39	204	21	21	21	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		137	Rajpipla	0.24	0.24	10	10	10	10	
		138	Bharuch	0.05	0.05	4	4	4	4	
		139	Bharuch	19.41	14.26	753	753	369	241	
		140	Anklesvar	19.32	12.70	1,124	1,124	388	388	

141	Anklesvar	2.70	2.70	127	127	127	127	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
142	Panoli	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
143	Valia - Jhagadia	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
144	Navsari	8.06	5.06	429	229	229	229	
145	Vijalpor	4.09	2.52	222	117	117	117	
146	Gandevi	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
147	Valsad	9.41	6.25	518	307	307	307	
148	Valsad	0.07	0.07	4	4	4	4	
149	Dharampur	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
150	Pardi	1.52	1.52	72	72	72	72	
151	Vapi	18.20	18.20	914	914	914	914	
152	Vapi	0.51	0.51	23	23	23	23	
153	Sarigam	0.47	0.47	28	28	28	28	
154	Umbergaon	6.93	6.93	313	313	313	313	
155	Umbergaon	0.22	0.22	10	10	10	10	
156	Tarsadi	0.36	0.36	17	17	17	17	
157	Surat	439.24	248.46	30,855	28,155	8,970	8,387	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	170
		158	Hajira	0.24	0.24	11	11	11	11	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		159	Magdalla	0.95	0.95	46	46	46	46	
		160	Sachin	0.45	0.45	25	25	25	25	
		161	Kansad	0.12	0.12	6	6	6	6	
		162	Bardoli	0.74	0.74	35	35	35	35	
		163	Songadh	0.64	0.64	31	31	31	31	
		164	Vyara	0.50	0.50	23	23	23	23	
		TOTAL		2,700.59	1,455.75	182,276	142,443	56,464	45,656	Unstarred Questions
13.	Haryana	1	Barara	6.93	0.03	461	1	1	1	
		2	Rajound	14.06	-	937	-	-	-	
		3	Bhuna	4.77	-	318	-	-	-	
		4	Uklana Mandi	7.73	-	515	-	-	-	
		5	Nagal Chaudhry	4.31	-	287	-	-	-	
		6	Kalka	0.14	0.14	7	7	7	7	
		7	Pinjore	0.21	0.21	11	11	11	11	

8	Panchkula	0.20	0.20	10	10	10	10	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
9	Naraingarh	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
10	Ambala	45.47	18.55	236	154	149	149	
11	Ambala Cantt. (CB)	0.24	0.24	12	12	12	12	
12	Jagadhri	0.12	0.12	7	7	7	7	
13	Yamunanagar	54.67	32.33	771	737	54	54	
14	Shahbad	23.40	0.04	1,560	3	3	3	
15	Pehowa	30.94	0.03	2,062	1	1	1	
16	Thanesar	0.43	0.43	24	24	24	24	
17	Ladwa	25.94	0.03	1,729	2	2	2	
18	Cheeka	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
19	Kaithal	0.25	0.25	15	15	15	15	
20	Kalayat	11.78	-	785	-	-	-	
21	Pundri	13.59	0.06	905	3	3	3	
22	Nilokheri	0.07	0.07	4	4	4	4	
23	Karnal	0.77	0.77	42	42	42	42	
24	Nissing	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	172
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		25	Assandh	0.03	0.03	1	1	1	1	[RAJYA SABHA]
		26	Gharaunda	0.04	0.04	3	3	3	3	
		27	Panipat	0.47	0.47	32	32	32	32	
		28	Samalkha	25.77	0.03	1,719	3	3	3	
		29	Gohana	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		30	Ganaur	23.38	0.05	1,559	4	4	4	
		31	Sonipat	1.09	1.09	60	60	60	60	
		32	Kharkhoda	6.98	-	465	-	-	-	
		33	Narwana	10.86	0.04	723	2	2	2	
		34	Uchana	7.97	-	531	-	-	-	
		35	Jind	0.21	0.21	12	12	12	12	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		36	Julana	10.20	-	680	-	-	-	
		37	Ratia	10.25	0.02	683	1	1	1	
		38	Tohana	20.27	-	1,351	-	-	-	
		39	Fatehabad	0.06	0.06	3	3	3	3	

40	Mandi Dabwali	27.56	0.02	1,837	1	1	1	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[8 February, 2018]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
41	Kalanwali	11.99	-	799	-	-	-			
42	Sirsa	0.05	0.05	3	3	3	3			
43	Rania	8.58	-	572	-	-	-			
44	Ellenabad	14.98	0.02	998	1	1	1			
45	Barwala	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2			
46	Hisar	47.79	18.83	1,547	1,547	463	463			
47	Narnaund	2.07	0.09	136	4	4	4			
48	Hansi	0.08	0.08	4	4	4	4			
49	Bhiwani	0.04	0.04	3	3	3	3			
50	Maham	10.73	-	715	-	-	-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	173	
51	Rohtak	72.25	29.10	1,535	1,233	441	441			
52	Kalanaur	11.07	-	738	-	-	-			
53	Sampla	7.19	0.05	478	2	2	2			
54	Beri	9.33	-	622	-	-	-			
55	Bahadurgarh	0.17	0.17	9	9	9	9			
56	Jhajjar	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	174
										Written Answers to
		57	Mahendragarh	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1	[RAJYA SABHA]
		58	Ateli	1.26	-	84	-	-	-	
		59	Dharuhera	0.19	0.19	10	10	10	10	
		60	Rewari	0.71	0.71	40	40	40	40	
		61	Hailey Mandi	0.42	0.42	23	23	23	23	
		62	Pataudi	0.03	0.03	1	1	1	1	
		63	Gurgaon	3.47	3.47	201	201	201	201	
		64	Sohna	0.58	0.58	31	31	31	31	
		65	Faridabad	6.47	6.47	326	326	326	326	
		66	Palwal	0.14	0.14	8	8	8	8	
		67	Hodal	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1	Unstarred Questions
		TOTAL		600.93	116.24	29,252	4,613	2,049	2,049	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	Chamba	6.54	2.62	436	379	1	1	
		2	Dharmasala	19.94	7.97	1,329	80	1	1	
		3	Kangra	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1	

								Written Answers to
								[8 February, 2018]
								Unstarred Questions
								173
4	Kullu	2.36	0.94	157	137	5	5	
5	Mandi	3.92	1.57	262	76	1	1	
6	Hamirpur	0.60	0.24	40	21	1	1	
7	Daulatpur	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1	
8	Una	13.14	5.09	876	251	30	30	
9	Bilaspur	6.20	2.76	413	206	128	128	
10	Nalagarh	8.01	3.23	533	2	2	2	
11	Baddi	0.41	0.18	27	2	2	2	
12	Parwanoo	0.02	0.01	1	-	-	-	
13	Solan	0.67	0.30	44	17	5	5	
14	Rajgarh	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
15	Nahan	6.45	2.58	430	90	-	-	
16	Paonta Sahib	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1	
17	Rampur	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
18	Shimla	28.77	9.80	373	312	12	12	
19	Theog	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1	
	TOTAL	97.09	37.39	4,928	1,580	195	195	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	176
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	Kupwara	0.47	-	31	4	-	-	[RAJYA SABHA]
		2	Handwara	9.06	0.03	604	2	2	2	
		3	Sopore	22.51	0.01	1,501	1	1	1	
		4	Watra Gam	0.07	0.07	7	7	7	7	
		5	Baramula	15.21	2.48	1,020	75	23	23	
		6	Bandipore	0.01	0.01	3	3	3	3	
		7	Hajan	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		8	Sumbal	0.02	0.02	2	2	2	2	
		9	Srinagar	17.37	0.12	1,162	90	12	12	
		10	Badami Bagh (CB)	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		11	Ganderbal	2.78	-	185	-	-	-	
		12	Khansahib	0.10	0.10	10	10	10	10	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		13	Badgam	8.82	0.05	591	6	6	6	
		14	Chadura	0.11	0.11	6	6	6	6	
		15	Charar-i-Sharief	0.04	0.04	3	3	3	3	

District		Area (sq km)	Population (2011)	Population Density (per sq km)	Population (2011)	Population Density (per sq km)	Population (2011)	Population Density (per sq km)	Population (2011)	Population Density (per sq km)
16	Pulwama	6.37	0.04	426	4	4	4	4	4	4
17	Shupiyan	2.84	0.14	189	9	9	9	9	9	9
18	Aishmuquam	0.03	0.03	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
19	Bijbehara	2.05	0.04	137	3	3	3	3	3	3
20	Anantnag	5.62	0.83	375	28	3	3	3	3	3
21	Kulgam	0.02	0.02	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
22	Leh Ladakh	18.90	8.06	564	77	62	62	62	62	62
23	Kargil	3.93	0.02	262	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	Doda	4.60	0.25	307	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	Bhaderwah	3.51	0.08	234	65	-	-	-	-	-
26	Ramban	1.58	0.09	105	16	-	-	-	-	-
27	Kishtwar	1.70	0.07	115	2	2	2	2	2	2
28	Udhampur	6.94	2.46	464	83	3	3	3	3	3
29	Reasi	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	Punch	1.22	-	81	17	-	-	-	-	-
31	Surankote	0.23	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
32	Thanamandi	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	178
		33	Rajauri	5.79	0.06	385	63	3	3	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		34	Sunderbani	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1	
		35	Jammu	0.82	0.27	51	14	14	14	
		36	Ghomanhasan	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1	
		37	R.S. Pora	2.15	0.60	143	-	-	-	
		38	Samba	2.36	0.35	157	49	-	-	
		39	Bashohli	1.59	0.22	106	14	-	-	
		40	Kathua	3.89	0.85	259	39	1	1	
		TOTAL		152.76	17.58	9,510	704	191	191	Unstarred Questions
16.	Jharkhand	1	Nagar Uttari	30.11	0.94	2,007	74	43	43	
		2	Majhion	25.38	4.61	1,692	1,088	355	355	
		3	Garhwa	42.06	8.23	2,857	1,936	941	941	
		4	Chatra	15.86	3.91	1,057	755	194	194	
		5	Koderma	16.50	4.16	1,100	973	197	197	
		6	Jhumri Telaiya	45.39	14.01	3,026	2,240	723	723	

7	Giridih	81.80	10.62	5,453	2,291	1,017	1,017	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
8	Deoghar	138.89	29.85	9,260	7,191	2,755	2,755	
9	Madhupur	34.91	11.20	2,347	1,887	311	311	
10	Godda	26.75	6.24	1,783	1,439	647	647	
11	Sahibganj	27.75	7.13	1,850	1,235	481	481	
12	Rajmahal	16.40	3.17	1,093	981	442	442	
13	Pakaur	28.80	5.37	1,920	1,457	352	352	
14	Dhanbad	177.26	92.61	10,897	5,061	2,175	2,023	
15	Chirkunda	15.61	3.62	1,207	517	277	277	
16	Phusro	3.76	3.79	250	248	186	186	
17	Chas	124.22	32.16	8,044	6,041	2,538	2,245	
18	Lohardaga	73.87	20.72	4,971	3,671	1,130	1,130	
19	Mango	36.17	3.37	2,410	558	262	262	
20	Jamshedpur	169.62	19.90	11,306	870	299	299	
21	Jugsalai	0.44	0.05	29	20	11	11	
22	Chakulia	25.47	4.39	1,698	1,281	407	407	
23	Hussainabad	17.28	4.77	1,152	587	70	70	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	180
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		24	Bishrampur	33.03	3.50	2,202	773	401	401	[RAJYA SABHA]
		25	Medininagar	53.21	10.25	3,774	1,617	722	722	
		26	Latehar	29.95	5.26	2,270	1,085	436	436	
		27	Hazaribag	63.54	12.03	4,309	1,949	783	783	
		28	Ramgarh	26.64	8.85	1,776	1,455	452	452	
		29	Basukinath	23.91	2.73	1,594	680	343	343	
		30	Dumka	15.47	3.10	1,031	493	194	194	
		31	Jamtara	33.75	5.56	2,250	1,607	323	323	
		32	Mihijam	17.36	2.81	1,157	203	40	40	
		33	Ranchi	553.71	105.12	39,043	14,409	3,705	2,762	
		34	Bundu	14.42	3.44	978	582	158	158	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		35	Khunti	31.98	6.67	2,272	1,570	378	378	
		36	Gumla	60.29	7.38	4,044	1,525	836	836	
		37	Simdega	38.73	7.30	2,622	1,420	1,253	1,253	
		38	Chakardharpur	27.38	5.29	1,825	1,375	607	607	

	39	Chaibasa	29.81	7.89	1,987	1,609	333	333
	40	Adityapur	58.01	4.33	3,868	788	403	403
	41	Seraikela	5.21	1.05	348	252	130	130
		TOTAL	2,290.62	497.34	154,759	75,793	27,310	25,922
17. Karnataka	1	Naganur	0.89	0.05	59	59	25	25
	2	Boragaon	1.55	0.35	103	103	67	67
	3	Examba	3.47	-	231	231	93	93
	4	Kabbur	3.18	0.23	212	212	55	55
	5	Ugar Khurd	2.40	0.01	160	160	57	57
	6	Shedbal	1.43	0.21	95	95	62	62
	7	Ainapur	1.95	-	130	130	14	14
	8	Chinchali	9.26	0.67	617	617	119	119
	9	Kankanawadi	0.53	0.01	35	35	32	32
	10	Harugeri	8.40	0.73	560	560	77	77
	11	Mugalkhod	7.44	1.05	496	496	54	54
	12	Kallolli	2.42	0.09	161	161	29	29
	13	Mallapur (P.G.)	5.33	0.14	355	315	26	26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		14	Arabhavi	6.21	0.09	414	414	69	69
		15	M.K.Hubli	0.93	0.01	62	62	17	17
		16	Kittur	0.30	-	20	10	-	-
		17	Manolli (Munavalli)	1.04	-	69	69	6	6
		18	Belagali	6.80	0.65	453	426	101	101
		19	Kamatgi	6.63	0.44	442	387	173	173
		20	Aminagad	4.59	0.54	306	261	92	92
		21	Chadchan	5.16	0.01	344	344	134	134
		22	Almel	4.71	0.45	314	314	314	314
		23	Devara Hippargi	5.42	0.33	361	361	292	292
		24	Kolhar (Old)	3.41	0.26	227	227	96	96
		25	Nidagundi	4.13	0.20	275	275	13	13
		26	Managuli	2.87	0.30	191	191	52	52
		27	Nalatawad	5.69	0.55	379	379	38	38
		28	Maski	5.42	-	361	361	146	146

182 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

29	Sirwar	5.33	0.16	355	355	165	165	<i>Written Answers to</i> [8 February, 2018]
30	Turvihal	2.00	0.17	133	133	63	63	
31	Balganur	1.98	0.30	132	132	55	55	
32	Kuknoor	5.49	0.43	366	366	32	32	
33	Kanakgiri	2.90	0.21	193	193	52	52	
34	Karatgi	4.88	0.27	324	324	87	87	
35	Tawargera	5.81	0.54	387	387	105	105	
36	Jali	0.29	0.01	19	19	-	-	
37	Guttal	4.43	0.29	295	295	166	166	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
38	Hagaribommanahalli	1.76	0.09	117	117	86	86	
39	Mariyammanahalli	8.22	0.27	548	548	167	167	
40	Kurugodu	9.62	0.58	641	641	34	34	
41	Kudathini	4.35	0.14	290	290	49	49	
42	Kurekuppa	5.22	0.19	348	89	48	48	
43	Nayakanahatti	4.34	0.26	289	197	105	105	
44	Malebennur	2.15	0.11	143	78	65	65	
45	Kaapu	2.27	0.16	151	138	21	21	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	184
		46	Chandapura	0.45	0.12	29	29	9	9	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		47	Hebbagodi	4.96	0.13	328	190	79	79	
		48	Bommasandra	1.01	-	67	67	5	5	
		49	Attibele	2.09	0.36	137	137	46	46	
		50	Jigani	1.71	-	114	114	50	50	
		51	Kotekara	0.69	0.06	46	13	6	6	
		52	Vittal	0.90	0.06	60	60	37	37	
		53	Kembhavi	3.15	0.37	210	110	24	24	
		54	Kekkera	3.00	0.28	200	200	49	49	
		55	Bidadi	0.23	-	15	15	-	-	
		56	Nipani	10.96	1.95	729	448	86	86	Unstarred Questions
		57	Sadalgi	12.17	0.02	811	519	278	278	
		58	Chikodi	11.66	0.71	776	234	149	149	
		59	Athni	4.19	0.18	278	213	161	161	
		60	Kudchi	12.78	0.19	852	46	22	22	
		61	Raybag	6.45	1.31	431	222	64	64	

62	Mudalgi	3.86	0.17	257	185	56	56
63	Konnur	4.92	0.16	328	269	69	69
64	Gokak	14.74	0.82	982	382	71	71
65	Sankeshwar	6.14	0.05	410	253	74	74
66	Hukeri	3.03	0.21	201	187	108	108
67	Belgaum	78.41	27.19	4,086	1,350	856	439
68	Belgaum Cantonment(CB)	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1
69	Khanapur	5.06	0.24	337	321	48	48
70	Bail Hongal	6.68	0.16	444	325	187	187
71	Saundatti-Yellamma	4.44	0.25	295	191	51	51
72	Ramdurg	14.48	1.02	965	287	128	128
73	Mahalingpur	7.41	0.90	494	408	106	106
74	Terdal	8.48	0.43	565	336	273	273
75	Jamkhandi	9.78	0.68	652	284	137	137
76	Rabkavi Banhatti	15.23	0.38	1,015	361	204	204
77	Bilgi	24.12	5.39	1,608	435	244	244
78	Mudhol	14.01	1.72	935	438	30	30

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

185

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		79	Kerur	7.53	0.27	502	238	56	56
		80	Badami	7.64	0.26	509	232	48	48
		81	Guledgudda	3.87	0.18	258	174	72	72
		82	Bagalkot	20.61	4.86	1,374	287	67	67
		83	Hungund	5.42	0.50	361	268	76	76
		84	Ilkal	11.99	0.79	800	372	88	88
		85	Bijapur	37.95	7.53	2,525	2,525	396	396
		86	Indi	13.82	1.20	922	625	164	164
		87	Sindgi	2.95	0.24	198	132	63	63
		88	Basavana Bagevadi	13.70	0.46	913	99	37	37
		89	Muddebihal	9.31	0.50	620	360	104	104
		90	Talikota	1.70	0.08	113	65	20	20
		91	Basavakalyan	4.24	0.15	282	265	210	210
		92	Bhalki	14.57	1.11	971	467	320	320
		93	Aurad	3.17	0.25	211	199	99	99

186 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

94	Bidar	30.95	10.40	2,062	1,765	46	46	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[8 February, 2018]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	187
95	Homnabad	11.60	0.44	774	316	107	107				
96	Chitgoppa	3.07	0.44	205	56	10	10				
97	Mudgal	1.23	0.13	82	73	28	28				
98	Lingsugur	12.39	1.17	826	624	277	277				
99	Devadurga	7.14	0.44	476	157	85	85				
100	Raichur	45.55	8.59	3,024	1,932	262	262				
101	Manvi	9.47	0.27	631	368	220	220				
102	Sindhur	29.97	0.70	1,999	809	409	409				
103	Yelbarga	5.07	0.39	338	320	51	51				
104	Kushtagi	5.34	0.34	356	229	106	106				
105	Gangawati	2.21	0.48	147	133	38	38				
106	Koppal	23.50	2.93	1,569	590	50	50				
107	Nargund	3.46	0.31	230	190	70	70				
108	Ron	4.37	0.22	291	61	13	13				
109	Gajendragarh	13.68	0.23	911	167	45	45				
110	Naregal	1.67	-	111	109	2	2				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	188
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		111	Gadag-Betigeri	124.21	38.08	8,279	4,504	299	299	[RAJYA SABHA]
		112	Mulgund	20.15	2.14	1,343	467	251	251	
		113	Shirhatti	3.28	0.11	218	162	26	26	
		114	Lakshmeshwar	16.83	0.75	1,120	687	217	217	
		115	Mundargi	9.18	0.27	612	282	12	12	
		116	Hubli-Dharwad	122.52	54.97	6,385	2,490	1,587	1,459	
		117	Alnavar	0.96	0.01	64	62	21	21	
		118	Navalgund	3.31	0.22	220	183	47	47	
		119	Annigeri	2.51	0.19	167	147	47	47	
		120	Kalghatgi	9.29	0.76	619	93	52	52	
		121	Kundgol	5.96	0.20	397	236	134	134	
		122	Dandeli	33.16	1.75	2,208	1,182	12	12	
		123	Karwar	1.11	0.10	73	69	15	15	
		124	Haliyal	12.59	0.19	839	593	5	5	
		125	Yellapur	4.50	0.22	300	295	66	66	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>

126	Mundgod	3.67	0.28	244	28	26	26	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 189
127	Sirsi	1.89	0.05	126	126	25	25	
128	Ankola	1.62	0.02	108	107	31	31	
129	Kumta	0.90	0.07	60	59	12	12	
130	Siddapur	1.86	0.67	124	119	4	4	
131	Honavar	0.33	0.04	22	22	4	4	
132	Bhatkal	0.51	0.02	34	34	2	2	
133	Shiggaon	5.97	0.49	396	132	24	24	
134	Bankapura	10.67	0.28	711	65	44	44	
135	Savanur	18.13	0.66	1,208	135	65	65	
136	Hangal	11.76	0.51	784	218	110	110	
137	Haveri	26.24	1.51	1,747	462	354	354	
138	Byadgi	10.32	0.53	688	340	113	113	
139	Hirekerur	3.66	0.11	244	124	57	57	
140	Ranibennur	13.39	0.51	888	298	85	85	
141	Hoovina Hadagalli	3.34	0.21	222	149	50	50	
142	Hospet	14.74	0.47	976	769	148	148	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	190
		143	Kamalapuram	10.20	0.85	679	168	50	50	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		144	Kampli	4.15	0.58	276	245	62	62	
		145	Siruguppa	8.11	0.35	540	179	94	94	
		146	Tekkalakote	13.42	0.27	894	610	212	212	
		147	Bellary	169.64	12.66	11,305	3,251	675	675	
		148	Sandur	4.50	0.15	300	273	130	130	
		149	Kudligi	5.55	0.18	369	323	200	200	
		150	Kotturu	2.47	0.08	164	154	84	84	
		151	Molakalmuru	5.24	0.25	349	212	114	114	
		152	Challakere	108.91	1.95	7,260	674	200	200	
		153	Chitradurga	58.56	32.07	2,230	1,909	1,455	1,386	Unstarred Questions
		154	Holalkere	9.50	0.52	633	51	3	3	
		155	Hosadurga	5.19	0.20	346	203	85	85	
		156	Hiriyur	25.81	1.58	1,718	515	256	256	
		157	Harihar	13.73	0.80	915	114	34	34	
		158	Harapanahalli	16.09	0.60	1,065	687	211	211	

159	Jagalur	8.41	0.24	561	275	104	104	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
160	Davanagere	97.83	27.82	4,215	2,343	613	357	
161	Honnali	9.96	1.17	662	382	103	103	
162	Channagiri	10.13	0.50	675	199	61	61	
163	Jog Kargal	1.75	0.02	116	20	4	4	
164	Sagar	26.43	9.77	1,762	1,730	93	93	
165	Sorab	4.97	0.22	331	78	35	35	
166	Siralkoppa	5.60	0.08	373	77	38	38	
167	Shikarpur	2.98	0.12	198	121	44	44	
168	Hosanagara	1.37	0.53	91	91	6	6	
169	Tirthahalli	0.12	-	8	5	3	3	
170	Shimoga	42.01	2.93	2,782	713	307	307	
171	Bhadravati	15.80	0.89	1,054	466	212	212	
172	Kundapura	1.03	0.23	65	63	24	24	
173	Saligram	0.84	0.60	46	46	46	46	
174	Udupi	12.71	1.65	824	295	143	143	
175	Karkal	3.05	0.88	198	198	21	21	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	192
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		176	Narasimharajapura	0.03	-	2	-	-	-	[RAJYA SABHA]
		177	Tarikere	5.55	0.35	368	93	24	24	
		178	Birur	2.96	0.04	197	54	34	34	
		179	Kadur	8.18	0.45	545	123	36	36	
		180	Chikmagalur	29.84	0.60	1,983	115	24	24	
		181	Mudigere	0.17	0.08	11	8	5	5	
		182	Chiknayakanhalli	1.27	0.01	85	70	48	48	
		183	Sira	23.96	3.66	1,597	572	3	3	
		184	Pavagada	7.40	0.41	494	188	70	70	
		185	Madhugiri	7.96	2.77	531	523	38	38	
		186	Koratagere	2.67	0.12	179	144	55	55	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		187	Tumkur	102.25	62.70	3,092	2,814	2,351	1,188	
		188	Gubbi	0.90	0.04	60	49	21	21	
		189	Tiptur	3.19	0.04	213	169	60	60	
		190	Turuvekere	3.99	0.18	266	49	16	16	

191	Kunigal	8.57	0.34	571	41	41	41
192	BBMP	2,016.12	212.35	1,30,065	13,425	6,330	4,877
193	Anekal	4.20	1.91	248	222	105	105
194	Krishnarajpet	0.72	0.10	48	33	16	16
195	Nagamangala	4.36	0.27	291	41	12	12
196	Pandavapura	1.02	0.15	68	67	24	24
197	Shrirangapattana	6.44	0.07	430	161	47	47
198	Mandya	52.34	16.80	2,032	875	71	71
199	Maddur	8.05	0.47	536	182	78	78
200	Malavalli	18.39	0.70	1,225	341	119	119
201	Sakleshpur	6.21	0.22	414	146	46	46
202	Belur	2.63	0.23	175	96	24	24
203	Arsikere	27.80	8.59	1,853	210	32	32
204	Hassan	9.73	2.47	648	167	50	50
205	Alur	0.41	0.05	27	21	19	19
206	Arkalgud	10.09	0.82	673	172	51	51
207	Hole Narsipur	26.42	6.70	1,760	871	242	242

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

193

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	194
		208	Channarayapatna	13.70	0.65	912	119	41	41	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		209	Mulki	0.43	0.10	26	13	12	12	
		210	Mudbidri	0.87	0.19	55	55	13	13	
		211	Mangalore	28.26	8.55	1,840	259	148	148	
		212	Ullal	3.70	0.04	246	147	93	93	
		213	Bantval	2.00	0.26	130	107	23	23	
		214	Beltangadi	0.96	0.11	63	46	38	38	
		215	Puttur	2.52	0.15	168	139	43	43	
		216	Sulya	4.79	0.22	317	150	29	29	
		217	Madikeri	1.66	0.05	111	51	15	15	
		218	Somvarpet	1.44	0.06	96	42	25	25	
		219	Kushalnagar	4.41	0.05	294	255	22	22	
		220	Virajpet	1.63	0.14	108	82	34	34	Unstarred Questions
		221	Piriyapatna	6.33	0.32	422	205	64	64	
		222	Hunsur	11.75	0.77	783	60	37	37	

223	Krishnarajanagara	7.58	0.54	506	322	231	231	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 195
224	Mysore	72.26	20.90	4,715	3,423	218	218	
225	Heggadadevankote	9.37	0.24	625	42	28	28	
226	Saragur	4.19	1.30	280	28	1	1	
227	Nanjangud	16.86	1.28	1,123	246	39	39	
228	Bannur	8.34	0.49	556	74	15	15	
229	Tirumakudal Narsipur	7.85	0.31	523	148	67	67	
230	Gundlupet	7.56	0.29	504	91	62	62	
231	Chamarajanagar	20.75	1.47	1,383	287	202	202	
232	Yelandur	3.83	0.11	255	87	67	67	
233	Kollegal	16.36	1.45	1,090	225	91	91	
234	Hanur	7.67	0.56	511	225	157	157	
235	Aland	5.90	0.25	393	123	90	90	
236	Afzalpur	17.40	1.12	1,160	507	292	292	
237	Gulbarga	119.53	71.66	5,450	3,446	2,587	1,507	
238	Chincholi	13.92	3.06	929	640	85	85	
239	Sedam	16.13	2.80	1,074	383	45	45	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		240	Chitapur	30.10	3.70	2,005	811	209	209
		241	Shahabad	9.56	0.54	638	374	87	87
		242	Wadi	4.71	0.00	315	300	67	67
		243	Jevargi	7.79	0.62	519	108	68	68
		244	Shorapur	14.80	0.70	987	608	56	56
		245	Shahpur	8.26	0.30	550	303	10	10
		246	Gurmatkal	1.16	0.09	76	73	18	18
		247	Yadgir	26.77	3.76	1,782	1,031	224	224
		248	Srinivaspur	11.60	0.62	773	131	71	71
		249	Kolar	32.41	16.70	1,238	1,061	599	460
		250	Malur	4.34	0.38	289	271	69	69
		251	Bangarapet	10.49	0.96	696	293	131	131
		252	Robertson Pet	15.42	5.19	1,027	942	36	36
		253	Mulbagal	9.23	0.68	615	115	39	39
		254	Gauribidanur	20.88	0.35	1,392	357	69	69

196 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

		255	Chikkaballapura	16.46	1.45	1,097	448	77	77	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]	Unstarred Questions
		256	Gudibanda	0.80	0.10	52	49	18	18		
		257	Bagepalli	1.62	0.29	108	102	47	47		
		258	Sidlaghatta	15.72	0.72	1,048	395	158	158		
		259	Chintamani	9.75	1.77	650	446	50	50		
		260	Nelamangala	3.90	0.11	258	184	76	76		
		261	Dod Ballapur	15.92	0.67	1,060	486	239	239		
		262	Vijayapura	44.64	0.56	2,976	90	50	50		
		263	Devanahalli	5.86	0.39	391	363	125	125		
		264	Hosakote	3.34	0.51	217	198	72	72		
		265	Magadi	9.59	0.49	639	82	33	33		
		266	Ramanagara	34.06	10.15	2,270	1,891	146	146		
		267	Channapatna	29.81	1.71	1,987	412	184	184		
		268	Kanakapura	49.13	12.65	3,272	2,060	34	34		
TOTAL				5,345.21	819.46	336,104	113,756	38,635	33,930		
18.	Kerala	1	Nileswaram	9.08	0.94	605	151	1	1		
		2	Sreekandapuram	4.01	1.00	267	133	-	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	198
		3	Panoor	6.35	1.24	423	93	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]
		4	Mananthavady	28.32	0.06	1,888	50	-	-	
		5	Sulthanbathery	13.81	0.04	920	147	1	1	
		6	Payyoli	4.83	0.05	322	57	-	-	
		7	Ramanattukara	3.63	0.02	242	57	-	-	
		8	Feroke	6.11	1.30	407	175	-	-	
		9	Koduvally	8.71	0.50	577	175	27	27	
		10	Kondotty	12.63	0.71	842	304	-	-	
		11	Nilambur	4.22	0.29	279	82	17	17	
		12	Thanur	25.16	0.12	1,677	506	1	1	
		13	Kottakkal	3.47	-	231	38	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		14	Parappanangadi	10.67	-	711	-	-	-	
		15	Tirurangadi	3.90	-	260	34	-	-	
		16	Pattambi	7.60	1.13	508	149	4	4	
		17	Mannarkad-I	8.39	0.82	558	428	4	4	

18	Wadakkanchery	18.59	3.95	1,239	350	-	-	<i>Written Answers to</i>	[8 February, 2018]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
19	Eloor	1.43	0.30	94	18	2	2			
20	Thrikakara	3.88	1.01	254	82	19	19			
21	Maradu	6.73	0.97	448	66	34	34			
22	Piravom	2.79	0.74	186	103	-	-			
23	Koothatukulam	3.95	0.97	264	90	4	4			
24	Kattappana	20.67	0.80	1,378	112	4	4			
25	Erattupetta	8.46	0.99	564	135	-	-			
26	Ettumanoor	5.48	0.11	365	80	-	-			
27	Haripad	3.99	0.02	266	25	-	-			
28	Pandalam	8.75	0.61	583	68	-	-			
29	Karunagappally	7.89	1.29	526	157	-	-			
30	Kottarakkara	4.85	0.84	323	75	-	-			
31	Kasaragod	3.51	1.00	260	120	-	-			
32	Kanhangad	14.09	3.19	940	172	1	1			
33	Payyannur	8.39	1.61	558	187	7	7			
34	Taliparamba	4.55	1.32	301	153	11	11			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	200
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		35	Kannur	8.69	3.35	617	389	32	32	[RAJYA SABHA]
		36	Kannur Cantonment (CB)	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		37	Mattannur	5.01	0.92	336	137	14	14	
		38	Koothuparamba	6.35	1.87	423	163	16	16	
		39	Thalassery	4.18	1.35	280	157	7	7	
		40	Kalpetta	7.18	1.63	491	152	59	59	
		41	Vadakara	8.02	1.69	534	176	4	4	
		42	Quilandy	14.22	3.83	949	263	3	3	
		43	Kozhikode	38.33	12.63	2,516	361	88	88	
		44	Manjeri	15.39	3.27	1,028	447	8	8	
		45	Malappuram	21.08	5.03	1,495	590	43	43	
		46	Perinthalmanna	17.91	0.21	1,194	196	8	8	
		47	Tirur	5.57	0.03	372	110	3	3	
		48	Ponnani	15.73	0.29	1,049	381	10	10	
		49	Shoranur	8.80	0.42	586	59	1	1	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>

50	Ottappalam	11.72	2.99	777	319	24	24
51	Palakkad	27.93	4.42	2,080	330	48	48
52	Chittur-Thathamangalam	8.57	1.94	571	272	3	3
53	Kunnamkulam	8.89	1.58	594	154	21	21
54	Guruvayoor	7.57	2.40	504	182	2	2
55	Chavakkad	13.36	2.17	890	325	26	26
56	Thrissur	16.34	3.73	1,131	325	136	118
57	Kodungallur	13.88	1.04	925	133	2	2
58	Irinjalakuda	6.09	1.15	407	188	11	11
59	Chalakudy	4.12	0.51	274	56	17	17
60	Perumbavoor	2.17	0.64	143	63	19	19
61	Angamaly	2.13	0.41	140	21	9	9
62	Aluva	1.43	0.68	89	38	26	26
63	Paravur	4.40	0.81	290	93	11	11
64	Kochi	77.04	20.42	4,577	1,429	263	247
65	Kalamassery	9.55	1.80	630	144	24	24
66	Thrippunithura	11.90	1.93	786	310	63	63

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions 201

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	202
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		67	Muvattupuzha	3.07	0.97	198	124	22	22	[RAJYA SABHA]
		68	Kothamangalam	9.45	1.24	627	99	9	9	
		69	Thodupuzha	12.47	3.14	827	222	115	115	
		70	Palai	0.48	0.01	32	9	-	-	
		71	Vaikom	3.07	0.08	203	30	4	4	
		72	Kottayam	10.50	2.34	697	156	19	19	
		73	Changanassery	3.02	0.50	203	41	10	10	
		74	Cherthala	8.07	0.86	534	100	13	13	
		75	Alappuzha	46.94	14.36	3,134	1,429	54	54	
		76	Kayamkulam	8.40	2.07	555	168	13	13	
		77	Chengannur	2.20	0.12	147	19	3	3	
		78	Mavelikkara	3.09	0.54	206	66	4	4	
		79	Thiruvalla	6.26	2.27	417	131	17	17	
		80	Pathanamthitta	11.18	1.46	834	123	35	35	
		81	Adoor	1.62	0.06	108	43	2	2	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>

		82	Kollam	59.19	14.05	3,449	1,089	220	220	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]
		83	Punalur	17.38	1.26	1,158	179	3	3	
		84	Paravoor-South	8.94	1.89	596	255	3	3	
		85	Varkala	6.39	1.63	426	255	12	12	
		86	Attingal	2.42	0.35	159	74	37	37	
		87	Nedumangad	21.03	5.25	1,402	756	10	10	
		88	Thiruvananthapuram	113.99	24.47	6,292	2,539	243	241	
		89	Neyyattinkara	32.76	3.24	2,180	453	12	12	
		90	Anthoor	5.03	1.21	335	146	-	-	
		91	Cherplassery	7.11	0.60	474	97	-	-	
		92	Irritty	6.07	0.22	404	29	1	1	
		93	Mukkom	5.64	0.76	376	310	-	-	
		94	Valanchery	4.73	-	315	198	-	-	
TOTAL				1,112.89	198.02	72,233	21,676	2,000	1,964	Unstarred Questions 203
19. Madhya Pradesh	1	Beraidh	6.24	-	416	129	-	-		
	2	Makronia Buzurg	37.91	0.02	2,527	13	1	1		
	3	Patera	8.64	-	576	168	-	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	204
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		4	New ramnagar	25.62	-	1,708	651	-	-	<i>[RAJYA SABHA]</i>
		5	Athana	7.64	0.50	509	509	5	5	
		6	Nayagaon	5.12	-	341	217	12	12	
		7	Sarwaniya maharaj	9.20	0.23	613	180	15	15	
		8	Paankhedi	0.06	0.06	3	3	3	3	
		9	Paankhedi (kalapipal)	2.40	-	160	7	-	-	
		10	Nemawar	5.06	0.37	337	322	4	4	
		11	Kurawar	5.57	0.02	371	322	5	5	
		12	Shahganj	8.45	3.38	563	563	12	-	
		13	Bankhedi	7.25	0.79	483	290	41	41	
		14	Saikeda	16.56	-	1,104	99	-	-	
		15	Chichli	11.30	-	753	8	-	-	
		16	Bichua	8.99	0.23	599	293	34	34	
		17	Chand	10.82	0.47	721	419	2	2	
		18	Chourai	9.72	2.40	648	400	41	41	
										<i>Unstarred Questions</i>

19	Shadora	10.37	4.15	691	624	24	24
20	Meghnagar	5.22	-	348	276	24	24
21	Vijaypur	1.94	0.77	129	129	2	2
22	Sheopur	11.83	0.83	787	466	33	33
23	Badoda	7.14	0.45	476	323	12	12
24	Ambah	4.38	1.75	292	292	12	12
25	Porsa	3.15	0.23	210	165	18	18
26	Morena	47.29	11.83	3,152	2,609	125	125
27	Bamor	4.68	1.87	312	248	22	22
28	Joura	4.22	1.69	281	281	6	6
29	Kailaras	2.60	1.04	173	173	2	2
30	Jhundpura	2.76	-	184	148	8	8
31	Sabargarh	9.93	1.73	662	288	22	22
32	Phuphkalan	0.29	-	19	4	-	-
33	Bhind	25.62	3.70	1,707	609	41	41
34	Akoda	1.14	0.05	76	38	12	12
35	Mehgaon	2.16	0.13	144	144	2	2

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

205

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	206
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		36	Gormi	1.82	0.17	121	121	3	3	[RAJYA SABHA]
		37	Gohad	15.89	0.91	1,059	504	22	22	
		38	Mau	5.52	0.46	368	323	22	22	
		39	Mihona	4.98	-	332	222	22	22	
		40	Lahar	12.77	0.20	851	366	3	3	
		41	Alampur	0.78	-	52	14	-	-	
		42	Daboh	3.54	0.38	236	189	15	15	
		43	Gwalior- Revised	160.85	38.83	9,920	5,086	870	190	
		44	Morar Cantt (CB)	0.05	0.05	3	3	3	3	
		45	Bilaua	4.82	-	321	143	-	-	
		46	Pichhore	8.22	-	548	70	-	-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		47	Dabra	36.63	14.67	2,442	377	2	2	
		48	Bhitarwar	10.70	1.06	713	176	9	9	
		49	Antari	7.03	0.02	470	81	3	3	
		50	Seondha	9.98	-	665	126	-	-	

51	Indergarh	8.96	0.69	597	597	110	110	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
52	Datia	34.73	13.98	2,316	1,967	367	367	
53	Badoni	4.14	-	276	72	-	-	
54	Bhander	7.26	0.62	484	261	2	2	
55	Shivpuri	55.21	22.32	3,680	3,437	361	265	
56	Narwar	8.97	0.31	598	385	51	51	
57	Karera	6.45	1.78	430	296	2	2	
58	Kolaras	19.57	0.55	1,304	402	43	43	
59	Badarwas	13.97	0.41	931	232	17	17	
60	Pichhore	3.02	0.04	201	118	6	6	
61	Khaniyadhana	4.35	0.09	290	100	4	4	
62	Tarichar Kalan	10.94	0.17	729	127	2	2	
63	Niwari	13.70	0.49	912	286	15	15	
64	Orchha	3.65	0.10	243	106	3	3	
65	Jeron Khalsa	1.71	0.11	114	114	5	5	
66	Prithvipur	8.73	0.34	582	233	12	12	
67	Lidhora Khas	7.41	0.49	494	153	4	4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	208
		68	Jatara	3.81	0.11	254	74	5	5	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		69	Palera	6.02	0.06	401	84	1	1	
		70	Baldeogarh	12.89	0.23	859	382	1	1	
		71	Khargapur	3.45	-	230	124	32	32	
		72	Kari	15.74	-	1,049	51	-	-	
		73	Tikamgarh	29.02	3.39	1,934	560	201	201	
		74	Badagaon	3.87	1.55	258	159	4	4	
		75	Barigarh	7.29	-	486	47	-	-	
		76	Laundi	5.28	-	352	53	-	-	
		77	Chandla	15.81	3.22	1,054	536	5	5	
		78	Harpalpur	4.49	-	299	95	-	-	
		79	Nowgong	8.86	1.51	590	246	30	30	
		80	Garhi - Malhera	4.25	0.02	283	78	1	1	Unstarred Questions
		81	Maharajpur	4.50	0.13	300	100	23	23	
		82	Chhatarpur	107.06	10.64	7,129	3,163	233	233	

83	Rajnagar	6.22	0.02	414	174	18	18	Written Answers to	[8 February, 2018]	Unstarred Questions	209
84	Khajuraho	8.63	3.45	575	575	187	187				
85	Badamalhera	5.09	-	339	155	-	-				
86	Ghuwara	5.30	0.15	353	110	11	11				
87	Satai	9.06	-	604	119	-	-				
88	Bijawar	5.90	0.44	393	393	25	25				
89	Buxwaha	3.93	-	262	66	-	-				
90	Ajaigarh	6.00	-	400	399	-	-				
91	Panna	17.69	0.83	1,178	477	70	70				
92	Devendranagar	10.50	-	700	465	-	-				
93	Kakarhati	6.48	2.59	432	432	12	12				
94	Amanganj	3.63	-	242	104	-	-				
95	Pawai	5.21	-	347	347	28	28				
96	Bina- Etawa	10.36	4.28	690	690	117	117				
97	Khurai	62.04	13.09	4,136	2,325	217	117				
98	Banda	11.30	-	753	103	-	-				
99	Shahgarh	8.72	-	581	46	-	-				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	210
		100	Rahatgarh	6.98	-	465	252	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions
		101	Shahpur	13.47	3.82	898	680	42	42	
		102	Sagar	194.85	83.03	10,770	9,548	1,932	1,724	
		103	Garhakota	12.79	1.82	852	301	5	5	
		104	Rehli	32.36	6.36	2,157	1,019	224	224	
		105	Deori	3.95	-	263	147	-	-	
		106	Hatta	7.56	0.06	504	27	4	4	
		107	Patharia	25.70	6.50	1,713	1,283	64	64	
		108	Hindoria	3.35	0.02	223	53	1	1	
		109	Damoh	66.26	26.82	4,416	4,416	1,389	717	
		110	Tendukheda	1.67	0.01	112	28	1	1	
		111	Kothi	8.15	1.34	543	363	6	6	
		112	Satna	91.21	31.38	6,079	4,198	433	121	
		113	Chitrakoot	7.64	3.05	509	373	12	12	
		114	Birsinghpur	10.13	-	675	208	-	-	

115	Jaitwara	3.99	-	266	248	18	18	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
116	Nagod	9.84	1.65	656	570	45	45	
117	Unchehara	15.00	6.00	1,000	624	3	3	
118	Rampur Baghelan	14.55	5.82	970	970	24	24	
119	Kotar	5.78	-	385	-	-	-	
120	Amarpatan	4.00	0.05	266	130	3	3	
121	Maihar	30.74	12.29	2,049	1,982	-	-	
122	Chakghat	10.80	-	720	83	-	-	
123	Teonthar	12.26	-	817	212	-	-	
124	Sirmour	4.91	0.00	328	27	1	1	
125	Baikunthpur	9.54	-	636	135	12	12	
126	Mangawan	7.56	-	504	249	-	-	
127	Semaria	4.76	-	317	48	-	-	
128	Hanumana	9.06	-	604	56	-	-	
129	Mauganj	27.02	-	1,801	193	-	-	
130	Naigarhi	16.68	-	1,112	65	-	-	
131	Rewa	62.78	25.27	4,197	3,464	52	52	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		132	Govindgarh	14.16	-	944	229	-	-
		133	Gurh	7.16	-	477	112	-	-
		134	Umaria	23.04	1.27	1,535	357	13	13
		135	Chandia	27.18	-	1,812	77	-	-
		136	Pali	8.07	0.20	538	396	3	3
		137	Nowrozabad	13.40	-	893	238	-	-
		138	Diken	8.07	0.17	538	178	32	32
		139	Jawad	6.37	0.45	425	307	22	22
		140	Singoli	2.24	0.02	149	116	2	2
		141	Ratangarh	3.65	0.05	243	113	12	12
		142	Neemuch	30.07	12.49	1,996	1,480	166	166
		143	Jiran	5.88	0.54	392	209	53	53
		144	Rampura	2.21	0.07	147	70	11	11
		145	Manasa	11.62	0.71	765	226	129	129
		146	Kukdeshwar	5.45	0.14	363	185	28	28

212 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

147	Bhanpura	7.04	0.62	469	440	31	31
148	Malhargarh	6.75	0.36	450	429	37	37
149	Narayangarh	5.12	0.18	341	147	18	18
150	Piplya Mandi	5.59	0.27	372	156	26	26
151	Garoth	10.45	0.42	696	204	24	24
152	Shamgarh	9.16	1.29	610	506	18	18
153	Mandsaur	22.52	9.25	1,495	1,075	632	632
154	Nagri	3.18	0.13	212	200	16	16
155	Sitamau	3.15	0.15	210	210	46	46
156	Suwasara	4.70	0.51	313	313	10	10
157	Piploda	5.42	0.02	361	168	1	1
158	Jaora	21.56	2.66	1,434	419	131	131
159	Badawada	8.94	-	596	188	-	-
160	Alot	5.44	0.35	363	363	15	15
161	Tal	6.96	-	464	47	-	-
162	Sailana	6.16	0.55	410	387	50	50
163	Namli	4.88	0.34	325	325	45	45

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

213

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	214
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		164	Ratlam	82.96	34.26	5,504	5,228	215	215	[RAJYA SABHA]
		165	Dhamnod	6.41	0.02	427	103	1	1	
		166	Khacharod	12.79	0.51	852	357	14	14	
		167	Nagda	31.25	12.59	2,083	1,651	622	622	
		168	Unhel	4.66	0.01	311	61	1	1	
		169	Mahidpur	6.11	0.11	407	58	7	7	
		170	Tarana	3.39	-	226	78	-	-	
		171	Makdon	8.12	-	541	14	-	-	
		172	Ujjain	102.56	42.76	6,719	5,563	3,048	3,048	
		173	Badnagar	5.75	0.02	384	97	2	2	
		174	Soyatkalan	5.79	2.32	386	386	12	12	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		175	Susner	5.99	-	399	83	-	-	
		176	Nalkheda	5.81	-	387	140	-	-	
		177	Badagaon	5.78	0.02	385	325	2	2	
		178	Badod	1.92	-	128	31	-	-	

179	Agar	10.79	4.35	720	720	171	171	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
180	Kanad	2.73	0.43	182	182	1	1	
181	Shajapur	8.49	3.77	560	560	68	68	
182	Maksi	4.20	0.56	280	252	3	3	
183	Shujalpur	8.86	0.52	591	306	11	11	
184	Akodia	2.40	0.03	160	46	2	2	
185	Polaykalan	4.10	-	273	23	-	-	
186	Tonk Khurd	4.39	0.04	292	266	5	5	
187	Bhaurasa	2.67	0.58	178	178	7	7	
188	Sonkatch	8.14	0.90	542	466	16	16	
189	Pipalrawan	7.95	0.80	530	530	20	20	
190	Dewas	86.96	24.74	4,391	2,300	990	806	
191	Kannod	7.13	0.04	475	190	3	3	
192	Loharda	4.14	0.60	276	276	23	23	
193	Kantaphod	3.75	0.38	250	180	12	12	
194	Satwas	11.40	0.74	760	233	34	34	
195	Karnawad	4.20	-	280	124	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		196	Bagli	4.82	0.38	320	320	21	21
		197	Hatpiplya	4.59	0.04	305	130	2	2
		198	Khategaon	14.99	0.36	999	464	24	24
		199	Badnawar	6.86	0.69	455	455	44	44
		200	Rajgarh	8.06	0.39	534	272	18	18
		201	Sardarpur	3.44	0.25	229	229	12	12
		202	Dhar	37.36	11.35	2,434	1,804	172	172
		203	Pithampur	72.04	3.99	4,776	767	56	56
		204	Mandav	1.29	-	86	54	-	-
		205	Kukshi	13.11	0.51	870	339	12	12
		206	Dahi	4.88	0.27	325	323	41	41
		207	Manawar	11.08	4.49	737	737	344	344
		208	Dhamnod	11.64	0.84	774	739	17	17
		209	Dharampuri	8.44	0.54	563	563	16	16
		210	Runji-Gautampura	7.12	0.08	474	117	5	5

216 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

211	Depalpur	4.03	0.86	257	257	76	76
212	Betma	4.41	0.04	293	283	5	5
213	Hatod	4.91	-	327	101	-	-
214	Sawer	2.18	0.52	143	62	32	32
215	Indore	628.78	265.10	40,802	16,586	1,523	1,523
216	Rau	6.49	0.90	412	149	39	39
217	Mhow Cantt (CB)	0.30	0.30	19	19	19	19
218	Mhowgaon	9.35	5.56	570	570	216	216
219	Manpur	7.46	1.31	497	216	44	44
220	Barwaha	4.54	0.25	301	15	15	15
221	Sanawad	5.87	0.35	391	349	1	1
222	Maheshwar	14.96	1.01	997	659	23	23
223	Mandleshwar	11.98	1.01	797	405	37	37
224	Kasrawad	7.39	0.12	490	468	11	11
225	Bhikangaon	3.65	0.24	243	212	6	6
226	Khargone	58.74	19.89	3,887	2,933	290	290
227	Barwani	12.58	5.81	816	816	654	654

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

217

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	218
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		228	Anjad	15.05	0.51	1,002	483	3	3	[RAJYA SABHA]
		229	Rajpur	8.87	0.44	590	252	3	3	
		230	Palsud	6.80	0.86	453	453	15	15	
		231	Pansemal	6.62	0.43	440	428	17	17	
		232	Khetia	14.89	1.23	992	919	18	18	
		233	Sendhwa	14.58	2.61	971	971	466	466	
		234	Machalpur	4.46	0.34	297	210	8	8	
		235	Jirapur	4.83	-	322	148	-	-	
		236	Khilchipur	5.06	0.08	337	130	5	5	
		237	Chhapiheda	4.49	0.06	299	299	11	11	
		238	Rajgarh	8.94	3.76	596	596	21	21	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		239	Khujner	10.06	4.04	670	367	1	1	
		240	Suthaliya	4.50	-	300	139	2	2	
		241	Biaora	10.63	4.39	711	711	27	27	
		242	Sarangpur	9.00	3.71	597	597	37	37	
		243	Narsinghgarh	14.43	5.87	959	515	62	62	

244	Boda	2.58	-	172	172	12	12	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
245	Pachore	4.07	0.17	268	8	8	8	
246	Talen	5.64	1.42	376	298	35	35	
247	Lateri	1.95	0.04	130	130	7	7	
248	Sironj	17.19	4.59	1,145	937	29	29	
249	Kurwai	2.45	0.01	164	164	7	7	
250	Basoda	10.56	4.23	706	706	75	75	
251	Shamshabad	4.05	-	270	132	23	23	
252	Vidisha	63.67	22.53	3,794	3,205	79	79	
253	Berasia	15.46	0.98	1,025	592	27	27	
254	Bhopal	540.05	138.46	35,151	18,587	1,672	963	
255	Kolar	0.23	0.23	13	13	13	13	
256	Sehore	27.49	8.29	1,824	1,362	32	32	
257	Ashta	26.42	6.43	1,758	863	346	346	
258	Kothri	3.86	-	257	257	12	12	
259	Jawar	6.05	-	403	54	-	-	
260	Ichhawar	3.24	-	216	43	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	220
		261	Nasrullaganj	7.56	3.06	503	503	184	184	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		262	Budni	8.39	3.44	556	556	156	6	
		263	Rehti	16.70	3.14	1,113	722	1	1	
		264	Sanchi	1.02	-	68	-	-	-	
		265	Raisen	19.62	4.93	1,296	671	255	255	
		266	Gairatganj	5.91	0.02	394	394	5	5	
		267	Begamganj	8.73	0.08	581	116	4	4	
		268	Sultanpur	6.54	0.50	436	208	52	52	
		269	Mandideep	34.76	0.64	2,317	274	83	83	
		270	Obedullaganj	6.71	0.28	446	394	4	4	
		271	Baraily	10.39	0.02	692	186	1	1	Unstarred Questions
		272	Badi	11.18	-	745	260	-	-	
		273	Silwani	6.65	0.42	443	443	43	43	
		274	Udaipura	7.09	0.04	472	424	2	2	
		275	Bhainsdehi	11.68	0.10	777	161	5	5	

		Written Answers to		[8 February, 2018]		Unstarred Questions	
276	Athner	5.09	0.26	339	303	14	14
277	Betul	23.64	9.90	1,564	803	733	733
278	Betul-Bazar	3.86	1.62	256	256	44	44
279	Chicholi	15.76	3.63	1,050	603	205	205
280	Sarni	13.14	5.26	876	876	-	-
281	Multai	9.86	1.27	656	412	6	6
282	Amla	5.64	0.28	376	209	6	6
283	Khirkiya	12.49	0.29	827	431	20	20
284	Harda	80.54	3.99	5,361	625	13	13
285	Timarni	3.41	0.02	227	49	1	1
286	Seoni-Malwa	24.74	6.51	1,649	1,083	252	252
287	Itarsi	17.96	5.25	1,196	855	13	13
288	Hoshangabad	31.68	5.55	2,106	1,454	847	847
289	Babai	11.47	0.04	764	264	52	52
290	Sohagpur	6.91	1.89	460	364	23	23
291	Pipariya	26.21	0.02	1,747	764	36	36
292	Katni	63.95	16.06	4,249	3,240	98	98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		293	Barhi	4.42	0.13	293	293	40	40
		294	Kymore	5.20	0.23	344	60	13	13
		295	Vijayraghavgarh	4.52	-	301	67	-	-
		296	Sihora	12.30	3.80	819	571	16	16
		297	Majholi	14.74	0.02	982	644	23	23
		298	Katangi	18.75	-	1,250	82	-	-
		299	Patan	9.42	0.01	628	79	1	1
		300	Shahpura	11.94	0.00	797	79	1	1
		301	Jabalpur Cantt (CB)	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1
		302	Jabalpur	423.56	65.85	27,949	12,875	2,012	1,832
		303	Bhedaghat	5.10	2.04	340	287	4	4
		304	Barela	7.76	-	517	277	-	-
		305	Panagar	9.29	0.03	619	63	2	2
		306	Gotegaon	20.84	-	1,389	129	-	-
		307	Gadarwara	26.70	8.25	1,780	1,258	18	18

222

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

308	Narsimhapur	25.87	5.24	1,722	957	89	89
309	Kareli	4.17	0.03	278	32	2	2
310	Tendukheda	15.20	4.39	1,013	825	56	56
311	Shahpura	7.02	0.52	468	215	14	14
312	Dindori	18.59	6.25	1,239	1,137	29	29
313	Niwas	8.49	0.11	566	210	24	24
314	Mandla	43.01	5.44	2,865	1,490	7	7
315	Bamhani	3.72	0.02	248	31	3	3
316	Bichhiya	15.74	0.28	1,049	759	31	31
317	Nainpur	11.87	0.38	791	154	1	1
318	Amarwara	12.18	4.14	811	649	36	36
319	Harrai	9.75	2.18	650	363	44	44
320	Jamai	9.11	0.47	607	273	3	3
321	Damua	12.77	1.29	851	551	61	61
322	Neuton-Chikhli Kalan	5.00	2.00	333	333	19	19
323	Dongar Parasia	2.85	-	190	91	-	-
324	Chandameta-Butaria	9.77	1.00	651	291	40	40

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

223

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	224
		325	Badkuhi	2.70	-	180	47	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		326	Chhindwara	124.60	38.61	8,296	5,195	2,337	1,287	
		327	Sausar	15.10	0.55	1,006	801	59	59	
		328	Mohgaon	7.92	0.43	528	175	4	4	
		329	Lodhikheda	6.75	0.42	450	121	12	12	
		330	Piplanarayanwar	6.38	0.08	425	220	30	30	
		331	Pandhurna	22.17	4.71	1,478	1,053	16	16	
		332	Lakhnadon	8.55	2.54	570	424	47	47	
		333	Seoni	40.11	10.80	2,672	1,771	43	43	
		334	Barghat	18.73	0.04	1,248	321	14	14	
		335	Katangi	10.47	-	698	97	-	-	
		336	Waraseoni	12.54	0.21	832	191	10	10	Unstarred Questions
		337	Balaghat	31.52	11.18	2,100	1,861	24	24	
		338	Baihar	8.93	0.11	595	412	12	12	
		339	Malajkhand	40.50	0.19	2,700	2,094	2	2	

340	Lanji	6.69	2.68	446	446	31	31	<i>Written Answers to</i> [8 February, 2018]	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
341	Guna	37.97	11.96	2,530	2,242	81	81		
342	Raghogarh -Vijaypur	34.73	7.92	2,315	1,317	37	37		
343	Kumbhraj	4.10	0.11	273	209	21	21		
344	Aron	15.17	0.02	1,011	102	1	1		
345	Chachaura-Binaganj	15.03	1.13	1,002	1,002	51	51		
346	Isagarh	7.55	3.02	503	503	14	14		
347	Chanderi	4.16	1.66	277	277	8	8		
348	Ashok Nagar	28.59	2.54	1,906	1,837	98	98		
349	Mungaoli	10.35	0.27	690	390	100	100		
350	Khand	8.90	0.26	593	593	52	52	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	225
351	Beohari	11.39	-	759	280	1	1		
352	Jaisinghnagar	5.34	2.14	356	356	77	77		
353	Shahdol	31.08	5.76	2,071	1,172	24	24		
354	Burhar	13.68	0.63	912	360	41	41		
355	Dhanpuri	11.09	4.43	739	639	51	51		
356	Bijuri	22.67	0.79	1,511	204	-	-		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	226
		357	Kotma	17.99	0.45	1,199	332	1	1	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		358	Pasan	2.27	0.23	151	151	4	4	
		359	Anuppur	22.05	6.12	1,470	1,007	262	262	
		360	Jaithari	8.85	-	590	88	-	-	
		361	Amarkantak	12.83	0.79	855	6	-	-	
		362	Rampur-Naikin	17.78	-	1,185	200	-	-	
		363	Churhat	19.08	-	1,272	431	-	-	
		364	Sidhi	29.42	6.37	1,961	969	43	43	
		365	Singrauli	88.58	19.67	5,905	3,608	1	1	
		366	Thandla	3.69	0.48	242	242	79	79	
		367	Petlawad	3.30	0.26	220	220	36	36	Unstarred Questions
		368	Jhabua	3.66	1.56	242	242	130	130	
		369	Ranapur	4.05	0.25	270	227	8	8	
		370	Bhavra	3.78	0.07	252	252	8	8	
		371	Jobat	3.00	0.20	200	200	46	46	

		372	Alirajpur	5.51	2.27	365	365	268	268	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]
		373	Chhanera	3.49	0.14	230	230	38	38	
		374	Khandwa	36.39	16.62	2,360	2,360	275	275	
		375	Omkareshwar	4.35	0.73	290	122	74	74	
		376	Mundi	5.95	0.23	396	387	3	3	
		377	Pandhana	5.26	0.01	351	69	1	1	
		378	Burhanpur	106.15	17.30	7,067	5,496	1,575	1,575	
		379	Shahpur	13.46	-	897	616	71	71	
		380	Nepanagar	2.83	0.24	188	188	6	6	
		381	Salichauka	15.33	-	1,022	24	-	-	
		TOTAL		7,007.03	1,488.28	459,324	257,585	33,694	29,341	Unstarred Questions 227
20	Maharashtra	1	Kalyan	530.22	212.09	35,348	16,474	-	-	
		2	Shahade	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		3	Nandurbar	3.10	0.46	199	23	23	23	
		4	Nawapur	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
		5	Shirpur-Warwade	3.95	0.20	261	11	11	11	
		6	Dondaicha-Warwade	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	228
		7	Dhule	10.81	1.69	698	698	90	90	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		8	Chopda	0.54	0.54	25	25	25	25	
		9	Yawal	0.12	0.12	5	5	5	5	
		10	Bhusawal	1.06	1.06	51	51	51	51	
		11	Jalgaon	9.35	9.35	449	449	449	449	
		12	Erandol	0.10	0.10	5	5	5	5	
		13	Dharangaon	0.06	0.06	3	3	3	3	
		14	Amalner	0.48	0.48	25	25	25	25	
		15	Parola	0.35	0.35	16	16	16	16	
		16	Bhadgaon	0.11	0.11	5	5	5	5	
		17	Chalisgaon	0.57	0.57	29	29	29	29	Unstarred Questions
		18	Pachora	0.51	0.51	24	24	24	24	
		19	Jamner	0.31	0.31	17	17	17	17	
		20	Jalgaon (Jamod)	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		21	Nandura	0.05	0.05	2	2	2	2	

Written Answers to								[8 February, 2018]	Unstarred Questions	229
No.	Question	Answer	Page No.	Page No.	Page No.	Page No.				
22	Khamgaon	0.06	0.06	4	4	4	4			
23	Mehkar	0.17	0.17	8	8	8	8			
24	Chikhli	8.69	0.21	576	11	11	11			
25	Buldana	4.73	0.71	309	309	41	41			
26	Akot	0.30	0.30	12	12	12	12			
27	Balapur	0.07	0.07	5	5	5	5			
28	Akola	25.25	10.26	1,634	393	138	138			
29	Murtijapur	0.17	0.17	8	8	8	8			
30	Patur	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1			
31	Karanja	0.06	0.06	3	3	3	3			
32	Washim	5.99	0.20	397	11	11	11			
33	Anjangaon	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1			
34	Achalpur	0.06	0.06	3	3	3	3			
35	Morshi	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2			
36	Warud	0.03	0.03	1	1	1	1			
37	Amravati	129.95	38.92	8,636	778	104	104			
38	Chandur Railway	0.03	0.03	3	3	3	3			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	230
		39	Arvi	0.09	0.09	4	4	4	4	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		40	Wardha	1.30	1.30	77	77	77	77	
		41	Deoli	0.03	0.03	2	2	2	2	
		42	Hinganghat	12.69	0.18	844	544	10	10	
		43	Narkhed	0.03	0.03	1	1	1	1	
		44	Katol	9.09	0.08	606	5	5	5	
		45	Kalameshwar	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
		46	Mohpa	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		47	Khapa	0.03	0.03	1	1	1	1	
		48	Ramtek	0.02	0.02	2	2	2	2	
		49	Kamptee	0.08	0.08	4	4	4	4	Unstarred Questions
		50	Nagpur	126.38	8.69	8,264	3,850	418	418	
		51	Umred	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1	
		52	Bhandara	0.28	0.28	14	14	14	14	
		53	Tirora	0.07	0.07	3	3	3	3	

54	Gondiya	0.05	0.05	5	5	5	5	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 231
55	Gadchiroli	19.03	0.07	1,268	4	4	4	
56	Warora	0.10	0.10	9	9	9	9	
57	Bhadravati	0.20	0.20	9	9	9	9	
58	Chandrapur	5.36	1.40	331	67	67	67	
59	Mul	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
60	Ballarpur	0.10	0.10	4	4	4	4	
61	Rajura	0.02	0.02	2	2	2	2	
62	Yavatmal	1.93	1.93	101	101	101	101	
63	Darwha	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
64	Digras	0.24	0.24	11	11	11	11	
65	Pusad	0.09	0.09	5	5	5	5	
66	Pandharkaoda	0.07	0.07	3	3	3	3	
67	Wani	0.38	0.38	17	17	17	17	
68	Nanded Waghala	1.14	1.14	51	51	51	51	
69	Bhokar	0.08	0.08	4	4	4	4	
70	Dharmabad	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	232
		71	Mukhed	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		72	Deglur	0.20	0.20	9	9	9	9	
		73	Hingoli	0.51	0.51	25	25	25	25	
		74	Kalamnuri	0.06	0.06	3	3	3	3	
		75	Basmath	0.10	0.10	5	5	5	5	
		76	Sailu	0.59	0.59	25	25	25	25	
		77	Jintur	0.07	0.07	3	3	3	3	
		78	Parbhani	7.97	0.47	526	26	26	26	
		79	Manwath	0.21	0.21	9	9	9	9	
		80	Pathri	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
		81	Gangakhed	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
		82	Purna	0.05	0.05	2	2	2	2	
		83	Jalna	7.56	2.10	469	469	105	105	Unstarred Questions
		84	Ambad	0.15	0.15	7	7	7	7	
		85	Partur	0.15	0.15	7	7	7	7	

86	Kannad	0.51	0.51	23	23	23	23	<i>Written Answers to</i>	<i>[8 February, 2018]</i>	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	<i>233</i>
87	Sillod	0.07	0.07	3	3	3	3				
88	Aurangabad	44.58	18.18	2,590	1,070	830	830				
89	Aurangabad (CB)	0.19	0.19	8	8	8	8				
90	Vaijapur	2.77	2.77	120	120	120	120				
91	Gangapur	0.77	0.77	36	36	36	36				
92	Paithan	0.10	0.10	6	6	6	6				
93	Satana	0.25	0.25	12	12	12	12				
94	Malegaon	1.12	1.12	50	50	50	50				
95	Nandgaon	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2				
96	Trimbak	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	<i>233</i>
97	Nashik	75.14	65.75	3,624	3,446	2,998	2,998				
98	Deolali (CB)	0.81	0.81	35	35	35	35				
99	Bhagur	0.18	0.18	9	9	9	9				
100	Sinnar	2.56	2.56	119	119	119	119				
101	Yevla	0.46	0.46	20	20	20	20				
102	Dahanu	1.46	1.46	67	67	67	67				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	234
		103	Palghar	22.59	22.59	1,019	1,019	1,019	1,019	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		104	Vasai-Virar City	150.32	51.04	9,567	956	956	956	
		105	Mira-Bhayandar	3.19	3.19	143	143	143	143	
		106	Thane	254.37	110.73	16,167	10,065	1,789	1,789	
		107	Navi Mumbai	90.83	10.89	5,817	5,817	488	488	
		108	Bhiwandi Nizampur	6.22	6.22	301	301	301	301	
		109	Kalyan-Dombivli	34.33	34.33	1,590	1,590	1,590	1,590	
		110	Ulhasnagar	0.37	0.37	17	17	17	17	
		111	Badlapur	19.90	19.90	904	904	904	904	
		112	Ambarnath	13.32	13.32	616	616	616	616	
		113	Greater Mumbai	12.69	12.69	587	587	587	587	
		114	Uran	0.33	0.33	14	14	14	14	
		115	Panvel	13.38	13.38	612	612	612	612	
		116	Matheran	0.07	0.07	4	4	4	4	
		117	Karjat	28.90	15.08	1,852	316	316	316	Unstarred Questions

118	Khopoli	51.75	5.54	3,421	76	76	76	<i>Written Answers to</i> [8 February, 2018]
119	Pen	17.15	0.65	1,132	32	32	32	
120	Alibag	0.18	0.18	9	9	9	9	
121	Roha Ashtami	0.29	0.29	14	14	14	14	
122	Shrivardhan	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
123	Mahad	1.89	1.89	86	86	86	86	
124	Junnar	0.70	0.70	35	35	35	35	
125	Shirur	7.01	1.13	442	50	50	50	
126	Alandi	1.28	1.28	57	57	57	57	
127	Talegaon Dabhade	3.92	3.92	177	177	177	177	
128	Lonavala	0.07	0.07	3	3	3	3	
129	Pimpri Chinchwad	108.32	13.19	6,984	1,290	642	642	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
130	Dehu Road (CB)	0.99	0.99	46	46	46	46	
131	Pune (CB)	1.55	1.55	72	72	72	72	
132	Pune	105.28	93.88	5,030	5,030	4,270	4,270	
133	Daund	0.54	0.54	27	27	27	27	
134	Sasvad	0.11	0.11	5	5	5	5	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	236
		135	Bhor	0.39	0.39	21	21	21	21	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		136	Baramati	1.87	1.87	84	84	84	84	
		137	Indapur	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
		138	Sangamner	0.24	0.24	15	15	15	15	
		139	Kopargaon	0.54	0.54	24	24	24	24	
		140	Shirdi	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		141	Rahta Pimplas	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1	
		142	Shrirampur	3.49	0.25	229	229	13	13	
		143	Ahmadnagar	10.12	10.12	475	475	475	475	
		144	Ahmadnagar (CB)	0.26	0.26	11	11	11	11	
		145	Rahuri	0.02	0.02	2	2	2	2	Unstarred Questions
		146	Shrigonda	0.17	0.17	9	9	9	9	
		147	Georai	0.53	0.53	25	25	25	25	
		148	Manjlegaon	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
		149	Bid	1.85	1.85	84	84	84	84	
		150	Ambejogai	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	

151	Latur	27.15	2.67	1,772	876	140	140	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 237
152	Ahmadpur	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
153	Ausa	0.23	0.23	11	11	11	11	
154	Nilanga	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
155	Osmanabad	0.28	0.28	14	14	14	14	
156	Tuljapur	0.14	0.14	6	6	6	6	
157	Karmala	4.34	0.02	289	289	1	1	
158	Kurduvadi	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
159	Barshi	26.04	0.05	1,736	3	3	3	
160	Solapur	475.77	2.21	32,463	362	107	107	
161	Pandharpur	0.14	0.14	6	6	6	6	
162	Sangole	0.17	0.17	9	9	9	9	
163	Mahabaleshwar	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1	
164	Wai	0.12	0.12	6	6	6	6	
165	Phaltan	0.55	0.55	25	25	25	25	
166	Satara	8.78	7.10	469	357	357	357	
167	Karad	0.31	0.31	14	14	14	14	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	238
		168	Malkapur	0.65	0.65	31	31	31	31	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		169	Dapoli Camp	0.20	0.20	9	9	9	9	
		170	Khed	0.38	0.38	17	17	17	17	
		171	Chiplun	1.13	1.13	51	51	51	51	
		172	Ratnagiri	1.40	1.40	65	65	65	65	
		173	Kankavli	0.16	0.16	8	8	8	8	
		174	Vengurla	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		175	Sawantwadi	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		176	Vadgaon Kasba	0.12	0.12	5	5	5	5	
		177	Ichalkaranji	2.50	0.50	157	24	24	24	
		178	Jaysingpur	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	Unstarred Questions
		179	Kolhapur	4.74	4.74	225	225	225	225	
		180	Kagal	6.59	0.11	438	438	6	6	
		181	Gadhinglaj	0.29	0.29	14	14	14	14	
		182	Uran Islampur	0.28	0.28	14	14	14	14	

		183	Vita	0.16	0.16	7	7	7	7	Written Answers to
		184	Tasgaon	0.06	0.06	3	3	3	3	
		185	Sangli Miraj Kupwad	6.49	4.45	343	295	207	207	
		TOTAL		2,606.04	881.62	164,193	63,999	23,674	23,674	
21	Manipur	1	Nambol	19.96	7.99	1,331	107	1	1	[8 February, 2018]
		2	Oinam	12.47	5.00	831	42	1	1	
		3	Bishnupur	15.55	6.23	1,036	265	4	4	
		4	Ningthoukhong	19.76	7.92	1,317	9	1	1	
		5	Moirang	31.96	12.82	2,130	34	3	3	
		6	Kwakta	13.75	5.79	921	36	36	36	
		7	Kumbi	20.49	8.20	1,366	45	-	-	
		8	Heirok	3.33	1.33	222	14	2	2	
		9	Wangjing-Lamding	10.67	4.27	711	116	16	16	
		10	Thoubal	43.93	17.59	2,929	700	6	6	
		11	Sikhong Sekmai	11.01	4.40	734	115	-	-	
		12	Yairipok	10.97	4.39	731	96	-	-	
		13	Sugnu	5.51	2.20	367	27	1	1	
										Unstarred Questions
										239

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	240
		14	Kakching Khunou	11.34	4.54	756	35	9	9	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		15	Kakching	22.81	9.14	1,520	401	13	13	
		16	Lamsang	12.84	5.14	856	130	5	5	
		17	Imphal	0.46	0.46	27	27	27	27	
		18	Samurou	18.54	7.42	1,236	113	-	-	
		19	Mayang Imphal	25.91	10.36	1,727	27	-	-	
		20	Thongkhong Laxmi Bazar	26.84	10.73	1,789	237	22	22	
		21	Wangoi	18.62	7.45	1,241	-	-	-	
		22	Lilong (Imphal West)	18.09	7.24	1,206	216	1	1	
		23	Jiribam	5.24	2.09	349	293	1	1	
		24	Lamlai	9.41	4.09	632	100	40	40	
		25	Andro	7.46	2.98	497	-	-	-	
		TOTAL		396.88	159.75	26,462	3,185	189	189	Unstarred Questions
22	Meghalaya	1	Tura	0.12	0.10	7	4	4	4	
		2	Williamnagar	0.28	0.12	19	1	1	1	

		3	Nongstoin	2.44	1.02	163	5	5	5	Written Answers to
		4	Mairang	1.26	0.53	84	2	2	2	
		5	Nongpoh	6.55	2.64	436	2	2	2	
		6	Shillong (CB)	0.27	0.27	15	15	15	15	
		7	Shillong	0.72	0.43	46	43	14	14	
		8	Jowai	0.20	0.13	12	4	4	4	
		TOTAL		11.85	5.23	782	76	47	47	
23	Mizoram	1	Zawlnuam	5.99	-	399	-	-	-	[8 February, 2018]
		2	Mamit	8.55	0.12	569	7	7	7	
		3	Lengpui	5.04	-	336	-	-	-	
		4	North Kawnpui	8.49	-	566	-	-	-	
		5	Kolasib	13.42	0.07	895	5	5	5	
		6	Aizawl	23.03	13.28	1,042	963	74	74	
		7	Saitual	10.32	-	688	-	-	-	
		8	Champhai	36.79	0.54	2,452	35	35	35	
		9	Biate	2.60	-	173	-	-	-	
		10	Serchhip	15.40	0.21	1,032	19	19	19	
										Unstarred Questions

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		11	North Vanlaiphai	5.24	-	349	-	-	-
		12	Lunglei	37.33	0.58	2,480	30	30	30
		13	Hnahthial	11.55	0.17	772	13	13	13
		14	Lawngtlai	7.92	3.42	534	522	34	34
		15	Saiha	24.32	0.47	1,628	38	38	38
			TOTAL	215.98	18.84	13,915	1,632	255	255
24	Nagaland	1	Shamator	11.33	4.53	755	211	-	-
		2	Mokokchung	26.67	0.04	1,778	-	-	-
		3	Dimapur	76.45	30.63	5,095	344	5	5
		4	Chumukedima	13.79	9.65	385	385	129	1
		5	Medziphema	14.57	9.97	350	350	135	-
		6	Tseminyu	13.33	5.12	320	320	192	-
		7	Kohima	63.58	25.45	4,238	1,475	3	3
		8	Jalukie	9.66	-	644	-	-	-
			TOTAL	229.37	85.40	13,565	3,085	464	9

25	Odisha	1	Attabira	0.51	0.01	34	32	-	-	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 243
		2	Champua	2.58	-	172	-	-	-	
		3	Hindol	3.95	-	263	-	-	-	
		4	Daspalla	3.98	0.16	265	26	-	-	
		5	Ranapur	2.94	1.18	196	112	-	-	
		6	Ranapur	0.09	0.09	5	5	5	5	
		7	Baliguda	9.60	0.73	640	209	2	2	
		8	Tushura	0.71	0.06	47	47	-	-	
		9	Nuapara	2.60	-	173	142	-	-	
		10	Dharamgarh	4.35	0.05	290	56	-	-	
		11	Padmapur	2.88	-	192	-	-	-	
		12	Barapali	1.97	0.05	131	83	-	-	
		13	Bargarh	7.54	2.34	502	419	6	6	
		14	Belpahar	3.84	-	256	-	-	-	
		15	Brajarajnagar	6.72	1.48	448	225	6	6	
		16	Jharsuguda	9.19	2.36	612	205	18	18	
		17	Kochinda	2.48	0.05	165	125	2	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	244
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		18	Redhakhhol	1.61	0.64	107	77	-	-	[RAJYA SABHA]
		19	Sambalpur	12.89	2.67	855	644	23	23	
		20	Deogarh	3.75	1.15	250	250	15	15	
		21	Sundargarh	16.81	3.03	1,120	513	29	29	
		22	Rajagangapur	16.07	1.51	1,071	105	6	6	
		23	Biramitrapur	8.33	1.15	555	208	7	7	
		24	Raurkela	56.46	1.32	5,364	177	31	31	
		25	Raurkela	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		26	Barbil	4.50	1.16	300	136	1	1	
		27	Joda	4.65	1.19	310	106	-	-	
		28	Keonjhargarh	10.02	2.05	668	162	-	-	
		29	Anandpur	2.28	0.91	152	76	-	-	
		30	Rairangpur	4.35	1.15	290	200	1	1	
		31	Karanjia	9.56	1.20	637	191	1	1	
		32	Udala	4.28	0.90	285	137	4	4	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>

33	Baripada	20.25	5.06	1,350	1,100	1	1	<i>Written Answers to</i>
34	Jaleshwar	6.72	1.16	448	173	19	19	
35	Nilagiri	7.90	0.17	530	190	6	6	
36	Soro	7.98	1.21	538	258	9	9	
37	Baleshwar	12.95	2.19	862	422	34	34	
38	Dhamnagar	10.19	-	679	-	-	-	
39	Bhadrak	15.96	1.34	1,076	275	90	90	
40	Basudebpur	18.97	3.03	1,279	384	44	44	
41	Pattamundai	4.03	1.30	286	53	23	23	
42	Kendrapara	4.34	0.13	289	164	3	3	
43	Paradip	7.10	2.11	473	224	4	4	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
44	Jagatsinghapur	15.73	3.64	1,049	247	19	19	
45	Banki	8.49	0.09	566	242	-	-	
46	Athagad	4.54	0.04	310	9	9	9	
47	Choudwar	7.52	1.79	501	120	1	1	
48	Cuttack	59.93	14.23	4,135	673	406	406	
49	Vyasangar	16.49	5.06	1,099	109	6	6	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		50	Jajpur	69.31	21.57	2,836	2,316	596	596
		51	Kamakshyanagar	3.66	-	244	5	-	-
		52	Bhuban	2.19	-	146	-	-	-
		53	Dhenkanal	22.17	3.02	1,486	182	30	30
		54	Talcher	14.66	2.97	977	463	24	24
		55	Angul	4.46	1.18	297	178	26	26
		56	Athmallik	11.96	0.97	797	247	1	1
		57	Khandapada	1.83	0.20	122	102	3	3
		58	Nayagarh	0.94	0.07	62	29	1	1
		59	Khordha	11.24	0.54	748	30	4	4
		60	Jatani	10.64	0.52	709	54	-	-
		61	Balugaon	2.72	0.01	181	44	-	-
		62	Banapur	2.45	0.06	163	72	9	9
		63	Bhubaneswar	335.28	116.04	21,321	3,510	582	302
		64	Pipili	0.44	-	29	22	-	-

246 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

Written Answers to								[8 February, 2018]	Unstarred Questions
Sl. No.	Question	Answer	Page No.	Page No.	Page No.	Page No.			
65	Nimapada	0.31	0.01	21	9	1	1		
66	Konark	3.00	-	200	-	-	-		
67	Puri	9.88	1.80	661	382	62	62		
68	Buguda	0.79	0.34	52	50	4	4		
69	Bhanjanagar	0.37	0.17	24	12	2	2		
70	Bellaguntha	1.49	0.63	98	67	9	9		
71	Surada	1.41	0.57	94	20	1	1		
72	Asika	0.34	0.18	22	17	4	4		
73	Kabisurjyanagar	0.93	0.37	62	62	-	-		
74	Polasara	5.83	0.22	388	177	5	5		
75	Khalikote	2.75	0.25	183	161	-	-		
76	Rambha	1.65	0.66	110	87	1	1		
77	Chhatrapur	1.10	-	73	-	-	-		
78	Ganjam	0.55	0.28	38	19	9	9		
79	Purusottampur	3.39	1.36	226	177	-	-		
80	Hinjilicut	1.31	0.19	87	56	1	1		
81	Gopalpur	1.93	0.22	129	34	2	2		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		82	Digapahandi	1.81	0.44	120	65	9	9
		83	Chikiti	3.30	1.08	220	176	14	14
		84	Brahmapur	165.41	59.61	6,428	2,599	199	199
		85	Kashinagar	3.17	-	211	-	-	-
		86	Paralakhemundi	7.89	0.86	526	149	38	38
		87	Phulabani	11.72	2.93	781	580	7	7
		88	G. Udayagiri	5.34	0.34	356	140	-	-
		89	Baudhgarh	6.95	0.49	463	235	-	-
		90	Binika	4.55	0.03	303	22	-	-
		91	Sonapur	3.84	0.14	256	68	1	1
		92	Tarbha	1.50	0.12	101	101	1	1
		93	Balangir	1.88	0.23	137	137	15	15
		94	Patnagarh	0.62	-	41	20	-	-
		95	Kantabanji	0.48	-	32	-	-	-
		96	Titlagarh	1.31	0.41	93	33	7	7

		97	Khariar Road	1.10	-	73	59	-	-	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]	Unstarred Questions
		98	Khariar	9.16	0.01	615	5	5	5		
		99	Kesinga	7.65	0.07	510	104	-	-		
		100	Bhawanipatna	7.01	2.15	467	106	14	14		
		101	Junagarh	1.46	-	97	24	-	-		
		102	Rayagada	9.10	2.86	605	605	19	19		
		103	Gunupur	1.85	-	123	-	-	-		
		104	Gudari	0.53	-	35	-	-	-		
		105	Umarkote	8.75	1.80	583	276	4	4		
		106	Nabarangapur	3.45	1.38	230	101	-	-		
		107	Kotpad	3.14	-	209	158	-	-		
		108	Koraput	1.82	0.02	121	1	1	1		
		109	Jeypur	8.01	0.16	534	224	-	-		
		110	Sunabeda	15.57	3.71	1,038	806	18	18		
		111	Malkangiri	4.71	0.97	313	193	2	2		
		TOTAL		1,284.48	305.38	80,033	24,883	2,563	2,283		
26	Puducherry	1	Yanam	5.37	2.15	358	114	-	-		249

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		2	Puducherry	64.09	16.35	4,263	1,665	27	27
		3	Ozhukarai	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2
		4	Mahe	1.28	0.51	85	-	-	-
		5	Karaikal	16.77	4.69	1,121	452	7	7
			TOTAL	87.54	23.73	5,829	2,233	36	36
27	Punjab	1	Nadala	0.82	-	58	43	2	2
		2	Mehatpur	4.14	-	277	188	-	-
		3	Talwara	0.98	0.39	67	38	-	-
		4	Nihal Singh Wala	0.90	-	71	68	-	-
		5	Kot Ise Khan	1.09	-	88	88	1	1
		6	Mamdot	8.14	-	561	350	2	2
		7	ArniwalaShekSubhan	2.33	0.93	172	-	-	-
		8	Maluka	1.80	-	152	110	6	6
		9	Kotha Guru	1.46	-	105	81	1	1
		10	Bhai Rupa	1.31	-	88	64	-	-

Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions	251	11	Mandikalan	0.92	-	67	46	-	-
		12	Chaoke	1.37	-	102	55	-	-
		13	Balianwali	2.01	-	138	-	-	-
		14	Nathana	0.77	-	54	44	-	-
		15	Lehra Mohabat	1.98	-	153	134	1	1
		16	Kot Shamir	2.91	-	195	-	-	-
		17	Boha	6.10	-	435	259	-	-
		18	Joga	5.22	-	377	281	-	-
		19	Bhikhiwind	1.36	0.01	91	83	4	4
		20	Lalru	14.88	5.08	1,075	878	20	20
		21	Amargarh	0.26	0.10	19	19	-	-
		22	Sujanpur	6.59	0.06	478	363	5	5
		23	Pathankot	1.53	0.09	107	5	5	5
		24	Dina Nagar	0.75	0.04	54	52	2	2
		25	Gurdaspur	2.52	0.14	186	177	27	27
		26	Dhariwal	3.12	0.02	223	212	1	1
		27	Fatehgarh Churian	1.60	0.00	113	99	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		28	Batala	11.33	0.13	844	808	3	3
		29	Qadian	3.22	0.01	234	226	-	-
		30	Sri Hargobindpur	1.64	0.65	123	123	-	-
		31	Dera Baba Nanak	3.75	-	270	126	2	2
		32	Bhulath	0.68	0.00	46	33	-	-
		33	Begowal	0.54	0.00	36	-	-	-
		34	Kapurthala	1.23	0.14	80	4	4	4
		35	Dhilwan	0.75	0.01	51	42	-	-
		36	Sultanpur	2.87	1.21	196	143	12	12
		37	Phagwara	8.74	0.03	621	1	1	1
		38	Lohian Khass	1.33	0.01	92	69	-	-
		39	Shahkot	1.16	0.02	79	1	1	1
		40	Nakodar	1.40	0.08	93	69	3	3
		41	Goraya	1.43	0.03	96	71	1	1
		42	Phillaur	3.15	0.03	212	201	9	9

43	Nurmahal	2.13	0.03	145	1	1	1
44	Jalandhar	23.07	10.51	1,619	121	121	121
45	Alawalpur	0.95	0.01	63	62	5	5
46	Adampur	0.26	0.12	19	17	3	3
47	Kartarpur	0.76	0.04	50	1	1	1
48	Bhogpur	0.59	0.01	40	31	-	-
49	Urmar Tanda	0.36	0.14	24	17	3	3
50	Dasua	1.60	0.01	108	72	-	-
51	Gardhiwala	0.64	0.01	45	30	3	3
52	Mukerian	2.41	0.05	167	115	2	2
53	Haryana	1.02	0.00	71	-	-	-
54	Hoshiarpur	2.73	0.16	188	4	4	4
55	Sham Chaurasi	0.93	0.07	68	-	-	-
56	Mahilpur	0.45	0.18	33	32	1	1
57	Garhshankar	1.60	0.03	109	80	2	2
58	Banga	1.36	0.02	93	70	1	1
59	Nawanshahr	1.26	0.09	86	66	5	5

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

253

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		60	Rahon	0.34	0.13	26	24	-	-
		61	Balachaur	3.05	0.02	206	-	-	-
		62	Bassi Pathana	2.78	0.02	191	1	1	1
		63	Sirhind FatehgarhSahib	4.03	0.05	280	3	3	3
		64	Amloh	3.04	0.01	214	205	-	-
		65	Gobindgarh	0.56	0.01	52	1	1	1
		66	Khamanon	2.16	0.01	149	-	-	-
		67	Machiwara	0.59	0.23	39	22	2	2
		68	Samrala	0.75	0.30	52	36	1	1
		69	Khanna	2.92	0.02	197	1	1	1
		70	Payal	0.72	0.29	50	-	-	-
		71	Maloud	1.27	0.01	88	78	-	-
		72	Doraha	0.34	0.14	24	20	-	-
		73	Sahnewal	7.39	0.01	509	1	1	1
		74	Ludhiana	34.14	13.30	2,445	113	113	113

254 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

75	Mullanpur Dakha	1.10	0.01	76	47	-	-	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
76	Raikot	0.79	0.31	58	28	2	2	
77	Jagraon	1.46	0.09	99	31	5	5	
78	Badhni Kalan	1.87	-	126	117	-	-	
79	Bagha Purana	1.31	-	88	87	-	-	
80	Moga	13.23	5.26	949	-	-	-	
81	Dharamkot	0.78	-	55	54	-	-	
82	Makhu	1.26	-	85	42	-	-	
83	Zira	3.89	1.56	304	213	-	-	
84	Mallanwala	5.04	-	348	292	-	-	
85	Firozpur	2.75	0.06	185	7	3	3	
86	Talwandi Bhai	2.42	-	165	153	-	-	
87	Mudki	0.23	-	17	17	-	-	
88	Guru Har Sahai	4.91	-	339	302	3	3	
89	Jalalabad	1.71	0.70	114	59	2	2	
90	Fazilka	4.25	1.70	327	-	-	-	
91	Abohar	4.58	1.74	346	166	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	256
		92	Malout	8.42	-	588	-	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		93	Gidderbaha	3.30	-	234	-	-	-	
		94	Muktsar	2.08	-	149	-	-	-	
		95	Bariwala	0.63	0.01	45	-	-	-	
		96	Faridkot	1.09	0.06	75	-	-	-	
		97	Kot Kapura	2.78	0.08	191	57	1	1	
		98	Jaitu	1.85	0.03	128	-	-	-	
		99	Bhagta Bhai	8.35	-	602	-	-	-	
		100	Rampuraphul	1.61	-	109	50	2	2	
		101	Bhucho Mandi	0.84	0.03	56	1	1	1	
		102	Goniana	1.84	-	134	14	6	6	Unstarred Questions
		103	Bathinda	14.87	5.04	1,339	47	47	47	
		104	Sangat	0.95	0.00	74	-	-	-	
		105	Kot Fatta	0.52	0.01	39	24	3	3	
		106	Raman	3.19	0.02	224	30	6	6	

107	Talwandi Sabo	4.51	1.46	319	61	4	4	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]
108	Maur	6.44	-	447	-	-	-	
109	Sardulgarh	5.90	-	418	257	11	11	
110	Bareta	3.16	0.01	213	135	8	8	
111	Budhlada	5.48	-	378	178	-	-	
112	Bhikhi	4.02	0.01	288	-	-	-	
113	Mansa	8.38	3.24	577	2	2	2	
114	Samana	11.97	0.07	815	3	3	3	
115	Patran	1.43	-	105	82	71	71	
116	Ghagga	4.91	0.01	346	-	-	-	
117	Nabha	10.98	0.01	818	1	1	1	
118	Bhadson	4.76	0.00	363	-	-	-	
119	Patiala	2.18	0.57	142	27	27	27	Unstarred Questions
120	Sanaur	1.20	0.06	83	82	4	4	
121	Rajpura	0.44	0.30	26	22	9	9	
122	Ramdas	3.37	-	238	219	-	-	
123	Ajnala	5.31	0.01	362	218	7	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	258
		124	Raja Sansi	3.50	-	238	236	-	-	Written Answers to
		125	Majitha	9.74	0.03	659	483	6	6	[RAJYA SABHA]
		126	Amritsar Cantt. (CB)	0.14	0.14	6	6	6	6	
		127	Jandiala Guru	13.72	3.80	966	603	-	-	
		128	Amritsar	40.77	1.92	2,799	68	68	68	
		129	Rayya	3.45	0.01	238	221	3	3	
		130	Tarn Taran	29.01	-	2,036	262	2	2	
		131	Patti	5.03	0.02	344	-	-	-	
		132	Khem Karan	10.85	-	744	456	4	4	
		133	Anandpur Sahib	0.39	0.16	27	-	-	-	
		134	Nangal	0.19	0.08	14	10	1	1	
		135	Rupnagar	3.99	0.44	289	189	21	21	Unstarred Questions
		136	Chamkaur Sahib	2.26	0.01	157	88	6	6	
		137	Morinda	1.85	0.01	134	91	8	8	
		138	Kurali	2.28	0.91	167	149	23	23	

139	Kharar	10.37	1.56	696	73	73	73	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
140	Naya Gaon	1.03	0.79	56	30	30	30	
141	Banur	2.24	0.56	161	-	-	-	
142	S.A.S. Nagar(Mohali)	5.70	3.68	351	117	117	117	
143	Zirakpur	5.79	3.42	380	364	91	91	
144	Dera Bassi	10.57	4.54	752	665	73	73	
145	Ahmedgarh	1.98	0.01	137	52	-	-	
146	Malerkotla	4.29	0.02	287	-	-	-	
147	Dhuri	3.01	0.03	215	-	-	-	
148	Bhawanigarh	2.16	0.04	149	137	28	28	
149	Sangrur	1.94	0.07	143	138	4	4	
150	Longowal	1.11	0.01	75	66	58	58	
151	Cheema	3.85	0.01	270	246	1	1	
152	Sunam	3.78	-	262	-	-	-	
153	Dirba	0.58	0.05	41	38	34	34	
154	Lehragaga	2.59	-	177	66	-	-	
155	Moonak	2.10	0.01	144	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		156	Khanauri	1.35	0.01	92	76	19	19
		157	Barnala	1.10	-	80	66	-	-
		158	Handiaya	0.37	0.12	25	25	-	-
		159	Dhanaula	0.55	0.16	37	32	-	-
		160	Tapa	1.03	-	70	61	-	-
		161	Bhadaur	4.03	-	287	167	-	-
		TOTAL		613.31	80.32	43,340	15,284	1,293	1,293
28	Rajasthan	1	Ganganagar	2.18	2.18	97	97	97	97
		2	Sadulshahar	0.09	0.09	4	4	4	4
		3	Padampur	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1
		4	Suratgarh	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1
		5	Sangaria	0.06	0.06	3	3	3	3
		6	Hanumangarh	0.23	0.23	11	11	11	11
		7	Pilibanga	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2
		8	Rawatsar	0.11	0.11	5	5	5	5

260

Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

District		Area (sq. km)	Population (2011)	Sex Ratio (2011)	Population Density (per sq. km)	Urban Population (2011)	Urban Population % of Total
9	Nohar	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2
10	Bhadra	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2
11	Bikaner	28.24	11.55	1,186	24	24	24
12	Nokha	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2
13	Dungargarh	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1
14	Sardarshahar	0.03	0.03	2	2	2	2
15	Jhunjhunun	0.39	0.39	90	90	90	90
16	Khetri	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1
17	Nawalgarh	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1
18	Behror	0.13	0.13	7	7	7	7
19	Bhiwadi	13.20	3.80	863	863	207	207
20	Tijara	1.24	1.24	114	114	114	114
21	Alwar	61.14	39.66	1,640	1,440	1,085	131
22	Bharatpur	11.47	3.26	548	340	20	20
23	Hindaun	8.16	0.77	544	544	-	-
24	Sawai Madhopur	0.03	0.03	1	1	1	1
25	Bandikui	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	262
		26	Dausa	0.08	0.08	7	7	7	7	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		27	Kotputli	0.85	0.85	47	47	47	47	
		28	Chomu	0.02	0.02	3	3	3	3	
		29	Kishangarh Renwal	0.04	0.04	4	4	4	4	
		30	Phulera	0.04	0.04	3	3	3	3	
		31	Bagru	0.21	0.21	11	11	11	11	
		32	Jaipur	142.67	113.20	12,105	12,105	10,161	5,917	
		33	Chaksu	9.47	3.99	656	656	48	48	
		34	Fatehpur	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1	
		35	Sikar	0.30	0.30	15	15	15	15	
		36	Neem-Ka-Thana	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		37	Didwana	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		38	Nagaur	0.61	0.61	37	37	37	37	Unstarred Questions
		39	Merta City	0.07	0.07	3	3	3	3	
		40	Parbatsar	0.02	0.02	2	2	2	2	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	264
										Written Answers to
		58	Pushkar	4.45	1.79	297	297	1	1	[RAJYA SABHA]
		59	Ajmer	42.14	17.80	1,534	1,534	86	86	
		60	Beawar	13.08	0.36	868	868	20	20	
		61	Vijainagar	0.06	0.06	4	4	4	4	
		62	Kekri	0.08	0.08	5	5	5	5	
		63	Niwai	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
		64	Lakheri	10.32	4.13	688	688	-	-	
		65	Keshoraipatan	11.40	4.56	760	760	-	-	
		66	Kaprain	4.80	1.92	320	320	-	-	
		67	Bundi	0.08	0.08	4	4	4	4	
		68	Gulabpura	0.05	0.05	4	4	4	4	Unstarred Questions
		69	Shahpura	0.03	0.03	1	1	1	1	
		70	Bhilwara	14.74	7.68	948	813	164	164	
		71	Jahazpur	13.32	5.33	888	-	-	-	
		72	Rajsamand	9.17	0.05	611	611	3	3	

73	Nathdwara	4.35	1.75	290	290	1	1	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 265
	74	Dungarpur	4.13	1.68	275	275	3	
	75	Sagwara	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	
	76	Banswara	0.23	0.23	12	12	12	
	77	Begun	5.37	2.15	166	1	1	
	78	Chittorgarh	46.64	17.88	1,741	1,477	490	
	79	Kapasan	4.70	1.74	143	-	-	
	80	Nimbahera	31.20	7.65	1,377	1,377	167	
	81	Badi Sadri	4.38	1.64	135	-	-	
	82	Kota	73.21	43.52	4,117	4,117	1,805	
	83	Kaithoon	13.68	5.47	912	912	-	
	84	Sangod	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	
	85	Baran	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	
	86	Jhalawar	11.22	4.53	747	747	3	
	87	Jhalrapatan	0.03	0.03	1	1	1	
	88	Bhawani Mandi	0.07	0.07	3	3	3	
	89	Fatehnagar	18.86	12.18	611	513	241	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		90	Udaipur	48.60	20.40	2,427	1,664	784	176
		91	Bhinder	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1
		92	Choti Sadri	11.99	4.49	369	-	-	-
		93	Pratapgarh	25.55	9.76	801	801	369	9
		TOTAL		895.00	395.91	51,461	46,931	16,807	8,037
29	Sikkim	1	Mangan	0.18	-	12	-	-	-
		2	Gyalshing	1.02	-	68	-	-	-
		3	Namchi	1.61	0.25	107	19	-	-
		4	Jorethang	1.14	-	76	-	-	-
		5	Gangtok	3.56	0.02	237	1	1	1
		6	Singtam	0.05	-	3	-	-	-
		7	Rangpo	0.20	-	13	-	-	-
		TOTAL		7.74	0.27	516	20	1	1
30	Tamil Nadu	1	Singampunari	1.26	0.50	84	84	26	26
		2	Chettipalayam	1.62	0.65	108	108	54	54

								<i>Written Answers to</i>
3	Gummidipoondi	2.78	1.10	185	185	5	5	[8 February, 2018]
4	Ponneri	4.62	1.49	308	308	14	14	
5	Arani	2.12	0.77	141	141	14	14	
6	Minjur	3.23	1.30	215	215	9	9	
7	Uthukkottai	3.32	0.68	221	220	11	11	
8	Tiruttani	8.67	0.75	578	233	2	2	
9	Pallipattu	3.53	1.34	235	235	11	11	
10	Pothatturpettai	2.94	0.88	196	196	30	30	
11	Thiruvallur	8.05	4.09	509	497	174	174	
12	Avadi	22.24	6.74	1,475	315	21	21	
13	Thirunindravur	1.86	0.81	122	122	36	36	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
14	Tiruverkadu	11.24	1.60	746	168	9	9	
15	Thirumazhisai	3.66	1.42	244	244	13	13	
16	Poonamallee	6.41	2.89	411	338	68	68	
17	Ambattur	0.99	0.99	46	46	46	46	
18	Maduravoyal	0.16	0.16	8	8	8	8	
19	Valasaravakkam	0.06	0.06	3	3	3	3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		20	Porur	0.11	0.11	5	5	5	5
		21	Tiruvottiyur	0.13	0.13	6	6	6	6
		22	Manali	0.10	0.10	5	5	5	5
		23	Naravarikuppam	1.04	0.36	69	69	10	10
		24	Puzhal	0.05	0.05	3	3	3	3
		25	Madavaram	0.30	0.30	13	13	13	13
		26	Chennai	577.51	170.08	36,532	15,068	4,745	3,241
		27	Mangadu	5.91	2.39	391	391	18	18
		28	Kundrathur	5.00	2.13	328	280	26	26
		29	Sriperumbudur	4.96	2.32	318	318	40	40
		30	Chitlapakkam	1.23	0.53	81	81	37	37
		31	Perungalathur	3.26	0.26	214	22	22	22
		32	Tambaram	9.58	3.28	627	327	27	27
		33	Sembakkam	0.12	0.12	5	5	5	5
		34	Peerankaranai	0.24	0.14	14	14	14	14
		35	Madambakkam	0.28	0.21	16	16	13	13

268 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

36	St.Thomas Mount-cum-Pallavaram (CB)	0.05	0.05	2	2	2	2
37	Alandur	0.15	0.15	7	7	7	7
38	Anakaputhur	1.33	0.53	87	87	4	4
39	Pammal	0.92	0.60	54	54	19	19
40	Thiruneermalai	2.85	1.07	190	187	9	9
41	Pallavaram	6.05	2.26	397	397	15	15
42	Puzhithivakkam (Ullagaram)	0.11	0.11	5	5	5	5
43	Perungudi	0.07	0.07	3	3	3	3
44	Pallikaranai	0.21	0.21	10	10	10	10
45	Sholinganallur	0.75	0.75	34	34	34	34
46	Nandivaram -Guduvancheri	1.00	0.49	64	64	20	20
47	Maraimalainagar	6.94	0.24	462	276	4	4
48	Thiruporur	0.66	0.44	37	37	27	27
49	Chengalpattu	2.23	1.07	142	50	20	20
50	Kancheepuram	45.00	15.48	2,950	2,777	115	115
51	Sevilimedu	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2
52	Walajabad	6.72	2.62	453	274	25	25

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

269

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	270
		53	Uthiramerur	11.12	4.29	742	742	20	20	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		54	Mamallapuram	1.55	0.62	103	103	21	21	
		55	Tirukalukundram	6.04	2.36	400	261	26	26	
		56	Karunguzhi	7.59	2.91	506	449	13	13	
		57	Maduranthakam	14.58	4.50	972	752	2	2	
		58	Acharapakkam	5.59	2.16	372	372	20	20	
		59	Edakalinadu	48.33	19.09	3,222	1,870	9	9	
		60	Gudiyatham	13.75	2.22	917	273	2	2	
		61	Pernampattu	10.46	1.68	698	402	1	1	
		62	Thiruvalam	1.05	0.42	70	70	40	40	
		63	Katpadi	0.08	0.08	5	5	5	5	Unstarred Questions
		64	Dharapadavedu	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
		65	Kalinjur	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		66	Sholingur	2.72	1.03	181	181	7	7	
		67	Ammoor	2.64	1.02	176	176	10	10	

68	Walajapet	7.96	0.21	530	12	2	2	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 271
69	Ranipettai	16.30	6.53	1,087	1,087	88	88	
70	Melvisharam	15.05	6.02	1,003	86	-	-	
71	Arakonam	0.06	0.06	4	4	4	4	
72	Thakkolam	3.20	1.21	213	213	4	4	
73	Nemili	2.64	1.02	176	176	4	4	
74	Kaveripakkam	0.96	0.38	64	64	26	26	
75	Panapakkam	2.94	0.83	196	196	6	6	
76	Arcot	15.80	2.79	1,053	292	-	-	
77	Vilapakkam	3.72	0.62	248	133	68	68	
78	Timiri	4.05	0.72	270	125	7	7	
79	Kalavai	4.77	1.84	318	318	18	18	
80	Sathuvachari	0.08	0.08	4	4	4	4	
81	Vellore	33.43	8.58	2,097	1,097	459	267	
82	Pallikonda	2.17	0.85	144	144	11	11	
83	Pennathur	7.07	1.49	471	261	4	4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	272
		84	Odugathur	6.03	2.30	402	402	10	10	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		85	Vaniyambadi	13.54	3.83	902	173	1	1	
		86	Alangayam	10.23	3.91	682	682	33	33	
		87	Ambur	14.24	0.86	949	134	-	-	
		88	Uthayendram	10.19	3.92	679	679	32	32	
		89	Natrampalli	4.43	1.58	295	295	25	25	
		90	Jolarpet	29.94	11.98	1,996	1,200	-	-	
		91	Tirupathur	11.35	1.60	757	263	3	3	
		92	Kannamangalam	0.32	0.13	22	22	7	7	
		93	Arani	9.96	1.02	665	70	5	5	
		94	Tiruvethipuram	21.42	7.37	1,429	201	1	1	Unstarred Questions
		95	Peranamallur	0.87	0.35	58	58	33	33	
		96	Vandavasi	4.56	0.06	304	4	4	4	
		97	Desur	1.52	0.52	101	101	8	8	
		98	Kalambur	1.99	0.78	133	133	10	10	

99	Polur	1.93	0.80	128	128	14	14	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
100	Chetpet	2.82	1.08	187	172	12	12	
101	Pudupalayam	3.82	1.46	254	254	16	16	
102	Chengam	2.59	1.04	171	70	14	14	
103	Tiruvannamalai	19.81	2.63	1,320	253	13	13	
104	Kilpennathur	5.34	1.69	356	265	13	13	
105	Vettavalam	8.38	3.09	558	528	28	28	
106	Gingee	5.22	2.13	345	345	23	23	
107	Ananthapuram	2.48	0.94	165	165	8	8	
108	Tindivanam	13.71	1.77	916	566	16	16	
109	Marakkanam	19.04	7.43	1,270	1,270	16	16	
110	Kottakuppam	14.79	5.66	987	987	11	11	
111	Vikravandi	3.89	1.49	262	262	11	11	
112	Viluppuram	58.25	10.24	3,876	889	50	50	
113	Valavanur	5.73	2.18	383	383	8	8	
114	Manalurpet	4.27	1.14	284	181	8	8	
115	Arakandanallur	3.27	1.21	218	218	7	7	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	274
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		116	Tirukkoyilur	0.82	0.46	53	53	25	25	[RAJYA SABHA]
		117	Thiruvennainallur	4.77	1.82	318	318	9	9	
		118	Sankarapuram	3.18	1.23	211	211	16	16	
		119	Vadakkanandal	16.98	6.50	1,132	1,132	12	12	
		120	Thiagadurgam	2.72	1.05	181	181	3	3	
		121	Kallakkurichi	11.05	1.61	732	216	16	16	
		122	Chinnasalem	7.89	3.06	525	525	9	9	
		123	Ulundurpettai	5.17	1.98	343	343	25	25	
		124	Kolathur	4.86	1.93	322	322	25	25	
		125	Mecheri	6.35	2.38	423	423	28	28	
		126	Veerakkalpudur	4.57	1.73	304	304	19	19	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		127	Mettur	29.61	11.87	1,973	288	9	9	
		128	P.N.Patti	3.96	1.51	264	264	16	16	
		129	Nangavalli	5.75	2.18	383	383	25	25	
		130	Vanavasi	5.37	2.09	361	361	25	25	

131	Jalakandapuram	0.51	0.20	34	34	28	28	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 275
132	Kadayampatti	5.15	1.59	343	200	38	38	
133	Omalur	0.65	0.30	43	43	39	39	
134	Karuppur	3.08	1.20	205	205	11	11	
135	Tharamangalam	4.33	1.67	288	288	13	13	
136	Poolampatti	6.65	2.55	443	443	26	26	
137	Edappadi	27.43	1.19	1,830	1,804	4	4	
138	Konganapuram	1.62	0.65	108	108	92	92	
139	Edaganasalai	22.55	8.59	1,504	1,504	77	77	
140	Arasiramani	12.68	4.83	845	845	41	41	
141	Thevur	3.53	1.37	235	235	14	14	
142	Sankari	3.15	1.25	209	209	16	16	
143	Kannankurichi	3.23	1.29	214	214	18	18	
144	Salem	145.25	47.17	9,425	7,274	1,748	1,748	
145	Ilampillai	2.37	0.89	158	158	10	10	
146	Panaimarathupatti	1.95	0.66	130	130	21	21	
147	Mallur	3.74	1.49	249	249	16	16	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	276
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		148	Attayampatti	0.24	0.10	16	16	14	14	[RAJYA SABHA]
		149	Belur	2.21	0.82	147	147	13	13	
		150	Vazhapadi	8.75	2.49	583	439	39	39	
		151	Ayothiapattinam	3.13	1.23	207	207	15	15	
		152	Pethanaiekenpalnya	6.92	2.70	460	460	30	30	
		153	Ethapur (Yethapur)	2.37	0.91	158	158	10	10	
		154	Attur	11.45	1.87	764	737	4	4	
		155	Narasingapuram	12.83	2.84	856	476	19	19	
		156	Keeripatti	1.94	0.69	129	129	26	26	
		157	Veeraganur	7.05	2.69	470	470	28	28	
		158	Thedavur	1.76	0.70	117	117	105	105	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		159	Gangavalli	5.49	2.12	366	366	20	20	
		160	Thammampatti	2.00	0.77	133	133	8	8	
		161	Sentharapatti	5.54	2.12	369	369	22	22	
		162	Mallasamudram	1.66	0.68	111	111	99	99	

163	Kumarapalayam	3.30	1.35	219	182	16	16	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 277
164	Padaiveedu	2.69	1.07	179	179	27	27	
165	Tiruchengode	27.76	1.43	1,851	390	9	9	
166	Alampalayam	6.69	0.72	449	143	49	49	
167	Pallipalayam	2.24	0.31	150	50	14	14	
168	Vennanthur	1.60	0.65	107	107	103	103	
169	Athanur	0.26	0.11	17	17	17	17	
170	R.Pudupatti	4.34	1.63	289	289	50	50	
171	Namagiripettai	8.60	3.29	573	573	27	27	
172	Seerapalli	3.77	1.11	251	195	15	15	
173	Pattinam	4.05	1.59	270	270	19	19	
174	Rasipuram	6.98	1.07	464	322	3	3	
175	Pillanallur	1.50	0.50	100	100	21	21	
176	Kalappanaickenpatti	3.00	1.17	200	200	14	14	
177	Senthamangalam	3.77	1.46	251	251	21	21	
178	Namakkal	41.03	14.99	2,735	2,585	529	97	
179	Erumaipatti	1.44	0.60	96	96	92	92	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		180	Mohanur	1.14	0.46	76	76	65	65
		181	Paramathi	1.69	0.69	112	112	106	106
		182	Velur	1.68	0.68	112	112	112	112
		183	Pothanur	0.83	0.36	55	55	55	55
		184	Venkarai	2.16	0.71	144	144	39	39
		185	Pandamangalam	1.28	0.40	85	85	25	25
		186	Sathyamangalam	10.01	1.44	662	515	15	15
		187	Kembainaickenpalaya m	1.56	0.58	104	104	11	11
		188	Ariyappampalayam	3.27	1.14	218	218	17	17
		189	Bhavanisagar	1.88	0.72	125	75	9	9
		190	Punjaipuliampatti	7.39	0.04	492	2	2	2
		191	Nerunjipettai	2.03	0.78	136	128	10	10
		192	Ammappettai (Erode)	3.53	1.39	235	83	12	12
		193	Anthiyur	1.25	0.44	83	52	4	4
		194	Olagadam	1.29	0.35	86	86	25	25

278 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

195	Athani	1.96	0.79	130	130	11	11	<i>Written Answers to</i> [8 February, 2018] <i>Unstarred Questions</i>
196	Jambai	5.91	2.36	394	394	5	5	
197	Appakudal	3.39	1.31	226	226	15	15	
198	Bhavani	9.04	0.22	600	312	12	12	
199	Salangapalayam	1.49	0.52	99	99	7	7	
200	Periyakodiveri	2.27	0.89	152	152	10	10	
201	Vaniputhur	3.17	1.23	211	170	4	4	
202	Lakkampatti	3.81	1.47	254	81	9	9	
203	Gobichettipalayam	15.47	0.35	1,027	19	19	19	
204	Kuhalur	2.63	1.00	175	135	7	7	
205	P.Mettupalayam	2.57	0.98	171	103	7	7	
206	Elathur	1.99	0.74	132	67	7	7	
207	Kolappalur	1.01	0.40	67	67	33	33	
208	Nambiyur	3.00	1.10	198	198	18	18	
209	Pallapalayam	4.80	1.79	321	94	21	21	
210	Kanjikoil	2.25	0.88	150	150	3	3	
211	Nallampatti	1.07	0.36	71	71	13	13	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		212	Pethampalayam	1.91	0.65	127	119	21	21
		213	Karumandi Chellipalayam	3.74	1.54	248	208	11	11
		214	Perundurai	3.56	1.52	235	191	26	26
		215	Chennimalai	2.43	0.95	162	113	13	13
		216	Suriyampalayam	0.05	0.05	3	3	3	3
		217	Chithode	28.94	0.45	1,929	100	10	10
		218	Brahmana Periya Agraharam	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1
		219	Periyasemur	0.07	0.07	3	3	3	3
		220	Nasiyanur	3.97	1.55	264	79	12	12
		221	Veerappanchatiram	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2
		222	Erode	74.03	18.07	4,930	3,874	80	80
		223	Surampatti	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2
		224	Kasipalayam	1.67	0.68	111	111	27	27
		225	Avalpoondurai	1.09	0.41	72	72	3	3
		226	Modakurichi	1.33	0.54	88	88	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	282
		244	Kotagiri	2.34	0.74	157	157	17	17	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		245	Jagathala	1.46	0.59	98	98	31	31	
		246	Kethi	5.59	1.77	375	203	11	11	
		247	Adikaratti	1.44	0.60	105	105	28	28	
		248	Coonoor	6.14	2.46	411	169	3	3	
		249	Huligal	1.28	0.51	86	86	17	17	
		250	Bikketti	1.71	0.68	114	114	13	13	
		251	Kilkunda	1.85	0.72	125	125	10	10	
		252	Keeranur	1.97	0.75	131	131	9	9	
		253	Neikkarapatti	2.39	0.91	159	159	6	6	
		254	Palani	4.55	0.29	304	244	7	7	
		255	Ayakudi	8.30	2.68	553	430	27	27	
		256	Balagamudram	5.87	2.26	391	391	14	14	Unstarred Questions
		257	Oddanchatram	31.71	12.68	2,114	1,005	19	19	
		258	Palayam	3.09	1.18	207	207	13	13	

259	Vedasandur	0.99	0.39	65	65	13	13
260	Eriodu	0.39	0.16	26	26	21	21
261	Ayyalur	8.09	3.08	540	540	32	32
262	Vadamadurai	10.73	4.08	716	716	45	45
263	Natham	6.19	2.36	413	413	25	25
264	Sriramapuram	5.99	2.28	399	399	27	27
265	Agaram	4.59	1.75	306	306	14	14
266	Thadikombu	1.65	0.66	110	110	55	55
267	Dindigul	43.50	2.06	2,896	912	285	285
268	Kannivadi (Dindigul)	0.90	0.36	60	60	40	40
269	Sithayankottai	4.95	1.87	330	330	25	25
270	Chinnalapatti	3.29	1.29	220	220	20	20
271	Ayyampalayam	4.64	1.75	309	309	14	14
272	Pannaikadu	2.06	0.69	137	137	19	19
273	Kodaikanal	12.35	4.94	824	624	22	22
274	Sevugampatti	0.78	0.31	52	52	26	26
275	Ammainaickanur	3.38	1.28	225	225	15	15

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

283

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	284
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		276	Nilakkottai	1.27	0.52	84	84	74	74	[RAJYA SABHA]
		277	Pattiveeranpatti	3.26	1.24	217	217	14	14	
		278	Vathalagundu	3.02	1.16	201	201	15	15	
		279	Aravakurichi	0.88	0.37	58	58	31	31	
		280	Pallapatti	1.27	0.37	86	63	13	13	
		281	TNPL Pugalur	1.34	0.56	89	89	81	81	
		282	Punjaipugalur	1.89	0.54	125	70	14	14	
		283	Punjai Thottakurichi	1.28	0.31	85	32	8	8	
		284	Inam Karur	0.13	0.13	6	6	6	6	
		285	Karur	21.70	3.47	1,442	306	27	27	
		286	Puliyur	2.41	0.97	159	159	16	16	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		287	Thanthoni	0.25	0.25	12	12	12	12	
		288	Uppidamangalam	1.44	0.59	95	95	75	75	
		289	Krishnarayapuram	2.51	0.96	167	167	9	9	
		290	P.J. Cholapuram	4.65	1.78	310	310	22	22	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		308	Sirugamani	2.87	1.10	191	191	8	8
		309	Tiruchirappalli	177.22	38.81	11,349	4,985	2,211	1,699
		310	Koothappar	1.57	0.65	104	104	63	63
		311	Thiruverumbur	0.08	0.08	11	11	11	11
		312	Thuvakudi	6.89	1.25	459	323	16	16
		313	Manapparai	6.74	0.90	449	153	60	60
		314	Ponnampatti	3.83	1.45	255	255	17	17
		315	Poolambadi	10.97	3.84	734	684	31	31
		316	Arumbavur	12.56	4.13	837	837	35	35
		317	Perambalur	44.41	4.55	2,961	452	3	3
		318	Kurumbalur	5.78	1.99	385	385	28	28
		319	Labbaikudikadu	0.38	0.15	25	25	10	10
		320	Varadarajanpettai	5.90	1.83	403	403	46	46
		321	Jayankondam	27.68	6.74	1,845	356	6	6
		322	Udayarpalayam	5.05	1.95	336	336	24	24

323	Ariyalur	25.30	4.85	1,686	593	5	5
324	Thorapadi	3.63	1.33	242	222	24	24
325	Melpattampakkam	2.03	0.75	135	105	14	14
326	Nellikuppam	36.24	6.56	2,416	1,400	-	-
327	Panruti	24.38	3.69	1,625	1,200	-	-
328	Cuddalore	108.31	37.33	7,220	3,306	76	76
329	Kurinjipadi	13.85	5.14	923	414	80	80
330	Vadalur	8.89	3.40	592	163	38	38
331	Parangipettai	6.60	2.42	440	440	41	41
332	Sethiathoppu	3.21	1.03	214	109	34	34
333	Bhuvanagiri	11.66	4.24	777	234	79	79
334	Killai	6.33	2.33	422	325	44	44
335	Chidambaram	12.17	0.72	810	259	9	9
336	Annamalai Nagar	0.93	0.21	62	62	38	38
337	Srimushnam	9.65	3.66	647	281	46	46
338	Lalpet	1.38	0.55	92	92	74	74
339	Kattumannarkoil	18.90	7.17	1,262	695	89	89

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

287

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	288
		340	Mangalampet	1.56	0.62	104	104	96	96	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		341	Gangaikondan	1.62	0.67	107	107	61	61	
		342	Virudhachalam	24.18	3.72	1,613	653	3	3	
		343	Pennadam	7.44	2.80	496	496	42	42	
		344	Tittakudi	8.05	2.92	537	234	38	38	
		345	Sirkali	14.46	3.18	968	627	8	8	
		346	Vaitheeswarankoil	4.38	1.36	293	293	16	16	
		347	Manalmedu	9.83	3.82	656	656	34	34	
		348	Mayiladuthurai	18.46	4.87	1,235	783	11	11	
		349	Kuthalam	4.69	1.79	313	313	22	22	
		350	Tharangambadi	7.85	2.21	527	527	32	32	Unstarred Questions
		351	Tittacheri	2.93	1.01	195	195	26	26	
		352	Nagapattinam	8.35	2.12	556	556	48	48	
		353	Kilvelur	5.12	1.67	341	341	17	17	
		354	Velankanni	1.62	0.56	108	108	18	18	
		355	Thalainayar	11.46	4.24	764	764	79	79	

356	Vedaranyam	16.26	4.13	1,092	681	25	25
357	Valangaiman	4.46	1.70	298	298	20	20
358	Kodavasal	2.91	1.11	195	195	16	16
359	Koradacheri	2.75	1.02	183	183	15	15
360	Peralam	1.10	0.45	74	74	37	37
361	Nannilam	4.97	1.71	332	277	18	18
362	Thiruvarur	5.27	1.58	352	257	6	6
363	Needamangalam	3.47	1.19	231	231	32	32
364	Kuthanallur	6.75	2.70	450	300	-	-
365	Mannargudi	8.73	1.12	582	582	7	7
366	Thiruthuraipoondi	17.86	4.97	1,191	1,157	2	2
367	Muthupet	1.94	0.59	129	129	24	24
368	Thiruppanandal	4.73	1.42	315	315	48	48
369	Aduthurai alias Maruthuvakudi	3.83	1.48	256	256	18	18
370	Veppathur	4.41	1.58	294	294	26	26
371	Thirupuvanam (Thanjavur)	2.07	0.80	138	138	9	9
372	Thiruvidadaimarudur	4.39	0.82	293	293	50	50

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

289

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		373	Cholapuram	2.72	1.06	181	181	26	26
		374	Thirunageswaram	2.41	0.90	160	160	15	15
		375	Kumbakonam	13.63	0.91	908	210	23	23
		376	Swamimalai	0.72	0.29	48	48	33	33
		377	Dharasuram	2.11	0.82	141	141	8	8
		378	Papanasam	1.44	0.59	97	97	46	46
		379	Ayyampettai	6.32	2.44	420	420	24	24
		380	Melattur	9.93	3.69	662	662	41	41
		381	Ammapettai (Thanjavur)	8.21	3.17	547	547	26	26
		382	Thiruvaiyaru	4.67	1.83	313	313	17	17
		383	Melathiruppanthuruth i	2.58	0.98	172	172	11	11
		384	Thirukattupalli	4.05	0.44	270	30	26	26
		385	Thanjavur	108.51	11.13	7,233	1,199	18	18
		386	Vallam	8.11	0.96	539	155	15	15
		387	Orathanadu	0.45	0.18	30	30	23	23

290 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

388	Madukkur	2.75	1.06	183	183	13	13
389	Pattukkottai	21.78	2.56	1,452	215	4	4
390	Adiramapattinam	8.06	3.06	537	537	19	19
391	Peravurani	8.94	3.11	596	596	47	47
392	Perumagalur	0.92	0.37	61	61	26	26
393	Illuppur	8.43	1.94	562	370	83	83
394	Annavasal	6.45	2.34	430	430	21	21
395	Keeranur	1.46	0.58	97	97	78	78
396	Pudukkottai	51.21	13.84	3,412	2,370	70	70
397	Arimalam	5.42	1.64	361	361	37	37
398	Ponnamaravathi	2.49	0.92	165	155	13	13
399	Alangudi	1.26	0.51	84	84	43	43
400	Keeramangalam	8.26	3.09	550	550	34	34
401	Karambakkudi	6.28	2.36	419	419	23	23
402	Aranthangi	3.59	1.43	239	200	1	1
403	Nerkuppai	1.55	0.58	103	103	9	9
404	Tirupathur	0.95	0.34	63	63	13	13

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

291

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		405	Kanadukathan	0.67	0.27	45	45	28	28
		406	Pallathur	0.66	0.26	44	44	22	22
		407	Kottaiyur	0.17	0.07	11	11	8	8
		408	Kandanur	0.95	0.38	63	63	19	19
		409	Puduvayal	0.36	0.14	24	24	14	14
		410	Karaikkudi	1.41	0.63	92	92	8	8
		411	Devakottai	7.85	0.23	522	63	5	5
		412	Nattarasankottai	0.83	0.33	55	55	33	33
		413	Sivaganga	17.10	4.01	1,141	532	31	31
		414	Thirupuvanam (Sivagangai)	3.09	1.17	206	206	13	13
		415	Manamadurai	1.30	0.55	88	88	39	39
		416	Ilayangudi	1.07	0.43	71	71	21	21
		417	A.Vellalapatti	1.13	0.32	75	75	32	32
		418	Melur	22.74	3.66	1,518	526	39	39
		419	Anaiyur	0.12	0.12	6	6	6	6

420	Paravai	1.64	0.42	109	109	54	54
421	Vilangudi	0.17	0.17	8	8	8	8
422	Vadipatti	5.80	2.21	387	387	42	42
423	Palamedu	3.35	1.20	223	223	30	30
424	Sholavandan	4.25	1.59	284	284	28	28
425	Alanganallur	3.69	1.42	244	244	32	32
426	Usilampatti	2.90	0.52	193	169	22	22
427	Elumalai	5.91	2.24	394	394	28	28
428	T.Kallupatti	1.80	0.72	120	120	97	97
429	Peraiyur	0.37	0.16	25	25	25	25
430	Thirumangalam	5.49	2.34	365	274	48	48
431	Madurai	261.34	45.40	17,228	4,632	1,641	1,641
432	Avaniapuram	0.20	0.20	11	11	11	11
433	Thiruparankundram	0.08	0.08	4	4	4	4
434	Boothipuram	0.93	0.38	63	63	41	41
435	Bodinayakanur	23.11	7.20	1,540	957	44	44

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

293

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	294
		436	Melachokkanathapura m	2.93	0.88	198	137	49	49	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		437	B. Meenakshipuram	4.34	1.61	289	160	32	32	
		438	Ganguvarpatti	3.68	1.17	245	115	42	42	
		439	Devadanapatti	1.61	0.64	107	107	61	61	
		440	Vadugapatti	2.55	0.86	170	79	46	46	
		441	Thamaraikulam	3.18	0.96	212	81	49	49	
		442	Periyakulam	14.28	2.01	955	255	5	5	
		443	Thenkarai	2.15	0.71	142	142	54	54	
		444	Theni Allinagaram	28.12	11.34	1,874	1,587	202	202	
		445	Palani Chettipatti	0.93	0.37	62	62	57	57	
		446	Veerapandi	2.87	1.16	191	189	56	56	
		447	Thevaram	3.95	1.13	271	206	62	62	
		448	Kuchanur	1.76	0.66	119	106	33	33	
		449	Markayankottai	2.00	0.60	134	90	29	29	
		450	Pannaipuram	2.40	0.79	162	98	43	43	Unstarred Questions

451	Kombai	1.19	0.48	80	80	54	54	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
452	Chinnamanur	14.32	1.43	963	463	13	13	
453	Odaipatti	5.99	0.98	399	95	47	47	
454	Uthamapalayam	2.51	0.94	169	144	75	75	
455	Hanumanthampatti	2.97	0.79	198	120	34	34	
456	Pudupatti	1.13	0.45	75	75	35	35	
457	Kamayagoundanpatti	2.17	0.84	156	146	63	63	
458	Kambam	7.59	0.27	513	203	13	13	
459	Gudalur	6.03	0.44	411	295	11	11	
460	Highways	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1	
461	Andipatti Jakkampatti	2.87	1.00	191	152	91	91	
462	Rajapalayam	4.50	0.10	300	7	7	7	
463	Seithur	3.44	1.25	229	229	25	25	
464	Chettiarpatti	2.67	1.02	178	178	11	11	
465	S.Kodikulam	2.76	1.07	184	184	10	10	
466	Vathirairuppu	6.90	2.63	460	460	39	39	
467	V.Pudupatti	1.76	0.70	117	117	75	75	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		468	Sundarapandiam	0.75	0.30	50	50	42	42
		469	Srivilliputhur	11.74	2.20	782	782	2	2
		470	Mamsapuram	2.70	1.03	180	180	13	13
		471	Thiruthangal	3.13	0.64	208	208	4	4
		472	Sivakasi	9.00	0.09	600	6	6	6
		473	Virudhunagar	17.77	7.29	1,181	1,151	204	204
		474	Kariapatti	2.83	1.05	189	189	28	28
		475	Mallankinaru	1.44	0.46	96	96	27	27
		476	Aruppukkottai	2.99	0.08	199	199	-	-
		477	Sattur	3.97	0.05	264	3	3	3
		478	Thondi	4.58	1.26	305	239	17	17
		479	R.S.Mangalam	0.44	0.17	29	29	16	16
		480	Paramakudi	11.02	4.43	734	734	34	34
		481	Mudukulathur	3.27	0.92	218	77	15	15
		482	Abiramam	0.50	0.20	33	33	20	20

296 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

483	Kamuthi	2.86	1.00	192	133	14	14	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 297
484	Sayalgudi	5.64	1.45	376	110	21	21	
485	Ramanathapuram	18.19	7.31	1,212	1,212	173	173	
486	Mandapam	4.47	1.06	298	176	18	18	
487	Keelakarai	23.15	9.26	1,543	753	-	-	
488	Rameswaram	9.95	3.99	663	663	19	19	
489	Kovilpatti	37.01	5.81	2,468	2,376	49	49	
490	Kalugumalai	3.14	0.46	209	25	7	7	
491	Kadambur	3.15	1.20	210	210	13	13	
492	Kayatharu	9.41	1.20	627	19	6	6	
493	Ettayapuram	4.17	1.29	278	184	12	12	
494	V. Pudur	3.53	0.60	235	82	45	45	
495	Vilathikulam	3.42	0.74	228	88	50	50	
496	Thoothukkudi	149.37	56.27	9,469	7,782	1,281	837	
497	Sayapuram	3.89	0.51	259	79	52	52	
498	Perungulam	5.03	0.82	335	108	28	28	
499	Srivaikuntam	3.07	0.68	204	69	15	15	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	298
		500	Eral	1.41	0.34	94	34	22	22	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		501	Kayalpattinam	11.33	0.08	754	4	4	4	
		502	Athur	3.38	0.76	225	38	9	9	
		503	Thenthiruperai	1.49	0.38	99	35	13	13	
		504	Alwarthirunagiri	1.62	0.43	108	50	24	24	
		505	Nazerath	1.59	0.45	106	16	12	12	
		506	Arumuganeri	25.91	2.05	1,726	31	24	24	
		507	Kanam	2.88	1.10	192	192	7	7	
		508	Tiruchendur	12.24	2.59	815	263	18	18	
		509	Udangudi	2.91	0.86	194	84	29	29	
		510	Sathankulam	2.55	0.27	170	25	10	10	Unstarred Questions
		511	Sivagiri	22.27	3.96	1,486	502	36	36	
		512	Rayagiri	7.91	2.55	527	373	23	23	
		513	Vasudevanallur	6.24	1.93	416	240	16	16	
		514	Puliankudi	11.75	-	783	783	-	-	

515	Thiruvenkadam	5.69	1.76	379	254	19	19	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
516	Sankarankoil	3.29	0.04	219	2	2	2	
517	Surandai	9.68	1.73	645	140	9	9	
518	Kadayanallur	5.66	0.02	377	1	1	1	
519	Sambavar Vadagarai	6.99	2.51	466	440	20	20	
520	Aygudi	0.63	0.25	42	42	24	24	
521	Tenkasi	5.87	0.06	391	391	4	4	
522	Sundarapandiapuram	1.20	0.22	80	14	10	10	
523	Ilanji	1.88	0.49	125	21	13	13	
524	Courtalam	0.12	0.04	8	-	-	-	
525	Melagaram	3.00	0.62	200	7	6	6	
526	Achampurur	2.10	0.16	140	6	5	5	
527	Vadakarai Keezhpudugai	2.88	0.72	192	70	30	30	
528	Panpoli	4.05	1.37	270	235	10	10	
529	Pudur	3.36	0.99	224	62	36	36	
530	Shenkottai	7.76	0.02	517	517	1	1	
531	Kilapavoor	8.94	2.99	596	504	21	21	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	300
		532	Alangulam	4.07	0.85	271	141	11	11	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions
		533	Sankarnagar	1.50	0.53	100	66	31	31	
		534	Naranammalpuram	7.74	1.03	516	28	10	10	
		535	Tirunelveli	110.65	35.15	6,635	6,635	2,006	1,584	
		536	Alwarkurichi	3.80	0.55	253	21	16	16	
		537	Mukkudal	4.25	1.28	283	206	13	13	
		538	Vikramasingapuram	20.93	0.56	1,395	1,395	-	-	
		539	Ambasamudram	21.85	1.16	1,457	1,457	2	2	
		540	Cheranmadevi	1.37	0.56	91	91	44	44	
		541	Veeravanallur	1.84	0.31	123	36	14	14	
		542	Kalladaikurichi	4.29	0.70	286	61	37	37	
		543	Manimutharu	2.96	0.80	197	115	71	71	
		544	Pathamadaï	12.00	1.22	800	24	12	12	
		545	Melacheval	2.99	0.92	199	159	30	30	
		546	Gopalasamudram	14.25	2.32	951	138	34	34	

547	Moolakaraipatti	3.83	1.15	255	197	14	14
548	Kalakad	9.32	1.85	621	64	41	41
549	Nanguneri	1.28	0.19	85	27	17	17
550	Eruvadi	4.56	1.21	304	165	6	6
551	Thirukarungudi	4.74	0.66	316	75	38	38
552	Vadakkuvalliyur	9.84	3.23	656	520	27	27
553	Panagudi	5.84	1.53	389	212	13	13
554	Thisayanvilai	5.34	0.44	356	38	23	23
555	Kadayal	3.16	1.19	213	213	18	18
556	Arumanai	2.55	1.01	177	177	18	18
557	Edaicode	4.00	1.50	269	269	21	21
558	Palugal	9.47	3.55	631	631	54	54
559	Kaliyakkavilai	5.72	2.15	382	382	29	29
560	Pacode	4.60	1.75	309	309	22	22
561	Kuzhithurai	5.90	1.02	398	398	11	11
562	Unnamalaikadai	2.43	0.93	163	163	15	15
563	Nalloor	4.19	1.57	279	279	20	20

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

301

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	302
		564	Kollancode (Kollemcode)	7.14	2.67	476	476	36	36	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		565	Ezhudesam	1.20	0.48	80	80	76	76	
		566	Puthukkadai	4.26	1.54	285	285	28	28	
		567	Killiyoor	2.68	1.03	179	179	14	14	
		568	Keezhkulam	4.16	1.55	277	277	19	19	
		569	Karungal	2.51	0.26	168	42	40	40	
		570	Palappallam	3.83	1.41	256	256	25	25	
		571	Thirparappu	5.48	2.06	370	370	31	31	
		572	Ponmanai	6.44	2.45	448	448	58	58	
		573	Kulasekaram	4.64	2.01	319	319	69	69	
		574	Thiruvattar	7.98	3.20	548	548	34	34	
		575	Athur	2.92	1.09	195	195	14	14	
		576	Verkilambi	4.66	1.75	320	320	34	34	
		577	Kumarapuram	3.77	1.45	264	264	34	34	
		578	Kothanallur	14.15	3.48	953	894	26	26	Unstarred Questions

579	Valvaithankoshtam	2.57	0.97	173	173	16	16	<i>Written Answers to</i> [8 February, 2018] <i>Unstarred Questions</i>	303
580	Mulagumudu	7.46	2.73	498	498	43	43		
581	Vilavur	8.25	3.17	577	577	81	81		
582	Padmanabhapuram	10.97	1.25	734	734	40	40		
583	Thiruvithancode	2.62	0.96	176	176	35	35		
584	Kappiyarai	1.38	0.55	92	92	67	67		
585	Eraniel	4.58	1.65	307	307	42	42		
586	Villukuri	2.58	1.00	173	173	16	16		
587	Neyyoor	2.47	0.77	165	140	19	19		
588	Reethapuram	5.73	1.75	382	301	27	27		
589	Kallukuttam	3.32	1.13	221	221	38	38		
590	Thingalnagar	4.77	1.79	318	318	20	20		
591	Alur	1.73	0.69	115	115	82	82		
592	Colachel	6.81	1.37	453	453	22	22		
593	Mandaikadu	2.41	0.76	161	135	14	14		
594	Manavalakurichi	2.42	0.88	162	162	16	16		
595	Vellimalai	4.83	1.83	324	324	25	25		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	304
		596	Azhagiapandipuram	1.78	0.66	120	120	17	17	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		597	Boothapandi	4.16	1.55	279	279	22	22	
		598	Aralvaimozhi	1.58	0.59	105	105	16	16	
		599	Thazhakudy	0.79	0.29	53	53	14	14	
		600	Marungur	1.86	0.62	124	104	72	72	
		601	Therur	4.46	1.69	298	298	22	22	
		602	Nagercoil	96.94	16.36	6,464	6,386	399	399	
		603	Asaripallam	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1	
		604	Suchindrum	2.06	0.64	137	107	74	74	
		605	Ganapathipuram	9.10	3.45	610	610	38	38	
		606	Mylaudy	2.81	0.83	187	145	9	9	Unstarred Questions
		607	Alagappapuram	0.74	0.29	49	49	44	44	
		608	Anjugrammam	11.58	2.31	772	292	19	19	
		609	Kottaram	3.12	1.17	209	209	18	18	
		610	Thengampudur	1.91	0.71	127	127	9	9	

611	Puthalam	4.32	1.47	288	288	39	39	<i>Written Answers to</i>	<i>[8 February, 2018]</i>	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>	305
612	Agastheeswaram	3.25	1.29	219	219	30	30				
613	Thentharamaikulam	2.90	1.08	193	193	21	21				
614	Kanniyakumari	1.27	0.50	87	87	20	20				
615	Marandahalli	2.60	0.67	173	173	55	55				
616	Kariamangalam	2.81	1.07	187	187	14	14				
617	Palakkodu	2.57	0.99	171	171	13	13				
618	Kambainallur	5.18	1.17	345	345	52	52				
619	Harur	3.79	0.95	252	252	9	9				
620	Kadathur	1.20	0.34	80	80	45	45				
621	B.Mallapuram	0.68	0.27	45	45	26	26				
622	Pappireddipatti	2.90	1.07	193	193	11	11				
623	Dharmapuri	37.43	15.09	2,494	1,112	79	79				
624	Papparapatti	2.40	0.91	160	160	11	11				
625	Pennagaram	4.11	1.23	274	274	14	14				
626	Hosur	22.80	7.18	1,490	532	91	91				
627	Mathigiri	0.10	0.10	5	5	5	5				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	306
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		628	Bargur	2.85	1.09	190	190	12	12	[RAJYA SABHA]
		629	Krishnagiri	39.05	12.68	2,602	705	5	5	
		630	Kaveripattinam	0.47	0.24	31	31	28	28	
		631	Kelamangalam	0.47	0.19	31	31	29	29	
		632	Denkanikottai	8.08	3.14	538	538	40	40	
		633	Nagojanahalli	1.13	0.45	75	75	30	30	
		634	Uthangarai	2.49	0.96	166	166	13	13	
		635	Sirumugai	5.23	2.04	348	206	26	26	
		636	Mettupalayam	0.92	0.43	59	53	5	5	
		637	Karamadai	10.59	4.21	704	704	53	53	
		638	Mopperipalayam	6.00	2.33	400	118	8	8	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		639	Karumathampatti	8.42	3.20	561	214	36	36	
		640	Irugur	1.64	0.72	107	107	26	26	
		641	Sulur	1.21	0.62	82	82	58	58	
		642	Pallapalayam	1.28	0.51	85	85	30	30	

643	Kannampalayam	1.62	0.36	108	39	19	19	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 307
644	Annur	4.80	1.99	319	304	26	26	
645	Veerapandi	16.51	6.33	1,100	745	71	71	
646	Gudalur	2.33	0.90	153	153	13	13	
647	Periyanaicken-palayam	3.46	1.35	227	227	22	22	
648	Idikarai	6.30	2.40	419	419	17	17	
649	Sarcarsamakulam	3.17	1.22	211	105	10	10	
650	Narasimhanaicken-palayam	2.41	0.91	160	84	24	24	
651	Kalapatti	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
652	Saravanampatti	0.03	0.03	2	2	2	2	
653	Vellakinar	0.07	0.07	4	4	4	4	
654	Thudiyalur	0.07	0.07	4	4	4	4	
655	Chinnavedampatti	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
656	Goundampalayam	0.19	0.19	9	9	9	9	
657	Veerakeralam	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2	
658	Vadavalli	0.07	0.07	3	3	3	3	
659	Coimbatore	99.22	36.47	6,570	4,976	1,429	1,429	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	308
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		660	Thondamuthur	3.66	1.36	240	210	29	29	[RAJYA SABHA]
		661	Dhaliyur	3.80	1.31	253	153	47	47	
		662	Vedapatti	4.37	1.64	289	174	58	58	
		663	Vellalur	5.40	2.10	359	359	28	28	
		664	Kurichi	0.05	0.05	4	4	4	4	
		665	Kuniyamuthur	0.16	0.16	8	8	8	8	
		666	Perur	5.24	1.92	349	349	33	33	
		667	Thenkarai (Coimbatore)	1.47	0.59	98	98	26	26	
		668	Pooluvapatti	7.83	2.90	522	522	9	9	
		669	Alanthurai	5.09	1.94	339	282	31	31	
		670	Madukkarai	6.63	2.59	439	439	25	25	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		671	Ettimadai	1.64	0.65	109	109	82	82	
		672	Othakalmandapam	7.93	3.02	529	529	36	36	
		673	Thirumalayampalaya m	1.70	0.68	113	113	50	50	
		674	Kinathukadavu	0.46	0.20	30	30	30	30	

675	Periya Negamam	1.13	0.45	76	76	56	56
676	Pollachi	5.41	2.30	363	169	34	34
677	Zamin Uthukuli	0.59	0.25	39	39	29	29
678	Suleeswaranpatti	3.45	0.94	229	196	56	56
679	Samathur	2.19	0.75	145	94	47	47
680	Anaimalai	8.14	1.09	543	331	92	92
681	Odaiyakulam	7.02	2.71	474	235	40	40
682	Vettaikaranpudur	9.26	3.50	617	280	43	43
683	Kottur	3.49	1.16	233	191	8	8
684	Valparai	0.78	0.31	52	52	12	12
685	Muthur	2.70	1.05	180	121	15	15
686	Kangayam	1.80	0.53	119	87	2	2
687	Vellakoil	3.53	0.89	235	235	3	3
688	Rudravathi	3.62	1.36	241	153	17	17
689	Kannivadi (Tiruppur)	0.92	0.37	61	61	40	40
690	Mulanur	3.56	1.38	237	192	16	16
691	Kolathupalayam	5.06	1.93	337	198	34	34

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

309

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		692	Dharapuram	7.74	0.47	518	67	11	11
		693	Chinnakkampalayam	2.16	0.77	144	112	39	39
		694	Kunnathur	1.79	0.71	119	119	21	21
		695	Avanashi	8.87	0.56	591	96	22	22
		696	Thirumuruganpoondi	1.14	0.46	76	76	20	20
		697	Uthukuli	1.49	0.37	99	39	8	8
		698	Velampalayam	0.05	0.05	2	2	2	2
		699	Tiruppur	114.41	37.78	7,429	5,390	522	522
		700	Samalapuram	1.61	0.61	107	107	13	13
		701	Palladam	14.04	5.69	935	745	108	108
		702	Udumalaipettai	18.55	6.48	1,236	577	214	214
		703	Dhali	1.22	0.49	81	81	55	55
		704	Kaniyur	0.69	0.13	46	46	12	12
		705	Madathukulam	3.98	1.09	265	203	57	57
		706	Komaralingam	4.35	0.99	291	218	66	66

310 Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA] Unstarred Questions

	707	Sankaramanallur	3.60	1.35	240	113	48	48	
		TOTAL	5,960.61	1,671.91	392,747	247,527	35,098	31,592	
31	Telangana	1	Pedapalli	7.20	2.88	480	160	-	-
		2	Vemulawada	7.20	2.88	480	-	-	-
		3	Jammikunta	11.70	1.22	780	80	-	-
		4	Husnabad	7.20	2.88	480	160	-	-
		5	Huzurabad	17.73	7.09	1,182	80	-	-
		6	Andole-Jogipet	12.00	1.96	800	640	-	-
		7	Gajwel	43.13	14.87	2,875	1,250	-	-
		8	Medchal	7.46	3.14	493	93	13	13
		9	Pedda Amberpet	7.24	2.92	482	2	2	2
		10	Badangpet	11.16	3.40	742	166	6	6
		11	Ibrahimpatnam	7.29	2.97	484	4	4	4
		12	Shadnagar	26.46	2.75	1,764	-	-	-
		13	Badepalle	4.80	0.50	320	320	-	-
		14	Kalwakurthy	7.20	2.88	480	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions 311

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	312
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		15	Achampet	7.50	2.51	500	-	-	-	[RAJYA SABHA]
		16	Nagarkurnool	8.42	3.08	561	193	1	1	
		17	Ieeja	7.20	2.88	480	-	-	-	
		18	Kollapur	8.40	0.88	560	-	-	-	
		19	Dubbaka	15.00	5.91	1,000	1,000	-	-	
		20	Devarakonda	8.40	3.01	560	160	-	-	
		21	Kodada	8.45	3.05	562	2	2	2	
		22	Huzurnagar	8.40	3.01	560	-	-	-	
		23	Parakal	5.81	2.32	387	-	-	-	
		24	Bhupalpalle	14.40	3.63	960	544	-	-	
		25	Narsampet	14.40	5.76	960	-	-	-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		26	Mahabubabad	12.00	4.01	800	200	-	-	
		27	Madhira	7.20	2.88	480	-	-	-	
		28	Adilabad	10.27	4.33	678	600	18	18	
		29	Kagaznagar	7.20	2.88	480	-	-	-	

30	Bhainsa	19.83	7.93	1,322	-	-	-	<i>Written Answers to</i>
31	Nirmal	7.63	2.45	507	7	7	7	
32	Bellampalle	7.20	2.88	480	160	-	-	
33	Mandamarri	7.22	2.90	481	161	1	1	
34	Mancherial	11.59	4.82	768	136	16	16	
35	Armoor	7.50	2.35	500	160	-	-	
36	Nizamabad	42.17	16.97	2,808	1,508	8	8	
37	Bodhan	4.51	1.20	301	301	1	1	
38	Kamareddy	7.70	1.69	510	210	10	10	
39	Ramagundam	10.41	4.16	694	160	-	-	
40	Jagtial	62.44	7.24	4,162	2	2	2	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
41	Korutla	7.20	2.88	480	-	-	-	
42	Metpally	18.79	6.22	1,252	82	2	2	
43	Karimnagar	16.66	6.10	1,103	225	65	65	
44	Sircilla	25.64	8.02	1,701	1,281	21	21	
45	Medak	35.86	11.73	2,389	309	9	9	
46	Siddipet	43.39	11.89	2,891	1,967	187	7	

[8 February, 2018]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		47	Zahirabad	6.02	1.96	401	161	1	1
		48	Sadasivpet	7.23	2.91	481	191	1	1
		49	Sangareddy	0.31	0.31	17	17	17	17
		50	Hyderabad	1,925.51	315.61	1,27,892	1,01,217	495	495
		51	Secunderabad (CB)	3.93	3.93	180	180	180	180
		52	Vikarabad	4.43	1.63	294	3	3	3
		53	Tandur	11.50	4.66	765	5	5	5
		54	Mahbubnagar	40.99	15.69	2,723	2,063	338	28
		55	Narayanpet	2.42	0.98	161	1	1	1
		56	Wanaparthi	8.94	2.91	596	164	4	4
		57	Gadwal	7.26	2.94	483	83	3	3
		58	Bhongir	5.13	1.91	338	174	14	14
		59	Suryapet	17.96	4.56	1,192	606	222	30
		60	Nalgonda	8.77	2.68	579	19	19	19
		61	Miryalaguda	8.89	2.07	582	22	22	22

314 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

								Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]	Unstarred Questions
	62	Warangal	34.13	14.47	2,251	1,851	67	67	
	63	Jangaon	12.10	4.23	804	4	4	4	
	64	Manuguru	2.40	0.96	160	80	2	-	
	65	Palwancha	28.59	10.04	1,905	502	2	2	
	66	Kothagudem	12.62	3.47	841	1	1	1	
	67	Yellandu	7.20	2.88	480	-	-	-	
	68	Sathupalli	7.26	2.94	483	3	3	3	
	69	Khammam	40.73	12.57	2,707	1,689	31	31	
TOTAL			2,860.89	620.24	1,90,034	1,21,359	1,810	1,126	315
32 Tripura	1	Mohanpur	40.26	18.43	2,684	1,887	108	108	
	2	Jirania	18.60	11.80	1,240	1,082	347	347	
	3	Melaghar	43.79	17.84	2,919	1,504	155	155	
	4	Panisagar	11.24	5.50	749	498	25	25	
	5	Khowai	45.48	28.26	2,690	2,308	555	555	
	6	Teliamura	39.45	13.37	2,564	1,585	301	301	
	7	Ranirbazar	18.03	7.32	1,202	669	213	213	
	8	Agartala	559.40	124.52	37,284	14,586	2,162	2,162	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	316
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		9	Bishalgarh	29.58	11.50	1,972	1,056	52	52	[RAJYA SABHA]
		10	Sonamura	31.50	12.70	2,166	1,057	614	614	
		11	Udaipur	32.87	16.85	2,190	1,733	715	715	
		12	Amarpur	45.92	25.35	2,285	1,790	240	240	
		13	Santirbazar	26.09	11.33	1,739	1,067	1	1	
		14	Belonia	42.06	18.86	2,804	1,630	642	642	
		15	Sabroom	24.87	15.19	1,235	881	185	185	
		16	Kamalpur	28.17	10.08	1,878	958	81	81	
		17	Ambassa	43.10	17.98	2,872	1,812	171	171	
		18	Kailasahar	52.35	23.40	3,490	2,045	15	15	
		19	Dharmanagar	43.91	15.14	2,927	1,426	368	368	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		20	Kumarghat	39.42	26.32	1,979	1,604	502	502	
		TOTAL		1,216.07	431.73	78,869	41,178	7,452	7,452	
33	Uttar Pradesh	1	Badlapur	1.91	-	127	-	-	-	
		2	Behat	2.22	0.66	148	-	-	-	

3	Saharanpur	31.55	1.04	2,095	61	61	61	<p><i>Written Answers to</i></p> <p>[8 February, 2018]</p> <p><i>Unstarred Questions</i></p> <p>317</p>
4	Chilkana Sultanpur	8.06	2.33	537	1	-	-	
5	Sarsawa	4.85	3.53	323	-	-	-	
6	Nakur	4.20	1.13	280	-	-	-	
7	Ambehta	3.72	1.19	248	-	-	-	
8	Gangoh	13.88	-	925	-	-	-	
9	Titron	5.88	1.45	392	-	-	-	
10	Deoband	13.23	-	882	-	-	-	
11	Nanauta	3.11	1.24	207	-	-	-	
12	Rampur Maniharan	6.86	3.35	457	-	-	-	
13	Un	3.02	-	201	-	-	-	
14	Jhijnjhana	2.16	0.06	144	-	-	-	
15	Kandhla	9.54	-	636	-	-	-	
16	Ailam	3.33	0.10	222	3	1	1	
17	Shamli	2.50	0.02	166	1	1	1	
18	Banat	1.20	-	80	-	-	-	
19	Garhi Pukhta	0.66	-	44	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	318
		20	Thana Bhawan	12.81	-	854	-	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		21	Jalalabad	3.92	-	261	-	-	-	
		22	Purquazi	6.00	0.14	400	63	-	-	
		23	Charthawal	1.46	-	97	-	-	-	
		24	Muzaffarnagar	5.82	3.62	188	129	129	129	
		25	Sisauli	1.47	0.17	98	-	-	-	
		26	Shahpur	4.43	1.17	295	-	-	-	
		27	Jansath	3.81	0.53	254	1	1	1	
		28	Bhokarhedi	3.39	0.16	226	36	-	-	
		29	Miranpur	1.76	0.09	117	-	-	-	
		30	Sahanpur	1.74	0.02	116	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		31	Najibabad	10.09	0.01	673	1	1	1	
		32	Jalalabad	2.54	0.28	169	-	-	-	
		33	Kiratpur	5.73	0.16	382	-	-	-	
		34	Mandawar	3.06	-	204	-	-	-	

								Written Answers to
35	Bijnor	9.36	0.06	623	3	3	3	[8 February, 2018]
36	Jhalu	4.37	-	291	-	-	-	
37	Haldaur	3.99	-	266	-	-	-	
38	Nagina	3.56	-	237	-	-	-	
39	Warhapur	1.38	0.09	92	-	-	-	
40	Afzalgarh	1.02	-	68	-	-	-	
41	Sherkot	0.66	-	44	-	-	-	
42	Dhampur	3.53	-	235	-	-	-	
43	Nehtaur	4.44	-	296	-	-	-	
44	Seohara	1.88	-	125	-	-	-	
45	Sahaspur	3.90	-	260	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
46	Noorpur	2.34	0.04	156	-	-	-	
47	Thakurdwara	5.99	-	399	-	-	-	
48	Kanth	0.87	0.48	58	-	-	-	
49	Umri Kalan	1.41	0.80	94	-	-	-	
50	Bhojpur Dharampur	8.67	0.99	578	-	-	-	
51	Moradabad	87.73	10.03	5,497	439	409	409	319

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	320
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		52	Kundarki	5.31	1.19	354	-	-	-	[RAJYA SABHA]
		53	Bilari	12.29	1.22	819	-	-	-	
		54	Sirsi	2.70	-	180	-	-	-	
		55	Sambhal	16.35	0.01	1,090	1	1	1	
		56	Bahjoi	2.85	0.04	189	2	2	2	
		57	Narauli	9.80	1.00	653	-	-	-	
		58	Chandausi	2.04	-	136	-	-	-	
		59	Maswasi	1.02	0.01	68	1	1	1	
		60	Suar	3.32	-	221	-	-	-	
		61	Tanda	3.41	-	227	-	-	-	
		62	Bilaspur NPP	6.37	0.03	424	1	1	1	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		63	Kemri	3.17	-	211	-	-	-	
		64	Rampur	13.87	3.16	500	73	66	66	
		65	Shahabad	12.60	-	840	-	-	-	
		66	Milak	10.55	-	703	-	-	-	

67	Dhanaura	4.92	0.06	328	-	-	-
68	Bachhraon	4.01	1.23	267	-	-	-
69	Gajraula	4.94	0.10	328	3	3	3
70	Naugawan Sadat	5.66	0.17	377	108	-	-
71	Amroha	14.30	-	953	-	-	-
72	Joya	1.80	0.11	120	-	-	-
73	Hasanpur	8.68	0.02	578	1	1	1
74	Ujhari	2.63	1.90	175	-	-	-
75	Karnawal	1.34	0.02	89	14	-	-
76	Sardhana	3.34	0.03	223	2	2	2
77	Daurala	7.60	2.07	506	1	1	1
78	Lawar	7.17	0.30	478	-	-	-
79	Phalauda	6.93	-	462	-	-	-
80	Bahsuma	1.85	0.56	123	-	-	-
81	Hastinapur	3.92	0.07	261	-	-	-
82	Mawana	3.63	-	242	-	-	-
83	Parikshitgarh	2.84	-	189	-	-	-
84	Kithaur	0.50	-	33	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

321

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	322
		85	Meerut	158.28	22.23	9,791	507	507	507	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		86	Sewalkhas	1.04	-	69	-	-	-	
		87	Kharkhoda	4.19	1.49	279	-	-	-	
		88	Chhaprauli	1.92	0.19	128	-	-	-	
		89	Tikri	1.28	0.14	85	-	-	-	
		90	Doghat	2.78	0.32	185	-	-	-	
		91	Baraut	6.37	0.14	422	7	7	7	
		92	Baghpat	3.62	-	241	-	-	-	
		93	Agarwal Mandi(Tatiri)	0.60	0.06	40	17	-	-	
		94	Aminagar Sarai	1.89	-	126	68	-	-	
		95	Khekada	6.95	-	463	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		96	Patala	2.31	0.71	149	20	20	20	
		97	Niwari	3.08	0.80	205	2	-	-	
		98	Modinagar	3.76	0.34	247	19	19	19	
		99	Faridnagar	3.48	0.98	232	-	-	-	

Written Answers to								[8 February, 2018]	Unstarred Questions
Sl. No.	Question	Answer	Page No.	Page No.	Page No.	Page No.			
100	Muradnagar	3.28	0.01	219	1	1	1		
101	Loni	9.15	2.85	553	133	133	133		
102	Ghaziabad	80.55	27.33	4,642	969	937	932		
103	Dasna	1.18	0.28	73	13	13	13		
104	Pilkhuwa	1.53	0.07	100	51	3	3		
105	Hapur	9.56	1.88	613	101	101	101		
106	Babugarh	0.44	0.07	30	26	4	4		
107	Garhmukhteshwar	2.33	0.02	155	1	1	1		
108	Dadri	5.15	4.13	275	207	207	207		
109	Bilaspur	0.16	0.16	8	8	8	8		
110	Dankaur	0.78	0.32	47	16	16	16		
111	Rabupura	2.36	1.03	136	47	47	47		
112	Jahangirpur	0.88	0.02	58	31	1	1		
113	Jewar	2.64	0.15	173	7	7	7		
114	Sikandrabad	2.87	-	191	-	-	-		
115	Kakod	2.00	-	133	46	-	-		
116	Aurangabad	7.51	2.77	446	130	130	130		

323

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	324
		117	Bulandshahr	11.41	0.39	756	21	21	21	Written Answers to
		118	Gulaothi	5.26	0.03	352	3	3	3	
		119	Bhawan Bahadur Nagar	1.74	0.31	116	-	-	-	
		120	Siana	2.07	-	138	-	-	-	
		121	Bugrasi	4.20	2.95	280	-	-	-	
		122	Khanpur	1.79	0.18	119	-	-	-	[RAJYA SABHA]
		123	Anupshahr	4.97	-	331	-	-	-	
		124	Jahangirabad	4.40	0.55	293	-	-	-	
		125	Dibai	6.26	-	417	-	-	-	
		126	Naraura	2.30	-	153	-	-	-	
		127	Shikarpur	9.51	-	634	-	-	-	
		128	Pahasu	4.35	-	290	-	-	-	
		129	Chhatari	2.12	1.46	141	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		130	Khurja	11.55	0.03	770	2	2	2	
		131	Jatari	1.05	0.01	70	1	1	1	
		132	Khair	18.06	1.61	1,204	-	-	-	

133	Atrauli	0.98	-	65	-	-	-
134	Chharra Rafatpur	13.56	4.25	904	-	-	-
135	Harduaganj	0.84	-	56	-	-	-
136	Aligarh	37.22	11.40	2,144	307	307	307
137	Jalali	6.09	0.91	406	49	-	-
138	Kauriaganj	7.71	2.73	514	48	-	-
139	Pilkhana	2.04	0.68	136	33	-	-
140	Vijaigarh	1.22	0.34	81	-	-	-
141	Iglas	2.22	0.20	148	11	-	-
142	Beswan	5.09	1.24	339	42	-	-
143	Sasni	3.05	1.07	203	-	-	-
144	Sikandrarao	3.68	0.64	245	25	-	-
145	Purdilnagar	10.79	4.00	719	-	-	-
146	Hasayan	3.30	-	220	-	-	-
147	Mendu	8.16	2.80	544	93	-	-
148	Hathras	5.99	1.10	399	7	7	7
149	Mursan	4.43	1.54	295	36	-	-

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

325

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	326
		150	Sadabad	6.60	1.24	440	-	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		151	Sahpau	5.37	1.84	358	-	-	-	
		152	Kosi Kalan	2.86	0.02	190	1	1	1	
		153	Nandgaon	0.35	-	23	-	-	-	
		154	Barsana	3.42	-	228	-	-	-	
		155	Chhata	4.14	-	276	-	-	-	
		156	Chaumuhan	3.40	0.02	226	1	1	1	
		157	Bajna	1.01	-	67	-	-	-	
		158	Raya	1.10	0.02	73	1	1	1	
		159	Gokul	0.48	-	32	-	-	-	
		160	Mahaban	3.66	-	244	-	-	-	
		161	Baldeo	0.62	-	41	-	-	-	
		162	Farah	2.40	-	160	55	-	-	
		163	Vrindavan	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	Unstarred Questions
		164	Radhakund	2.33	-	155	-	-	-	

165	Govardhan	3.04	0.07	201	3	3	3	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
166	Saunkh	4.65	-	310	-	-	-	
167	Mathura	46.77	7.25	2,620	229	229	229	
168	Etmadpur	1.06	0.04	70	2	2	2	
169	Dayalbagh	0.98	0.12	63	6	6	6	
170	Agra	114.85	15.88	6,945	506	454	454	
171	Agra (CB)	0.23	0.23	12	12	12	12	
172	Achhnera	0.98	-	65	13	-	-	
173	Kiraoali	3.56	0.26	237	85	-	-	
174	Fatehpur Sikri	7.37	-	491	-	-	-	
175	Jagner	1.52	0.31	101	11	-	-	
176	Kheragarh	1.44	-	96	-	-	-	
177	Shamsabad	0.93	0.14	62	38	3	3	
178	Fatehabad	2.24	0.19	149	16	-	-	
179	Pinahat	4.10	0.77	273	165	-	-	
180	Bah	1.07	-	71	-	-	-	
181	Tundla	1.88	0.01	126	1	1	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	328
		182	Firozabad	73.03	5.11	4,541	265	225	225	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		183	Fariha	0.36	-	24	24	-	-	
		184	Jasrana	1.62	-	108	4	-	-	
		185	Shikohabad	5.51	0.02	367	1	1	1	
		186	Sirsaganj	1.40	-	93	-	-	-	
		187	Kuraoali	0.51	0.05	34	15	-	-	
		188	Jyoti Khuriya	1.38	0.23	92	72	-	-	
		189	Ghiraur	2.84	0.45	189	-	-	-	
		190	Mainpuri	9.45	0.02	631	2	2	2	
		191	Karhal	9.35	1.55	623	88	-	-	
		192	Bhogaon	2.30	0.14	153	81	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		193	Bewar	0.63	0.02	42	-	-	-	
		194	Kusmara	3.09	0.35	206	65	-	-	
		195	Kishni	8.19	0.84	546	16	-	-	
		196	Gawan	2.03	0.15	135	-	-	-	

197	Babrala	1.52	0.29	101	-	-	-	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]
198	Gunnaur	1.85	0.22	123	-	-	-	
199	Islamnagar	2.34	-	156	-	-	-	
200	Faizganj	2.30	-	153	-	-	-	
201	Mundiya	1.19	-	79	-	-	-	
202	Bisauli	3.53	0.07	236	5	5	5	
203	Saidpur	1.34	-	89	-	-	-	
204	Wazirganj	6.17	-	411	-	-	-	
205	Rudayan	0.51	-	34	-	-	-	
206	Bilsi	6.45	-	430	-	-	-	
207	Sahaswan	5.66	-	377	-	-	-	
208	Kachhla	2.45	-	163	-	-	-	
209	Ujhani	5.47	0.04	364	2	2	2	Unstarred Questions
210	Budaun	0.33	0.33	16	16	16	16	
211	Kunwargaon	8.43	-	562	-	-	-	
212	Gulariya	2.91	-	194	-	-	-	
213	Sakhanu	1.71	-	114	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	330
		214	Kakrala	7.10	-	473	-	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		215	Allapur	9.51	-	634	-	-	-	
		216	Dataganj	8.49	-	566	-	-	-	
		217	Usawan	11.33	1.48	755	-	-	-	
		218	Usehat	5.55	-	370	-	-	-	
		219	Baheri	3.08	-	205	-	-	-	
		220	Faridpur	2.30	-	153	-	-	-	
		221	Richha	2.22	-	148	-	-	-	
		222	Deoranian	9.29	-	619	-	-	-	
		223	Shergarh	3.50	-	233	-	-	-	
		224	Shishgarh	8.72	-	581	-	-	-	
		225	Mirganj	2.30	-	153	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		226	Fatehganj Pashchimi	6.80	-	453	-	-	-	
		227	Shahi	0.41	-	27	-	-	-	
		228	Bisharatganj	7.61	-	507	-	-	-	

229	Aonla	2.70	-	180	-	-	-	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions 331
230	Sirauli	7.46	-	497	-	-	-	
231	Dhaura Tanda	5.34	-	356	-	-	-	
232	Bareilly	21.75	1.98	1,442	124	124	124	
233	Bareilly (CB)	0.14	0.14	7	7	7	7	
234	Thiriya Nizamat Khan	2.75	-	183	-	-	-	
235	Rithora	0.42	-	28	-	-	-	
236	Sainthal	4.29	-	286	-	-	-	
237	Nawabganj	0.68	-	45	-	-	-	
238	Fatehganj Purvi	0.95	-	63	-	-	-	
239	Faridpur	0.77	-	51	-	-	-	
240	Gulariya Bhindara	1.35	-	90	-	-	-	
241	Nyoria Husainpur	4.68	-	312	-	-	-	
242	Jahanabad	7.86	0.12	524	-	-	-	
243	Pilibhit	15.83	0.07	1,055	4	4	4	
244	Barkhera	3.74	0.21	249	1	1	1	
245	Bisalpur	18.02	-	1,201	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	332
		246	Bilsanda	1.59	-	106	-	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		247	Kalinagar	6.54	0.43	436	-	-	-	
		248	Puranpur	9.37	0.03	626	3	3	3	
		249	Khutar	5.70	-	380	-	-	-	
		250	Khudaganj	5.07	0.58	338	-	-	-	
		251	Katra	14.22	0.39	948	-	-	-	
		252	Tilhar	6.86	-	457	-	-	-	
		253	Railway Settlement Roza	0.45	-	30	-	-	-	
		254	Shahjahanpur	21.65	0.01	1,444	1	1	1	
		255	Kanth	2.49	-	166	-	-	-	
		256	Allahganj	3.60	0.14	240	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		257	Singahi Bhiraura	17.64	4.70	1,176	-	-	-	
		258	Paliya Kalan	15.15	-	1,010	-	-	-	
		259	Mailani	5.66	-	377	168	-	-	
		260	Gola Gokaran Nath	8.09	-	539	-	-	-	

261	Mohammadi	5.87	-	391	34	-	-
262	Barwar	16.88	10.57	1,125	-	-	-
263	Lakhimpur	15.27	0.01	1,018	1	1	1
264	Kheri	11.03	-	735	-	-	-
265	Oel Dhakwa	5.39	1.16	359	317	-	-
266	Dhaurehra	6.30	-	420	193	-	-
267	Maholi	9.03	5.96	602	439	-	-
268	Misrikh-cum-Neemsar	0.98	-	65	36	-	-
269	Khairabad	18.48	-	1,232	-	-	-
270	Sitapur	16.46	0.01	1,098	1	1	1
271	Hargaon	1.13	0.11	75	62	-	-
272	Laharpur	3.89	-	259	-	-	-
273	Tambaur-cum-Ahamdabad	2.76	-	184	51	-	-
274	Biswan	3.24	-	216	-	-	-
275	Mahmudabad	16.86	-	1,124	292	-	-
276	Paintepur	7.02	-	468	8	-	-
277	Sidhauli	3.32	-	221	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

333

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		278	Shahabad	3.97	0.12	263	6	6	6
		279	Pihani	5.87	-	391	-	-	-
		280	Pali	7.40	2.30	493	4	-	-
		281	Gopamau	3.90	-	260	-	-	-
		282	Hardoi	0.11	0.11	5	5	5	5
		283	Sandi	2.24	-	149	-	-	-
		284	Bilgram	1.59	-	106	-	-	-
		285	Madhoganj	0.68	-	45	-	-	-
		286	Mallawan	4.65	-	310	-	-	-
		287	Kursath	1.76	-	117	-	-	-
		288	Kachhauna Patseni	5.39	-	359	-	-	-
		289	Beniganj	4.05	-	270	-	-	-
		290	Sandila	4.22	-	281	-	-	-
		291	Ganj Muradabad	4.70	0.02	313	1	1	1
		292	Bangarmau	6.80	-	453	-	-	-

334 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

293	Fatehpur Chaurasi	4.46	-	297	-	-	-
294	Ugu	1.34	-	89	-	-	-
295	Safipur	10.67	-	711	-	-	-
296	Kursath	1.16	-	77	-	-	-
297	Auras	7.08	-	472	-	-	-
298	Hyderabad	6.08	3.17	346	198	152	152
299	Rasulabad	3.20	-	213	-	-	-
300	Mohan	8.37	-	558	132	-	-
301	Nyotini	4.80	-	320	32	-	-
302	Nawabganj	1.11	-	74	1	-	-
303	Unnao	8.09	0.08	539	5	5	5
304	Purwa	1.52	-	101	-	-	-
305	Maurawan	3.78	-	252	-	-	-
306	Bighapur	0.68	-	45	8	-	-
307	Bhagwant Nagar	5.57	-	371	-	-	-
308	Malihabad	4.94	0.22	329	232	-	-
309	Mahona	5.75	-	383	184	-	-

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

335

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	336
		310	Itaunja	4.20	0.37	280	143	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		311	Bakshi Ka Talab	14.22	0.33	942	65	16	16	
		312	Kakori	11.59	0.01	773	481	1	1	
		313	Lucknow	174.95	17.96	11,297	1,067	693	597	
		314	Lucknow (CB)	0.11	0.11	8	8	8	8	
		315	Gosainganj	6.75	-	450	118	-	-	
		316	Amethi	11.12	0.05	744	274	6	6	
		317	Nagram	11.59	1.32	773	380	2	2	
		318	Bachhrawan	4.14	-	276	45	-	-	
		319	Maharajganj	8.22	-	548	140	-	-	
		320	Jais	10.86	-	724	-	-	-	
		321	Rae Bareli	98.26	40.29	2,669	1,162	915	899	
		322	Lalganj	12.03	-	802	107	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		323	Dalmau	5.88	-	392	88	-	-	
		324	Unchahar	2.33	-	155	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	338
		342	Ekdil	7.70	0.71	513	26	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		343	Bharthana	2.32	0.33	155	1	1	1	
		344	Bakewar	0.66	-	44	-	-	-	
		345	Lakhna	1.94	-	129	-	-	-	
		346	Bidhuna	1.74	0.51	116	-	-	-	
		347	Achhalda	0.57	-	38	-	-	-	
		348	Babarpur Ajitmal	2.63	0.20	175	8	-	-	
		349	Atasu	1.34	0.43	89	-	-	-	
		350	Phaphund	1.47	-	98	-	-	-	
		351	Dibiyapur	0.77	-	51	-	-	-	
		352	Auraiya	0.81	0.28	58	7	7	7	Unstarred Questions
		353	Rasulabad	4.05	1.48	270	-	-	-	
		354	Jhinhak	0.35	-	23	6	-	-	
		355	Derapur	0.17	-	11	-	-	-	
		356	Shivli	1.04	-	69	-	-	-	

357	Rura	3.44	0.65	229	-	-	-	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
358	Akbarpur	8.09	1.61	539	151	-	-	
359	Amraudha	0.75	-	50	24	-	-	
360	Pukhrayan	1.74	0.31	116	-	-	-	
361	Sikandra	7.16	1.99	477	-	-	-	
362	Bilhaur	3.29	1.16	219	-	-	-	
363	Shivrajpur	6.67	2.50	444	306	2	2	
364	Bithoor	4.11	1.85	274	230	-	-	
365	Kanpur	110.68	6.40	7,146	198	166	166	
366	Kanpur (CB)	0.04	0.04	4	4	4	4	
367	Ghatampur	2.09	0.59	139	-	-	-	
368	Rampura	0.41	-	27	-	-	-	
369	Madhogarh	0.42	-	28	-	-	-	
370	Jalaun	2.48	-	165	-	-	-	
371	Kadaura	5.21	2.05	347	175	-	-	
372	Orai	22.53	-	1,502	-	-	-	
373	Kotra	4.76	1.58	317	165	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	340
		374	Konch	1.95	-	130	-	-	-	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		375	Nadigaon	0.50	-	33	-	-	-	
		376	Samthar	11.57	-	771	-	-	-	
		377	Moth	2.40	1.51	160	-	-	-	
		378	Chirgaon	0.75	-	50	-	-	-	
		379	Gursarai	0.90	-	60	-	-	-	
		380	Garautha	2.82	0.47	188	107	-	-	
		381	Tondi Fatehpur	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		382	Ranipur	5.67	3.24	378	-	-	-	
		383	Kathera	3.96	2.48	264	-	-	-	
		384	Jhansi	25.11	11.06	1,301	265	265	265	
		385	Talbehat	0.63	-	42	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		386	Lalitpur	37.20	0.01	2,480	1	1	1	
		387	Pali	1.89	-	126	-	-	-	
		388	Mahroni	5.00	1.30	333	-	-	-	

								Written Answers to
389	Kurara	2.81	1.10	187	-	-	-	[8 February, 2018]
390	Hamirpur	2.96	-	197	-	-	-	
391	Sumerpur	3.59	-	239	-	-	-	
392	Gohand	1.77	0.17	118	-	-	-	
393	Rath	2.64	-	176	-	-	-	
394	Sarila	3.83	1.53	255	-	-	-	
395	Maudaha	3.41	-	227	-	-	-	
396	Kul Pahar	4.26	0.19	284	-	-	-	
397	Kharela	5.06	0.77	337	10	-	-	
398	Charkhari	5.94	-	396	43	-	-	
399	Mahoba	14.71	0.02	980	1	1	1	Unstarred Questions
400	Kabrai	16.91	1.53	1,127	35	-	-	
401	Mataundh	6.66	-	444	-	-	-	
402	Banda	9.13	0.10	607	5	5	5	
403	Tindwari	3.65	2.25	243	-	-	-	
404	Baberu	4.02	2.57	268	-	-	-	
405	Oran	1.38	0.16	92	-	-	-	341

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	342
		406	Bisanda Buzurg	0.68	0.02	45	1	1	1	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		407	Atarra	11.73	-	782	-	-	-	
		408	Naraini	1.19	0.08	79	-	-	-	
		409	Manikpur Sarhat	4.07	0.52	271	-	-	-	
		410	Chitrakoot Dham	13.95	1.11	930	-	-	-	
		411	Rajapur	4.40	1.75	293	-	-	-	
		412	Kora Jahanabad	6.20	2.92	413	-	-	-	
		413	Bindki	2.88	-	192	-	-	-	
		414	Bahuwa	4.74	2.47	316	-	-	-	
		415	Fatehpur	52.47	0.32	3,498	-	-	-	
		416	Khaga	9.30	-	620	-	-	-	
		417	Kishunpur	7.44	-	496	3	-	-	
		418	Hathgram	7.73	-	515	-	-	-	
		419	Manikpur	10.76	0.17	717	-	-	-	
		420	Kunda	5.21	-	347	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions

		Written Answers to		[8 February, 2018]		Unstarred Questions	
Sl. No.	Topic	Q. No.	Q. Marks	Ans. Marks	Q. Marks	Ans. Marks	Q. Marks
421	Antu	7.04	1.55	469	97	-	-
422	Bela Pratapgarh	15.36	-	1,024	-	-	-
423	Pratapgarh City	4.71	-	314	-	-	-
424	Katra Medniganj	7.07	1.00	471	125	-	-
425	Patti	3.96	-	264	-	-	-
426	Ajhuwa	13.59	-	906	-	-	-
427	Sirathu	7.38	0.47	491	101	3	3
428	Manjhanpur	3.50	0.52	233	76	-	-
429	Karari	11.54	1.58	769	512	-	-
430	Bharwari	3.15	0.59	210	149	-	-
431	Chail	14.51	-	967	-	-	-
432	Sarai Aquil	10.34	-	689	-	-	-
433	Mau Aima	9.36	0.19	624	241	-	-
434	Lal Gopalganj Nindaura	15.75	-	1,050	-	-	-
435	Jhusi	3.83	0.05	255	62	3	3
436	Phulpur	6.85	0.07	455	154	3	3
437	Allahabad	38.36	1.63	2,555	106	106	106

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	344
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		438	Allahabad (CB)	0.04	0.04	3	3	3	3	[RAJYA SABHA]
		439	Shankargarh	4.01	-	267	-	-	-	
		440	Handia	7.17	-	478	13	-	-	
		441	Sirsa	8.06	0.61	537	299	-	-	
		442	Bharatganj	6.90	0.04	460	59	-	-	
		443	Koraon	8.06	0.16	537	71	-	-	
		444	Fatehpur	0.52	0.02	34	1	1	1	
		445	Ramnagar	5.00	-	333	-	-	-	
		446	Dewa	1.68	-	112	-	-	-	
		447	Nawabganj	3.71	0.06	246	3	3	3	
		448	Banki	2.36	0.47	157	5	-	-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		449	Satrikh	0.50	-	33	-	-	-	
		450	Zaidpur	4.35	-	290	-	-	-	
		451	Tikait Nagar	2.49	0.80	166	-	-	-	
		452	Dariyabad	4.13	-	275	-	-	-	

453	Siddhaur	4.31	-	287	-	-	-	<i>Written Answers to</i>
454	Subeha	1.34	0.52	89	-	-	-	
455	Rudauli	15.11	4.21	1,007	-	-	-	
456	Bhadarsa	6.87	0.13	458	160	-	-	
457	Faizabad	4.74	0.08	316	5	5	5	
458	Ayodhya	32.06	5.24	2,137	-	-	-	
459	Gosainganj	2.19	0.47	146	-	-	-	
460	Bikapur	5.11	0.24	341	85	1	1	
461	Iltifatganj	13.55	9.58	903	-	-	-	
462	Tanda	6.56	-	437	-	-	-	
463	Ashrafpur Kichhauchha	4.68	0.47	312	76	-	-	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
464	Jalalpur	1.37	-	91	-	-	-	
465	Akbarpur	37.93	0.01	2,530	2	2	2	
466	Amethi	1.35	-	90	-	-	-	
467	Sultanpur	3.87	-	258	-	-	-	
468	Koeripur	0.39	-	26	-	-	-	
469	Dostpur	1.85	0.26	123	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	346
		470	Kadipur	5.29	2.10	353	2	2	2	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		471	Nanpara	14.28	-	952	-	-	-	
		472	Risiya Bazar	3.23	-	215	-	-	-	
		473	Bahraich	7.65	-	510	64	-	-	
		474	Jarwal	1.83	-	122	-	-	-	
		475	Bhinga	2.13	-	142	52	-	-	
		476	Ikauna	1.47	-	98	8	-	-	
		477	Balrampur	7.67	0.04	512	3	3	3	
		478	Tulsipur	0.90	0.01	60	1	1	1	
		479	Pachperwa	1.71	-	114	-	-	-	
		480	Utraula	2.18	-	145	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		481	Khargupur	2.04	-	136	11	-	-	
		482	Gonda	14.48	0.00	966	132	1	1	
		483	Katra	8.66	-	577	-	-	-	
		484	Colonelganj	5.46	-	364	-	-	-	

485	Nawabganj	1.62	-	108	31	-	-	<p><i>Written Answers to</i></p> <p>[8 February, 2018]</p> <p><i>Unstarred Questions</i></p> <p>347</p>
486	Mankapur	1.55	-	103	-	-	-	
487	Barhani Bazar	4.28	0.22	285	-	-	-	
488	Shohratgarh	3.23	0.71	215	-	-	-	
489	Uska Bazar	7.65	-	510	-	-	-	
490	Bansi	4.25	0.26	283	-	-	-	
491	Domariyaganj	1.62	0.22	108	-	-	-	
492	Harraiya	0.75	0.25	50	-	-	-	
493	Bhabnan	3.15	0.89	210	-	-	-	
494	Basti	12.75	0.01	850	1	1	1	
495	Mehdawal	4.35	-	290	8	-	-	
496	Khalilabad	4.58	0.02	305	1	1	1	
497	Maghar	8.76	1.07	584	51	-	-	
498	Hariharpur	9.90	-	660	-	-	-	
499	Nautanwa	8.93	-	595	-	-	-	
500	Nichlaul	7.44	-	496	-	-	-	
501	Siswa Bazar	7.23	-	482	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	348
		502	Anandnagar	1.58	0.13	105	-	-	-	Written Answers to
		503	Ghughuli	12.00	4.99	800	-	-	-	
		504	Maharajganj	23.49	-	1,566	-	-	-	
		505	Pipiganj	1.95	-	130	-	-	-	
		506	Sahjanwan	7.14	0.73	475	1	1	1	
		507	Gorakhpur	129.91	14.38	8,146	363	348	348	[RAJYA SABHA]
		508	Pipraich	9.00	-	600	-	-	-	
		509	Mundera Bazar	5.84	1.31	389	-	-	-	
		510	Bansgaon	10.93	0.01	729	1	1	1	
		511	Gola Bazar	7.53	0.70	502	-	-	-	
		512	Barhalganj	14.72	0.38	981	-	-	-	
		513	Khadda	7.47	-	498	-	-	-	
		514	Padrauna	10.34	-	689	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		515	Ramkola	14.37	-	958	-	-	-	
		516	Kaptanganj	6.17	-	411	-	-	-	

517	Hata	11.76	-	784	-	-	-	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018] Unstarred Questions
518	Kushinagar	2.13	-	142	-	-	-	
519	Sewarhi	7.50	-	500	-	-	-	
520	Gauri Bazar	3.75	-	250	-	-	-	
521	Rampur Karkhana	0.62	-	41	-	-	-	
522	Deoria	14.97	0.05	999	4	4	4	
523	Rudrapur	2.01	-	134	-	-	-	
524	Gaura Barhaj	2.79	-	186	-	-	-	
525	Bhatni Bazar	1.74	-	116	-	-	-	
526	Majhauriraj	7.47	-	498	-	-	-	
527	Salempur	1.71	-	114	-	-	-	
528	Lar	1.38	-	92	-	-	-	
529	Bhatpar Rani	4.01	-	267	-	-	-	
530	Mahrajganj	1.94	-	129	-	-	-	
531	Bilariaganj	4.65	-	310	-	-	-	
532	Jiyanpur	5.67	-	378	-	-	-	
533	Azmatgarh	4.10	1.09	273	-	-	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		534	Azamgarh	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1
		535	Nizamabad	4.34	0.48	284	27	27	27
		536	Dohrighat	3.15	0.53	210	-	-	-
		537	Amila	2.12	0.42	141	-	-	-
		538	Ghosi	7.64	0.61	509	-	-	-
		539	Kopaganj	6.80	0.37	453	-	-	-
		540	Adari	3.98	0.44	265	-	-	-
		541	Maunath Bhanjan	14.84	0.01	990	1	1	1
		542	Muhammadabad	6.74	0.88	449	-	-	-
		543	Belthara Road	4.31	0.19	287	-	-	-
		544	Rasra	4.65	-	310	-	-	-
		545	Chitbara Gaon	7.38	-	492	-	-	-
		546	Ballia	10.52	0.02	701	1	1	1
		547	Maniyar	6.45	-	430	-	-	-
		548	Bansdih	10.14	-	676	-	-	-

[8 February, 2018]							
Unstarred Questions							
Q.No.	Question	Answer	Marking Scheme	Model Answer	Comments	Remarks	Remarks
549	Sahatwar	2.66	-	177	47	-	-
550	Reoti	7.56	0.67	504	-	-	-
551	Shahganj	1.82	-	121	-	-	-
552	Khetasarai	3.17	-	211	-	-	-
553	Mogra Badshahpur	2.01	-	134	-	-	-
554	Machhlishahr	2.70	-	180	-	-	-
555	Jaunpur	3.46	0.04	232	4	4	4
556	Jafarabad	2.84	0.19	189	18	-	-
557	Mariahu	3.80	-	253	-	-	-
558	Kerakat	2.78	0.08	185	-	-	-
559	Sadat	5.64	-	376	-	-	-
560	Saidpur	7.46	-	497	-	-	-
561	Jangipur	8.55	-	570	-	-	-
562	Ghazipur	16.32	-	1,088	-	-	-
563	Bahadurganj	4.92	-	328	-	-	-
564	Dildarnagar Fatehpur Bazar	3.42	-	228	-	-	-
565	Zamania	7.73	-	515	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	352
		566	Mughalsarai	17.66	0.01	1,178	1	1	1	Written Answers to
		567	Chandauli	5.90	0.02	394	2	2	2	
		568	Saiyad Raza	6.33	-	422	-	-	-	
		569	Chakia	8.31	-	554	-	-	-	
		570	Gangapur	6.71	2.06	447	-	-	-	
		571	Varanasi (CB)	0.07	0.07	4	4	4	4	[RAJYA SABHA]
		572	Varanasi	118.29	18.08	7,287	544	360	360	
		573	Ramnagar	21.45	-	1,430	-	-	-	
		574	Suriyawan	10.89	2.92	726	-	-	-	
		575	Nai Bazar	5.49	2.04	366	-	-	-	
		576	Bhadohi	14.49	0.95	966	-	-	-	
		577	Gyanpur	3.11	0.70	207	-	-	-	
		578	Gopiganj	2.10	0.07	140	-	-	-	Unstarred Questions
		579	Khamaria	12.60	2.24	840	-	-	-	
		580	Ghosia Bazar	5.66	0.87	377	-	-	-	

581	Mirzapur-cum-Vindhyachal	33.98	-	2,265	-	-	-
582	Kachhwa	5.24	1.46	349	-	-	-
583	Chunar	31.58	2.18	2,105	-	-	-
584	Ahraura	11.61	0.94	774	-	-	-
585	Ghorawal	5.21	1.13	347	-	-	-
586	Churk Ghurma	9.47	3.31	631	-	-	-
587	Chopan	4.26	1.38	284	-	-	-
588	Obra	0.39	-	26	-	-	-
589	Dudhi	13.02	3.68	868	-	-	-
590	Renukoot	7.23	0.47	482	-	-	-
591	Pipri	5.67	0.33	378	-	-	-
592	Raja Ka Rampur	1.89	0.17	126	-	-	-
593	Aliganj	8.00	2.12	533	-	-	-
594	Jaithara	1.53	0.28	102	-	-	-
595	Sakit	1.67	0.14	111	-	-	-
596	Etah	8.15	0.51	543	-	-	-
597	Marehra	6.94	0.81	462	2	2	2

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

353

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		598	Nidhauri Kalan	1.92	0.05	128	-	-	-
		599	Jalesar	7.85	0.65	523	-	-	-
		600	Awagarh	5.70	0.38	380	65	-	-
		601	Soron	3.50	1.12	233	10	-	-
		602	Bilram	6.20	1.76	413	-	-	-
		603	Kasganj	11.84	0.40	789	1	1	1
		604	Sahawar	3.06	0.70	204	-	-	-
		605	Amanpur	1.13	-	75	-	-	-
		606	Mohanpur	0.65	-	43	-	-	-
		607	Ganj Dundawara	8.64	0.67	576	-	-	-
		608	Patiyali	0.72	-	48	-	-	-
		609	Sidhpura	5.34	-	356	-	-	-
		610	Bhargain	4.43	0.08	295	-	-	-
		TOTAL		4,594.73	489.23	295,147	18,406	7,535	7,418
34	Uttarakhand	1	Purola	2.40	-	160	-	-	-

2	Chiniyalisaun	3.80	1.52	253	-	-	-
3	Gairsain	1.67	-	111	-	-	-
4	Uthimath	11.28	8.64	270	156	35	35
5	Augustmuni	8.75	3.26	204	96	96	96
6	Bhagwanpur	0.04	0.04	2	2	2	2
7	Barkot	16.55	12.69	397	277	57	57
8	Joshimath	9.49	5.52	360	190	59	59
9	Chamoli Gopeshwar	6.36	2.48	424	265	-	-
10	Nandprayag	1.58	0.41	105	62	-	-
11	Gochar	1.43	0.15	96	25	7	7
12	Karnaprayag	1.80	0.38	120	33	3	3
13	Rudraprayag	6.96	3.98	291	159	51	45
14	Devprayag	0.62	0.15	41	25	18	18
15	Tehri	0.24	0.12	16	2	2	2
16	Narendranagar	0.00	0.00	1	1	1	1
17	Vikasnagar	0.78	0.39	48	28	18	18
18	Herbertpur	0.89	-	59	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

355

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	356
		19	Mussoorie	0.62	0.26	41	38	1	1	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		20	Dehradun	10.16	5.53	658	607	153	143	
		21	Dehradun (CB)	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		22	Rishikesh	0.24	0.24	13	13	13	13	
		23	Pauri	1.50	0.60	100	50	-	-	
		24	Kotdwara	0.13	0.13	10	10	10	10	
		25	Bageshwar	1.49	0.59	99	13	2	2	
		26	Champawat	1.07	-	71	-	-	-	
		27	Nainital	0.66	0.66	41	41	41	41	
		28	Bhimtal	4.48	3.42	107	68	7	7	
		29	Haldwani-cum-Kathgodam	4.39	2.19	280	59	36	36	Unstarred Questions
		30	Ramnagar	0.02	0.02	1	1	1	1	
		31	Lalkuan	0.13	0.13	6	6	6	6	
		32	Kashipur	1.77	0.36	116	22	22	22	
		33	Mahua Dabra	8.09	2.22	539	157	-	-	

34	Jaspur	12.62	5.05	841	180	1	1	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]
35	Sultanpur	0.09	0.09	4	4	4	4	
36	Bajpur	9.29	5.97	295	122	100	100	
37	Kelakheda	26.40	20.31	638	334	196	196	
38	Rudrapur	29.03	0.95	1,922	50	50	50	
39	Kichha	0.96	0.21	64	14	14	14	
40	Gadarpur	7.06	1.50	470	233	3	3	
41	Dineshpur	7.67	3.08	512	509	2	2	
42	Shaktigarh	20.26	15.59	504	265	240	240	
43	Sitarganj	24.88	18.45	701	384	268	268	
44	Khatima	0.92	0.26	61	22	-	-	Unstarred Questions
45	Roorkee	1.48	1.48	78	78	78	78	
46	Jhabrera	4.79	0.43	319	61	25	25	
47	Landhaura	6.23	0.94	415	141	3	3	
48	Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited Ranipur (ITS)	0.01	0.01	1	1	1	1	
49	Hardwar	5.19	4.53	265	221	221	221	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		50	Laksar	2.60	1.04	173	-	-	-
			TOTAL	268.84	135.99	12,304	5,026	1,848	1,832
35	West Bengal	1	Haringhata	26.28	10.51	1,752	1,740	703	703
		2	Darjiling	0.19	0.19	10	10	10	10
		3	Kurseong	2.46	0.98	164	164	-	-
		4	Siliguri	31.26	13.26	2,062	62	62	62
		5	Mal	21.66	8.68	1,443	822	451	451
		6	Jalpaiguri	48.57	19.45	3,237	1,182	838	838
		7	Dhupguri	48.81	19.52	3,254	1,465	-	-
		8	Alipurduar	6.02	2.42	401	401	65	65
		9	Haldibari	5.69	2.27	379	379	182	182
		10	Mekhliganj	6.26	2.50	417	375	120	120
		11	Mathabhanga	7.53	3.01	502	62	5	5
		12	Koch Bihar	12.54	5.02	836	65	38	38
		13	Tufanganj	19.83	7.93	1,322	760	438	438

358 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

14	Dinhata	13.62	5.45	908	189	87	87
15	Islampur	16.07	6.43	1,071	-	-	-
16	Dalkhola	12.95	5.18	863	726	263	263
17	Raiganj	17.16	6.86	1,144	357	66	66
18	Kaliaganj	19.62	7.85	1,308	1,298	135	135
19	Gangarampur	12.24	4.90	816	816	2	2
20	Balurghat	6.87	2.75	458	366	90	90
21	Old Malda	14.33	5.76	955	899	302	302
22	English Bazar	17.16	6.88	1,144	791	3	3
23	Dhulian	64.20	25.68	4,280	1,596	-	-
24	Jangipur	26.40	10.56	1,760	345	317	317
25	Jiaganj-Azimganj	22.16	8.86	1,477	260	-	-
26	Murshidabad	14.45	5.78	963	960	-	-
27	Kandi	22.11	8.84	1,474	1,412	4	4
28	Berhampore	13.59	5.48	905	204	4	4
29	Beldanga	3.15	1.26	210	205	-	-
30	Nalhati	3.53	1.41	235	221	95	95

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

359

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	360
										<i>Written Answers to</i>
		31	Rampurhat	20.12	8.05	1,341	1,165	725	725	[RAJYA SABHA]
		32	Suri	3.57	1.43	238	230	167	167	
		33	Sainthia	2.42	0.98	161	161	23	23	
		34	Dubrajpur	6.31	2.53	421	409	357	357	
		35	Bolpur	18.05	7.32	1,201	993	752	752	
		36	Kulti	0.07	0.07	3	3	3	3	
		37	Asansol	225.85	90.85	15,044	44	44	44	
		38	Jamuria	0.06	0.06	3	3	3	3	
		39	Raniganj	0.10	0.10	6	6	6	6	
		40	Durgapur	4.09	2.00	264	264	77	77	
		41	Katwa	3.98	1.59	265	239	146	146	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
		42	Dainhat	9.95	3.98	663	630	27	27	
		43	Guskara	2.47	1.00	164	159	142	142	
		44	Barddhaman	2.82	1.56	183	181	43	43	
		45	Kalna	3.36	1.34	224	200	-	-	
		46	Memari	6.06	2.42	404	373	-	-	

47	Nabadwip	15.00	6.00	1,000	600	271	271
48	Krishnanagar	21.10	8.45	1,406	1,214	499	499
49	Santipur	15.09	6.04	1,006	881	3	3
50	Taherpur	4.28	1.71	285	263	100	100
51	Birnagar	34.22	13.69	2,281	1,552	1,364	1,364
52	Ranaghat	15.90	6.42	1,058	464	439	439
53	Cooper's Camp	18.00	7.20	1,200	515	351	351
54	Chakdaha	7.25	2.94	482	469	366	366
55	Kalyani	38.21	15.12	2,318	420	95	95
56	Gayeshpur	9.08	3.63	605	531	145	145
57	Bangaon	75.00	30.00	5,000	1,500	1,418	1,418
58	Halisahar	50.13	20.08	3,341	1,441	528	528
59	Kanchrapara	3.67	1.53	244	120	91	91
60	Naihati	16.05	6.49	1,069	299	10	10
61	Bhatpara	19.99	9.54	1,113	790	100	100
62	Gobardanga	35.27	14.12	2,351	1,375	907	907
63	Habra	70.71	28.29	4,714	1,741	643	643

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions 361

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		64	Ashokenagar Kalyangarh	13.40	5.37	893	856	213	213
		65	Garulia	4.77	1.94	318	318	141	141
		66	North Barrackpore	0.56	0.34	34	23	20	20
		67	Barrackpore	5.17	2.34	340	147	129	129
		68	Titagarh	2.01	0.86	133	5	5	5
		69	Khardah	4.57	2.13	296	270	237	237
		70	Panihati	15.36	6.31	1,020	658	22	22
		71	Baduria	24.11	9.64	1,607	1,582	1	1
		72	Barasat	25.04	10.71	1,651	1,541	131	131
		73	Madhyamgram	29.89	12.29	1,984	1,070	403	403
		74	New Barrackpore	15.10	6.05	1,006	183	157	157
		75	North DumDum	18.40	7.60	1,219	422	68	68
		76	Kamarhati	7.43	3.15	489	417	165	165
		77	Baranagar	4.49	2.03	292	89	64	64
		78	Dum Dum	0.83	0.64	46	45	37	37
		79	South DumDum	3.01	1.44	193	193	32	32

80	Rajarhat Gopalpur	2.06	2.06	112	112	112	112
81	Bidhannagar	91.37	36.77	6,085	18	18	18
82	Basirhat	15.19	6.09	1,013	919	1	1
83	Taki	2.22	0.89	148	147	-	-
84	Bansberia	4.60	1.85	306	277	156	156
85	Hugli-Chinsurah	3.23	1.56	208	92	59	59
86	Chandernagore	16.00	6.41	981	971	283	283
87	Tarakeswar	4.44	1.78	296	88	88	88
88	Arambag	13.51	5.41	901	770	663	663
89	Bhadreswar	8.91	3.56	594	100	57	57
90	Champdani	9.93	3.97	663	364	109	109
91	Baidyabati	6.56	2.64	437	287	183	183
92	Serampore	13.17	5.42	872	428	174	174
93	Rishra	4.70	1.91	313	280	176	176
94	Konnagar	12.13	4.92	807	683	614	614
95	Dankuni	39.10	15.66	2,606	775	313	313
96	Uttarpara Kotrung	14.99	6.19	994	520	333	333

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

363

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	364
		97	Bankura	10.85	4.37	723	575	4	4	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		98	Sonamukhi	11.10	4.45	740	652	520	520	
		99	Bishnupur	8.52	3.42	568	538	142	142	
		100	Jhalda	16.49	6.59	1,099	520	-	-	
		101	Raghunathpur	7.30	2.92	487	446	1	1	
		102	Puruliya	25.30	10.14	1,686	716	549	549	
		103	Bally	0.15	0.15	7	7	7	7	
		104	Haora	1.91	1.91	89	89	89	89	
		105	Uluberia	111.15	44.56	7,407	1,448	1,316	1,316	
		106	Kolkata	13.45	13.45	664	664	664	664	
		107	Maheshtala	16.98	7.07	1,123	288	79	79	
		108	Budge Budge	7.56	3.06	503	474	77	77	
		109	Pujali	11.40	4.56	760	422	157	157	Unstarred Questions
		110	Rajpur Sonarpur	21.60	9.60	1,412	1,073	79	79	
		111	Baruipur	2.12	0.97	138	121	61	61	
		112	Diamond Harbour	9.72	3.92	647	424	3	3	

							<i>Written Answers to</i>
							[8 February, 2018]
							<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
							365
113	Jaynagar Mazilpur	4.52	1.82	301	1	1	1
114	Ramjibanpur	11.00	4.40	733	702	146	146
115	Khirpai	6.00	2.40	400	400	244	244
116	Chandrakona	21.53	8.61	1,435	1,426	40	40
117	Kharar	7.76	3.12	517	218	48	48
118	Ghatal	12.49	5.02	832	792	206	206
119	Medinipur	20.20	8.21	1,343	1,249	793	793
120	Jhargram	15.80	6.42	1,050	780	77	77
121	Kharagpur	15.01	6.01	1,001	520	233	233
122	Banskura	14.73	5.89	982	982	-	-
123	Tamralipta	8.25	3.33	549	545	109	109
124	Haldia	24.43	9.79	1,628	1,625	2	2
125	Egra	14.52	5.81	968	966	645	645
126	Contai	18.02	7.22	1,201	1,201	665	665
TOTAL		2,200.96	901.29	145,658	71,881	26,246	26,246

Financial crisis in infrastructure development

691. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to borrow funds from market to overcome the financial crisis in infrastructure development;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the initiatives taken, so far in this regard; and
- (c) the details of project under construction under JNNURM, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal.

(c) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) has come to an end on 31 March, 2014 and all the projects have been handed over to the respective States, after the scheme has come to closure.

Quota of Maharashtra under PMAY

692. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the present quota of houses allocated to the State of Maharashtra which are to be built under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), district-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to increase the quota of the State to meet the housing demand of the State; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (c) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY (U)} mission is a demand driven scheme to be implemented through States/UTs. PMAY(U) guidelines require States/UTs to conduct demand assessment and validate the same to arrive at the actual demand for housing among its citizens belonging to the urban poor. States/UTs are to approve projects based on the demand assessed by it. States/UTs are thus required to approach the Central Government only for release of Central assistance. No quota of houses, as such, has been allocated to States/UTs under the scheme.

A validated demand assessment of housing requirement from the Government of Maharashtra is awaited.

79 projects from the Government of Maharashtra for construction of 1,40,519 houses for Central assistance amounting to ₹ 2096.01 crores have been accepted under the PMAY(U). District-wise details of houses sanctioned under the PMAY(U) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Statement

*District-wise details of houses sanctioned under the PMAY (U)
in the State of Maharashtra*

Sl. No.	District name	No of Houses Sanctioned
1.	Ahmednagar	216
2.	Akola	1,496
3.	Amravati	8,532
4.	Aurangabad	1,760
5.	Buldana	833
6.	Chandrapur	264
7.	Dhule	858
8.	Gadchiroli	1,264
9.	Jaina	364
10.	Kolhapur	565
11.	Latur	1,632
12.	Nagpur	8,447
13.	Nandurbar	176
14.	Nashik	626
15.	Palghar	8,611
16.	Parbhani	500
17.	Pune	7,494
18.	Raigad	5,981
19.	Sangli	136
20.	Satara	112
21.	Solapur	34,377

Sl. No.	District name	No of Houses Sanctioned
22.	Thane	55,055
23.	Wardha	834
24.	Washim	386
GRAND TOTAL		1,40,519

Guidelines for municipal reforms

693. SHRI K. R. ARJUNANI : Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that, as per guidelines set by Government for municipal reforms, States would come out with a policy to facilitate value capture financing and under this mechanism, the revenue generated has to be shared with municipalities;

(b) whether it is also a fact that credit rating of municipalities is also aimed at helping municipal bodies to raise finance from market through bonds;

(c) whether municipalities are expected to recruit new employees through lateral entry for professionals as per the said guidelines; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d) No, Sir.

Real estate projects under RERA

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

(a) whether it is a fact that around 20,000 real estate projects have been registered across India under the Real Estate Regulation Act (RERA);

(b) whether it is also a fact that keeping most of the ongoing or incomplete projects out of the ambit of RERA by States needs to be rectified;

(c) whether more projects would come under RERA and these would be tracked for the benefit of buyers; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) As reported by States/Union Territories (UTs), around 27,000 applications have been received for registration of real estate projects out of which approximately 22,000 applications have been approved. States/UTs and the Real Estate Regulatory Authorities constituted under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 are to ensure the registration of ongoing projects as per Section 3(1) of the Act.

Funds for Smart Cities Mission

695. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated by the Central Government for each city selected under the Smart Cities Mission, so far;
- (b) the details of funds raised by each smart city independently and the means through which it was raised;
- (c) the details of physical infrastructure and facilities created, so far, under the Mission by each smart city; and
- (d) why the Mission has not included a universal design for infrastructure, for all smart cities to make them accessible and disabled friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Central Government provides Financial support of ₹ 500 crores to each selected / Smart City. An equal amount, on a matching basis, has to be provided by the State/Urban Local Body (ULB).

(b) In the 99 Smart Cities selected, projects costing total of ₹ 2,03,979 crores is proposed. Out of these the contribution of State and Centre is 45%, convergence projects are 21%, PPP projects are 21%, projects through loans are 5%, projects from own sources are 2% and from other sources are 7%.

(c) Under the Smart Cities Mission work is ongoing or completed for 716 projects worth ₹ 21873 crores.

(d) The objectives of the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) is to improve the quality of life of citizens living in cities in an inclusive way. Hence it is imperative that all projects

taken up under the Area Based Development and Pan city Smart Solutions should be disabled friendly.

Elimination of manual scavenging under AMRUT

696. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of recent deaths due to septic tank cleaning in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has been successful in curbing manual scavenging under Atal Mission of Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) There have been reports regarding deaths of persons while cleaning sewer/septic tanks in different parts of the country. Such cases are immediately taken up with the concerned State Government to ensure payment of compensation as per the Supreme Court verdict dated 27.03.2014 and to initiate action against the employer/contractor in accordance with the provisions of the "Prohibition of employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013". Details of such cases reported by States and compensation paid is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), sewerage and septage management is one of the major components. Mission guidelines stipulate that States and Union Territories (UTs) may procure mechanical equipments for cleaning of sewers and septic tanks in Mission cities. So far, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved all State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) for the entire Mission period covering 836 projects with estimated cost of ₹32,456 crores in sewerage and septage management as proposed by States/Union Territories in the entire country. Under the AMRUT, the projects are selected, appraised and implemented by States/UTs and the Ministry only approves SAAPs.

Statement

Details of cases of death of persons in sewer/septic tanks reported by States upto 05.02.2018.

Sl. No.	State	Number of cases identified/ reported	Compensation paid	
			Full compensation of ₹10 lakh each	Partial compensation
1.	Tamil Nadu	144	141	0
2.	Punjab	32	32	0
3.	Karnataka	59	14	8
4.	Haryana	5	3	0
5.	Kerala	12	0	2
6.	Rajasthan	7	3	2
7.	Uttar Pradesh	52	1	35
8.	Delhi	12	10	0
TOTAL		323	204	47

Smart Cities Missions

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

(a) the total number of Smart Cities Missions that are yet to be initiated and whether a deadline has been set for the same; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Under the Smart Cities Mission, 100 cities have to be selected. Ninety-nine cities have been selected, so far. The list of ninety nine cities is given in the Statement.

Statement

*State-wise list of ninety-nine Cities selected in various Rounds
under the Smart Cities Mission*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Visakhapatnam 2. Tirupati 3. Kakinada 4. Amaravati
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Pasighat 2. Itanagar
4.	Assam	1. Guwahati
5.	Bihar	1. Muzaffarpur 2. Bhagalpur 3. Patna 4. Biharsharif
6.	Chandigarh	1. Chandigarh
7.	Chhattisgarh	1. Raipur 2. Bilaspur 3. Naya Raipur
8.	Daman and Diu	1. Diu
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1. Silvassa
10.	Delhi	1. New Delhi Municipal Council
11.	Goa	1. Panaji
12.	Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar 2. Ahmedabad 3. Surat 4. Vadodara 5. Rajkot 6. Dahod

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal 2. Faridabad
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala 2. Shimla
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1. Jammu 2. Srinagar
16.	Jharkhand	1. Ranchi
17.	Karnataka	1. Mangaluru 2. Belagavi 3. Shivamogga 4. Hubballi-Dharwad 5. Tumakuru 6. Davanegere 7. Bangalore
18.	Kerala	1. Kochi 2. Thiruvananthapuram
19.	Lakshadweep	1. Kavaratti
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Bhopal 2. Indore 3. Jabalpur 4. Gwalior 5. Sagar 6. Satna 7. Ujjain
21.	Maharashtra	1. Pimpri Chinchwad 2. Nashik 3. Thane 4. Solapur 5. Nagpur 6. Kalyan-Dombivli

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
		7. Aurangabad
		8. Pune
22.	Manipur	1. Imphal
23.	Mizoram	1. Aizawl
24.	Nagaland	1. Kohima
25.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar
		2. Raurkela
26.	Puducherry	1. Puducherry
27.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana
		2. Jalandhar
		3. Amritsar
28.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur
		2. Udaipur
		3. Kota
		4. Ajmer
29.	Sikkim	1. Namchi
		2. Gangtok
30.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruchirapalli
		2. Tirunelveli
		3. Thanjavur
		4. Tiruppur
		5. Salem
		6. Vellore
		7. Coimbatore
		8. Madurai
		9. Thoothukudi
		10. Chennai
		11. Erode
31.	Telangana	1. Karimnagar

Sl. No.	State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
		2. Greater Warangal
32.	Tripura	1. Agartala
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Aligarh
		2. Jhansi
		3. Kanpur
		4. Allahabad
		5. Lucknow
		6. Varanasi
		7. Agra
		8. Bareilly
		9. Moradabad
		10. Saharanpur
34.	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun
35.	West Bengal	1. New Town Kolkata

Closure of existing Government Presses

698. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has decided to close down the existing Government of India Text Book Presses (GITBP) and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the number of employees working in GITBPs, and the Government's scheme to rehabilitate its employees;

(c) whether the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development has recommended for modernization of all GITBPs on war footing instead of closing down and if so, the reasons why Government is moving in the opposite direction; and

(d) whether, in view of excellent services rendered by GITBP Bhubaneswar, Government would consider to continue it with proper modernization?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has decided to rationalize/merge 17 Government of India Presses (GIPs) including 03 Government of India Text Book Printing Presses (GITBPs) located at Mysuru, Chandigarh and

Bhubaneswar, into 05 Presses and their subsequent modernization with state of the art printing technology and machinery to achieve quality multi-colour printing in a cost effective manner.

(b) As on 01.01.2018, 119 employees were working in the 03 GITBPs. These employees have been/are being redeployed in the retained Presses for effective manpower management without any retrenchment.

(c) The recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Urban Development in its 12th Report for modernisation of all the GITBPs on war footing have been taken into consideration by the Government while deciding to, *inter alia*, rationalise/merge the 17 GIPs, including 03 GITBPs, into 05 Presses.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (a) above.

Amended guidelines for PMAY

699. SHRIT. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has amended the guidelines of housing scheme of urban areas under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY);

(b) whether it is also a fact that this was done with a view to enhance the coverage of PMAY;

(c) whether the areas falling within a notified planning or development area under the jurisdiction of an industrial development authority or urban authority or any such body under State legislation would also be included under PMAY; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has amended the guidelines of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) to enhance the coverage area under the scheme. Para 2.1 of the Scheme Guidelines has been amended. It now reads as under:

"All the statutory towns as per Census 2011 and towns notified subsequently including Notified Planning/Development Areas shall be eligible for coverage in the Mission.

Areas falling within notified Planning/Development area under the jurisdiction of an

Industrial Development Authority/Special Area Development Authority/Urban Development Authority or any such Authority under State legislation which is entrusted with the functions of urban planning and regulations shall also be included for the coverage under PMAY (U).

Note 1: The MIS linkage between Department of Rural Development for PMAY (G) and Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for PMAY (U) would be done to avoid duplication of beneficiaries.

Note 2: The beneficiaries in the permanent wait list of PMAY (G) will have the flexibility for opting for a house under PMAY (G) or PMAY (U).

Note 3: The benefits of all existing and future rural schemes will not be denied to a beneficiary covered by the above definition solely on the grounds that he has availed of a house under PMAY (U)".

The proposed amendment envisages to allow coverage of the scheme, apart from notified towns and their planning/development areas, to the planning/development area of industrial towns, special area development authority, urban development authority or any such authority created under State Legislation which is entrusted with the function of urban planning and regulations.

Vacant posts of teachers in Karnataka

700. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that nearly 9,500 posts of teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are lying vacant in Karnataka;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to fill them in a time-bound manner;
- (c) whether there is any plan to launch a special recruitment drive to fill these vacancies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) The Central Government through the flagship programmes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level provides assistance to the State Governments and UTs for additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms of Right of Children to Free

and Compulsory Education (RTE), Act 2009. Accordingly, since inception of SSA in 2000-2001, the State Government of Karnataka has been sanctioned 29057 posts of teachers out of which 24274 posts are filled and 4783 posts are vacant.

The mode and method of recruitment, rules and regulations for the recruitment of teachers, service conditions, salary and deployment of teachers etc. are in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment of vacant posts and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

Seeking Aadhaar cards from employees and students

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

- (a) whether Government has any plan to seek Aadhaar cards from all employees and students to make sure that there is no duplication;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of ghost teachers identified, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PALSINGH): (a) to (c) 12.68 lakh Teachers' data with Aadhaar Number has been collected through All India Survey on Higher Education 2016-17. Teachers' data with Aadhaar Number is being authenticated through UIDAI. The total number of teachers' data with doubtful Aadhaar is 85708 as per information available on *gurujan.gov.in*. Students' Aadhaar has not been collected in All India Survey on Higher Education.

Enrolment in higher education

702. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) what is the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the country;
- (b) what is the target set to increase GER;
- (c) what are the initiatives taken for the same; and
- (d) whether any initiatives have been taken to improve the quality of education in terms of equity and shortage of teachers in the schools and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE

DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYAPAL SINGH): (a) As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2016-17, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education in the country is 25.2% for the age group of 18-23 years.

(b) to (d) As per Twelfth Five Year Plan, the target for the year 2020-21 is 30%. In order to reach the target, students are encouraged for pursuing higher education; the Government has introduced scholarship programmes to supplement the cost of education. The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology has been envisaged as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with the objective of making the best use of ICT with the purpose of identification and nurturing of talent and life-long learning as well as extending the education facility to a larger section of people. During the Twelfth Five Year Plan, a new scheme called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) has been approved which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education. The scheme supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity.

Representation of teachers of various classes in higher education

703. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as per the All India Survey on Higher Education for 2016-17, the Muslim representation among the teachers in higher educational institutions in the country is 4.9 per cent which is much lower than the community's proportion in population;

(b) whether the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is also lower than proportions of their population; and

(c) whether, at the all India level, the teachers belonging to the general category are more than half, *i.e.* 58.2 per cent of the total number of teachers and OBCs follows at 31.3 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2016-17, percentage of Teachers of Muslims, Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Castes (OBCs) community have been reported as 4.9, 8.3, 2.9 and 31.3 respectively. Similarly as per Census 2011, percentage of population of Muslims, SCs and STs have been reported 14.2, 16.2 and 8.2 respectively. Percentage of OBC population is not available in Census 2011.

Measures for making students continue studies

†704. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students studying in Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh classes as on date, State-wise; and

(b) the details of measures taken to make students continue their education along with skills training after Eighth and Tenth classes and the number of such students, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) As per Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), managed by National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), the number of students studying in Fifth, Eighth and Eleventh classes are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme has one of the objectives to reduce dropout rate of students at secondary stage. The scheme provides for improving access by establishing new secondary schools and strengthening of existing secondary schools by providing additional classrooms, science laboratory, library, computer rooms, art/craft/culture rooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc. To reduce dropout and to increase enrolment rate especially of students of SC, ST, Minority and girls at secondary stage, interventions like survey and identification of out of school children, awareness programme, special teaching for learning enhancement, etc. are also supported under RMSA.

The component of Vocationalisation of secondary and higher secondary education is being implemented under the scheme from Class IX to Class XII onwards across the country. The scheme seeks to integrate vocational education with general academic education with an aim to prepare educated, employable and competitive human resource for various sectors of the economy and the global market.

The scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education has so far been implemented in 6481 schools. The State-wise list of schools and the number of students who have taken up Vocational Education after Class VIII and Class X is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The approvals under the scheme depend upon the proposals received from the States/UTs in their Annual Work Plan and Budget, progress made in respect of the approvals granted in previous years and the funds available etc. The proposals are considered as per the norms of the scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*Enrolment for Class V, VIII and XI*

State	Class V			Class VIII			Class XI		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andaman Nicobar Islands	3271	3064	6335	3160	2980	6140	3001	2895	5896
Andhra Pradesh	365754	342634	708388	341376	323072	664448	225589	219927	445516
Arunachal Pradesh	18573	18171	36744	16240	16252	32492	9711	9479	19190
Assam	329833	332441	662274	258674	279266	537940	120468	109223	229691
Bihar	1580765	1557235	3138000	1133766	1170384	2304150	336076	298735	634811
Chandigarh	11119	9584	20703	11807	9488	21295	12242	9029	21271
Chhattisgarh	294366	283483	577849	272566	265137	537703	131753	137133	268886
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4161	3740	7901	4042	3548	7590	2352	2072	4424
Daman and Diu	1917	1607	3524	1672	1498	3170	636	585	1221
Delhi	221693	186538	408231	195620	175645	371265	148213	133575	281788

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Goa	12751	11656	24407	12628	11499	24127	10076	9687	19763
Gujarat	659603	568864	1228467	603299	491614	1094913	266704	213600	480304
Haryana	263295	220897	484192	252292	209948	462240	162242	129804	292046
Himachal Pradesh	62646	56365	119011	64179	57629	121808	62304	54804	117108
Jammu and Kashmir	117644	107642	225286	103534	93203	196737	66291	55257	121548
Jharkhand	431012	418836	849848	329876	336789	666665	146391	132928	279319
Karnataka	534363	489951	1024314	498994	462741	961735	222251	228689	450940
Kerala	252320	242399	494719	269287	256314	525601	197671	214418	412089
Lakshadweep	549	547	1096	521	567	1088	595	809	1404
Madhya Pradesh	839961	740107	1580068	770236	741139	1511375	336647	284526	621173
Maharashtra	1055331	933716	1989047	1052976	908243	1961219	786248	663753	1450001
Manipur	30664	29847	60511	25612	25097	50709	15853	14621	30474
Meghalaya	41870	44089	85959	32324	36740	69064	12926	14433	27359
Mizoram	12533	11744	24277	11263	10296	21559	5510	5748	11258
Nagaland	22040	20864	42904	17486	16955	34441	8853	8465	17318

Odisha	435458	405124	840582	360187	341677	701864	132958	127992	260950
Puducherry	10443	9988	20431	11500	10707	22207	9094	9883	18977
Punjab	275450	225372	500822	264932	209017	473949	198694	159196	357890
Raja than	815334	696821	1512155	696532	562444	1258976	490908	354113	845021
Sikkim	7227	6759	13986	6980	7340	14320	4137	5032	9169
Tamil Nadu	603349	575471	1178820	601903	574196	1176099	446129	496726	942855
Telangana	320625	302320	622945	282791	273551	556342	170889	180233	351122
Tripura	39326	37972	77298	32845	32223	65068	16252	13837	30089
Uttar Pradesh	2350507	2272133	4622640	1871499	1861296	3732795	1310247	1191338	2501585
Uttarakhand	113063	101755	214818	101600	93642	195242	78127	75976	154103
West Bengal	815265	823264	1638529	759462	842262	1601724	424251	432133	856384
ALL INDIA	12954081	12093000	25047081	11273661	10714399	21988060	6572289	6000654	12572943

Source: U-DISE 2015-16, NIEPA.

Statement-II

State-wise list of schools implementing the scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education and the number of students who have taken up Vocational Education after Class VIII and Class X

Sl. No.	State	No. of Schools Functional	No. of students who have taken up Vocational Education		
			After Class VIII	After Class X	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	17	1729	305	2034
2.	Andhra Pradesh	126	9760	610	10370
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	21	2100	0	2100
4.	Assam	152	8215	0	8215
5.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	14	1473	206	1679
7.	Chhattisgarh	391	27723	912	28635
9.	Dadara and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
8.	Daman and Diu	2	250	0	250
10.	Delhi	22	1888	238	2126
11.	Goa	78	5001	1244	6245
12.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	990	72134	10783	82917
14.	Himachal Pradesh	850	48193	8508	56701
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	132	5516	305	5821
16.	Jharkhand	160	13125	155	13280
17.	Karnataka	100	8497	1308	9805
18.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	626	44094	3198	47292

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Maharashtra	479	38955	1196	40151
21.	Manipur	42	3290	0	3290
22.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	11	689	580	1269
24.	Nagaland	10	880	250	1130
25.	Odisha	208	11219	150	11369
26.	Punjab	400	38239	4120	42359
27.	Rajasthan	720	54858	2146	57004
28.	Sikkim	121	14009	2345	16354
29.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0
30.	Telangana	120	12433	305	12738
31.	Uttar Pradesh	189	15713	150	15863
32.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0
33.	West Bengal	500	17705	4173	21878
TOTAL		6481	457688	43187	500875

Note: Of the 36 States/UTs, schools have been approved under the scheme in 33 States/UTs.

Omission of Charles Darwin's theory from curriculum

705. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry believes that Charles Darwin's theory of evolution of man is scientifically wrong;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Ministry is planning to omit the theory from school and college curriculum; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education has intimated that Charles Darwin's evolution of species is a part of the curriculum under the elective subject Biology for class XII.

- (c) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration.
- (d) Question does not arise.

Electricity in Government schools

†706. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether electricity, library and computer facilities are available in all Government schools of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) schemes, the Central Government supports State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including electrification, library and computer facilities (from upper primary level) based on the gap determined by Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) and proposals received from respective State/UT, according to the Budgetary provision available for the scheme. Infrastructure facilities in schools are also provided in convergence with other schemes/ programmes of other Ministries/Departments in Central Government/State Government. At the All India level, 56.40% had electricity, 85.09% had library facility/book bank/reading corner and 17.71% had computer in Government schools during 2015- 16. State/UT-wise percentage of schools with electricity, library and computer in Government schools during the year 2015-16 is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

State/UT-wise percentage of schools with electricity, library and computer in Government schools during the year 2015-16

Sl. No.	State/UT	Electricity	Library	Computer
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	88.08	97.97	50.58
2.	Andhra Pradesh	94.05	97.36	18.21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.99	21.22	17.12
4.	Assam	27.46	67.73	10.95
5.	Bihar	34.00	69.71	4.27
6.	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	91.30
7.	Chhattisgarh	70.45	94.25	8.22
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	100.00	99.33	35.79
9.	Daman and Diu	100.00	98.32	56.30
10.	Delhi	100.00	99.19	77.97
11.	Goa	99.78	99.89	16.00
12.	Gujarat	99.61	97.50	69.82
13.	Haryana	98.46	99.39	28.05
14.	Himachal Pradesh	95.78	97.09	16.65
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.21	59.26	8.92
16.	Jharkhand	12.56	96.18	4.41
17.	Karnataka	98.69	99.41	26.41
18.	Kerala	99.06	99.67	98.64
19.	Lakshadweep	100.00	97.78	100.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	15.61	90.41	5.92
21.	Maharashtra	92.13	97.56	43.21
22.	Manipur	29.71	14.89	16.27
23.	Meghalaya	20.45	10.01	6.96

Sl. No.	State/UT	Electricity	Library	Computer
24.	Mizoram	75.41	95.25	30.53
25.	Nagaland	42.55	34.75	28.51
26.	Odisha	28.10	93.56	12.47
27.	Puducherry	100.00	99.77	99.53
28.	Punjab	99.96	98.78	37.60
29.	Rajasthan	41.61	73.39	18.82
30.	Sikkim	79.66	65.17	50.11
31.	Tamil Nadu	99.75	99.28	53.58
32.	Telangana	90.02	95.24	20.02
33.	Tripura	26.15	43.94	12.70
34.	Uttar Pradesh	47.41	77.11	6.44
35.	Uttarakhand	76.84	93.22	22.66
36.	West Bengal	75.53	82.02	10.48
	ALL INDIA	56.40	85.09	17.71

Source: U-DISE, 2015-16.

Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan

†707. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan with the objective to ensure sufficient availability of quality faculties in all higher educational institutes and to build capacity at all levels of employment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this scheme is performing as per expectations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) is being implemented by the Ministry of

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Human Resource Development with the aim of promoting access, equity and excellence. *Inter alia*, the scheme provides Central assistance to States for faculty improvements in State Higher Educational Institutions by supporting Human Resource Development Centres (HRDCs) for capacity building of faculty at all levels of employment in Colleges and Universities. Under this component, financial assistance is provided to improve pedagogy, instructional design, refresher, orientation and teacher training programmes for faculty.

Additionally in RUSA, under the component of Leadership Development and Capacity Building, a number of workshops have been convened in which key academic leaders, education administrators and academics had participated for professional development sessions.

(c) and (d) The performance of the scheme was evaluated by Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay and after seeing the positive performance of RUSA, its evaluation report had strongly recommended the continuation of the scheme.

Preference to foreign experience in appointments

†708. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to prefer foreign experience for appointments in institutes of higher education;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any steps, so far, 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. SATYAPAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

National Testing Agency

†709. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is planning to establish National Testing Agency;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard, so far; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (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) In pursuance of the Budget Announcement 2017-18, the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 10.11.2017 approved creation of the National Testing Agency (NTA) as an autonomous and self-sustained premier testing organization to conduct all entrance examinations for Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) in the country. The NTA would initially conduct those entrance examinations which are currently being conducted by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). The examinations will be conducted in online mode twice a year in order to give adequate opportunity to candidates to bring out their best. In order to serve the requirements of the rural students, NTA would locate the centres at sub-district/ district level and as far as possible would provide hands-on training to the students.

Making school education qualitative

†710. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken to make school education qualitative during the last three years;
- (b) whether it has been found in a study that the learning capacity of girl students of the age group of 14 to 18 years is very pitiable; and
- (c) the details of the steps being taken by the Ministry to make school education qualitative and employment oriented and the effects thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Central Government, through the centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supports the States and UTs on several interventions to improve quality, including 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.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Moreover, interventions like motivation and awareness programmes, remedial teaching are also supported under RMSA to improve quality of school education at secondary level. Further, interventions such as Science fair/Exhibition and Talent Search at district level; mathematics and science kits to schools, visit of students to higher institution and learning enhancement of students are also approved.

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 have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time to implement the norms of the RTE Act and for redeployment of teachers to ensure that all school teachers should spend adequate time serving in rural areas through a transparent policy. Further, the Government has initiated the following steps to make school education qualitative:—

Shagun portal has been launched to create a repository of best practices in school education and to monitor the implementation of SSA;

Swachh Vidyalaya Campaign for the provisions of separate toilets for girls and boys in every school; Swachh Vidyalaya Puraskar was instituted from 2016-17 at District, State and national level as a next step to Swachh Vidyalaya initiative;

Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat was launched in 2014 to ensure that students of classes I & II are able to read with comprehension as well as basic numeracy skills;

Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan was launched in 2015 to motivate children of the age-group of 6-18 years in study of Science, Mathematics and technology;

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act has been amended in February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes to ensure that all children acquire appropriate learning level;

Section 23 (2) of the RTE Act has been amended in August, 2017, to extend the period of in-service training for untrained elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019 to ensure all teachers acquire minimum qualifications as laid down by the academic authority;

E-pathshala web portal (<http://epathshala.gov.in/>) and mobile apps (Android, iOS and Windows) have been launched in November 2015 to disseminate e-resources including e-books developed by NCERT, SCERT/ SIEs, State boards etc;

Shaala Siddhi is a comprehensive instrument for school evaluation leading to school improvement, which was launched in November, 2015;

Kala Utsav programme has been started to promote arts in education by nurturing and showcasing the artistic talent of school students at the secondary stage;

An Online Project Monitoring System (PMS), for online management and monitoring of RMSA has been enabled from August, 2014.

Distribution of tablets preloaded with relevant e content in Kendriya Vidyalayas has been started on a pilot basis to connect students and their teachers for effective learning. Also, 93 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) have been started during last 3 years and 62 new Navodaya Vidyalas have been sanctioned;

Automated Monitoring System at the school level under Mid Day Meal Scheme has been introduced for real time monitoring of the scheme;

A National Achievement Survey (NAS) based on learning outcomes has been conducted on 13th November, 2017 for classes III, V & VIII with a sample frame upto district level to enable States/UTs to identify gaps. At the secondary level (Class X), NAS was conducted for the first me at national level covering 33 States/UTs. According to the survey, the achievement of girls in class X (Cycle-1) is at par with the boys in all subjects. The second cycle of NAS for class X has been conducted on 5th February, 2018, with a district level sampling frame.

(c) The Government is implementing the scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary education under the umbrella of RMSA from Class IX to Class XII onwards across the country. The specific objectives of the scheme are to enhance the employability of youth through demand driven competency based, modular vocational courses; to fill the gap between educated and employable; and to reduce the dropout rate at the secondary level. As on date, 8227 schools have been approved under the scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary and Higher Secondary Education in 33 States/UTs and the scheme has so far been implemented in 6481 schools.

Mid Day Meals during school holidays

711. SHRIDHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRID. KUPENDRAREDDY:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to provide Mid Day Meals to school children during school holidays;

- (b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of implementation of the same, State-wise;
- (c) the financial assistance proposed to be given to each child on account of Mid Day Meal charges for holidays;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to increase the funds meant for Mid Day Meals for holidays to various States; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken for speedy implementation/introduction of Mid Day Meals during school holidays?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme guidelines envisage serving of mid day meals in elementary schools during summer vacation in areas which are formally notified by the concerned State Governments as drought affected.

(c) to (e) Under the Scheme, the cooking cost which includes the cost of vegetables, pulses, oil, condiments and fuel is being provided to States and UTs. The current cooking cost stands at ₹4.13 and ₹6.18 per child per day for primary and upper primary stages respectively. The cooking cost is shared between Central and State Governments as per prescribed ratio. The same funding pattern is applicable during summer vacation in drought affected areas. Several States and UTs are also contributing additional funds over and above their minimum mandatory share under the Scheme. Besides the above, the Central Government provides 100% funding for foodgrains, transport assistance, kitchen devices and Management Monitoring and Evaluation expenses. Foodgrains under the scheme are provided through Food Corporation of India (FCI) to States and UTs at rates under National Food Security Act, 2013 *i.e.* ₹ 2 and ₹ 3 per kg for wheat and Rice respectively. The economic cost of wheat is ₹ 23.45 per kg and that of rice is ₹ 32.67 per kg.

Setting up of Telugu University in Andhra Pradesh

712. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal for setting up of Telugu University in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has taken any initiatives on this request and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYAPAL SINGH): (a) to (c) At present there is no proposal to set up a new Central University in the country including Telugu University in the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, The Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, 2014 envisages establishment of one Central Tribal University each in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana and one Central University in the successor State of Andhra Pradesh.

Distribution of overseas scholarships

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

(a) how many boys and girls were provided with overseas scholarships during the last three years;

(b) what is the amount distributed in this regard;

(c) the number of scholarship holders belonging to SC, ST and minorities, State-wise; and

(d) whether any of these scholarships were distributed very late and some are still remaining unpaid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYAPAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Overseas scholarship schemes are being administered only by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and Ministry of Tribal Affairs. In the last three years, 190 boys and 78 girls were provided with overseas scholarships and ₹ 38.34 crores has been distributed under the schemes. The State-wise, number of scholarship holders belonging to SC and ST are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The scholarship amount is paid to the candidate through the Indian Embassy / Mission on the basis of claims received from the university / institution.

Statement

State-wise number of scholarship holders belonging to SC and ST and the amount distributed during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1	0	4	2	3	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	1	0
3.	Assam	1	3	2	0	1	2
4.	Bihar	1	0	0	0	2	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	0	0	1	4	0
6.	Delhi	5	0	4	0	4	0
7.	Gujarat	3	0	0	0	4	1
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	1	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	0	0	0	1
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2	0	1	1	1
11.	Jharkhand	1	0	0	0	2	2
12.	Kerala	1	1	1.	0	4	0
13.	Karnataka	3	0	3	1	3	1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4	1	1	0	5	0
15.	Maharashtra	14	1	16	1	53	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	2	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	1	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	2
19.	Nagaland	0	3	0	1	0	2
20.	Odisha	2.	0	1	1	0	0
21.	Punjab	1	0	4	0	2	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22. Rajasthan		0	1	1	1	1	0
23. Tamil Nadu		2	0	4	0	5	1
24. Telangana		2	3	2	3	2	1
25. Tripura		2	0	0	0	1	0
26. Uttar Pradesh		6	0	6	0	8	0
27. Uttarakhand		2	0	0	0	0	0
28. West Bengal		5	2	1	0	1	0
TOTAL		59	20	50	15	108	16

Note : No scheme of National Overseas scholarship for minority students is being implemented.

Performance bonus to teachers and principals

714. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has considered incentivising Government schools by providing performance bonus to teachers and principals; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No Sir, the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the Central Government through the centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides financial assistance for appointment of teachers in new upper primary/secondary school and for additional teachers to ensure Pupil-Teacher Ratio as per the norms at elementary and secondary level.

Growth in Gross Enrolment Ratio

715. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is aiming at 30 per cent Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education by 2020 but the progress has been slow, of late;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that Government is considering to increase Gross Enrolment Ratio with required expansion; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYAPAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The aim of Government is to achieve Higher Education Gross Enrolment Ratio of 30% in age group of 18-23 years by 2020. Rapid strides are being made in achieving this target, and as per the All India Survey on Higher Education the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) stands at 25.2% in 2016-17.

In order to increase the enrolment in higher educational institutions, various measures have been taken by Government which include:—

- (i) Issuing of new UGC regulation for Open and Distance Learning that allows entry of reputed institutions to offer education on the distance mode.
- (ii) Using of ICT technology- SWAYAM portal to reach out of people and allow them to secure good quality education.
- (iii) Opening of more Centrally funded institutions.
- (iv) Encouraging opening of institutions by State Governments through the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which aims to achieve equity, access and excellence in higher education. The scheme supports components such as upgrading autonomous colleges to universities, clustering colleges to establish a university, setting up of new professional colleges in un-served and underserved areas as well as providing infrastructure grants to universities and colleges to scale up capacity.
- (v) More scholarship programmes to supplement the cost of education.

Bringing Madarsa education into mainstream

†716. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of works done to bring Madarsa education into mainstream;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the number of Madarsas and Maktabas where three or less teachers have been appointed, State-wise;

(c) the number of Madarsas and Maktabas where English, Science and Hindi are being taught with the help of text-books, State-wise; and

(d) the total number of Madarsas and Maktabas where computer labs are being run and the amount spent by Government on such labs out of the total budget allocated for computer education during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing a Scheme for Providing Education to Madarsas/ Minorities (SPEMM). SPEMM is an Umbrella scheme which comprises of Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) and Infrastructural Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI).

SPQEM provides financial assistance to encourage traditional institutions like Madarsas and Maktabas to introduce modern education through subjects such as Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum through support for a maximum of three teachers; books, teaching learning material and computer labs. The scheme aims at providing Madarsa students education comparable with national standards, for which affiliation with the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) is integral to the scheme. The State-wise details of Madarsas assisted under the scheme since its inception are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) Under the SPQEM scheme, financial assistance is provided for establishment of Science/Computer Labs/workshops in Madarsas at the Secondary/Senior Secondary levels up to a maximum of ₹ 1,00,000 for each of the labs followed by an annual grant of ₹ 5,000 for maintenance/purchase of consumables. State-wise details of Madarsas assisted under the scheme for establishment of Science/Computer Labs/workshops during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Madarsas assisted under Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas.

Sl. No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 5-2-2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	40	-	-	40	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	486	486	139	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	80	-	80	1127	-	-
4.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	214
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	439	255	253	308	-	268	480	-
6.	Haryana	-	6	-	-	7	-	-	-	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	372	372	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.	Jharkhand	164	-	-	-	-	-	110	-	110
9.	Karnataka	-	160	48	-	-	45	-	-	-
10.	Kerala	-	724	-	547	1462	-	-	-	-

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

399

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
11.	Madhya Pradesh	329	764	1028	1920	1743	1817	3288	1877	-
12.	Maharashtra	-	11	34	46	98	-	-	-	-
13.	Rajasthan	-	220	21	220	209	-	-	-	-
14.	Tripura	129	-	-	129	129	129	258	-	129
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1356	1758	4539	6294	10704	9217	14974	6062	4039
16.	Uttarakhand	-	65	9	100	159	194	481	287	228
17.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	172	221	-	-	
TOTAL		1979	5045	6792	9728	14859	11654	20727	8706	4720

400 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-II

State-wise details of Madarsas assisted for establishment of Science/Computer Labs/workshop during last three years under Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas.

Sl. No.	State	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Bihar	-	1127	-
2.	Chhattisgarh	-	13	13
3.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
4.	Karnataka	45	-	-
5.	Madhya Pradesh	26	82	46
6.	Tripura	-	4	-
7.	Uttar Pradesh	95	250	-
8.	Uttarakhand	3	3	-
9.	West Bengal	16	29	-
TOTAL		185	1508	59

Teachers' attendance in primary schools

717. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the World Bank's report which found that 25 per cent of Government primary school teachers remain absent from work;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to improve teachers' attendance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The World Bank took up a research project in 2004, on teacher absenteeism in Six countries, including India and conducted a survey in 3700 schools in 20 States. The report, *inter-alia*, concluded that twenty-five per cent of teachers in Government primary schools remained absent from work on any given day, and only 50% of teachers present in schools were actually engaged in teaching.

(c) Section 24 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates that a teacher appointed under sub-section (1) of the Section 23 shall perform the following duties, namely (a) maintain regularity and punctuality in attending school and (b) complete entire curriculum within specified time.

The recruitment and service conditions, including monitoring of teachers' attendance are primarily in the domain of State Governments and UT Administrations. The steps taken by the Central Government to improve teachers' attendance include, *inter-alia*, encouraging States/UTs to monitor teachers' attendance through School Management Committees/School Management Development Committees/Block Resource Centres/Clusters Resource Centres and to use digital technology like installation of bio-metric attendance system in schools. States like Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh have initiated bio-metric attendance on pilot basis.

**Police verification and psychometric evaluation of
teaching and non-teaching staff**

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that CBSE has directed the schools to conduct police verification and psychometric evaluation of their teaching and non-teaching staff; and
- (b) if so, what is the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Board *vide* circular No.19/2017 dated 12.09.2017 has issued guidelines to all the CBSE affiliated schools for strict adherence to the safety measures. *Inter-alia* it was stated in the circular that they must get the police verification and psychometric evaluation done for all the staff employed.

However, the Board *vide* circular No.21 dated 28.09.2017 has informed the CBSE affiliated schools that the Board has constituted a committee in order to frame comprehensive guidelines for safety of school children including psychometric evaluation of teaching and non-teaching staff, safety audit of premises. CCTV monitoring, character antecedent's verification, visitor management etc.

Release of funds for NIT building in Andhra Pradesh

719. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for release of funds for construction of a permanent building for the National Institute of Technology (NIT);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry has taken any decision in the matter, and if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to release the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Sir. this Ministry has not received any such request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) Subsequent upon the finalization of Standing Finance Committee (SFC) for the construction of permanent campus of National Institute of Technology (NIT), Andhra Pradesh at the estimated amount of ₹460.50 crore, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has released ₹50/- crore to the Institute for initiating the construction of permanent campus.

Pupil-Teacher Ratio at school level

720. SHRI D. RAJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that as per the data base 2015-16, under the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) 33 per cent of the schools in the country did not have the requisite number of teachers as prescribed in the RTE norms for Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) at the school level;
- (b) if so, the details of the PTR compliant schools in the country, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps being taken to make more schools PTR compliant by recruiting sufficient quality teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations. However, the Central Government through the Centrally sponsored scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level provides assistance to the States 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 norm is 30:1 and at the upper primary level it is 35:1. As per the Unified District Information System For Education (U-DISE) 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. The State-wise details of the PTR compliant schools in the country are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers to ensure adherence with 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.

Statement

State-wise details of PTR compliant schools in the country

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Percentage of Govt. Schools RTE Compliance Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) 2015-16	
		% of schools having RTE compliant PTR	% of schools having adverse PTR
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94.41	5.59
2.	Andhra Pradesh	71.39	28.61
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	56.47	43.53
4.	Assam	72.40	27.60
5.	Bihar	16.67	83.33
6.	Chandigarh	90.43	9.57
7.	Chhattisgarh	83.62	16.38
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	88.00	12.00
9.	Daman and Diu	88.30	11.70

1	2	3	4
10.	Delhi	68.12	31.88
11.	Goa	66.25	33.75
12.	Gujarat	82.98	17.02
13.	Haryana	72.66	27.34
14.	Himachal Pradesh	86.81	13.19
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	89.33	10.67
16.	Jharkhand	41.64	58.36
17.	Karnataka	74.67	25.33
18.	Kerala	93.92	6.08
19.	Lakshadweep	100.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	59.49	40.51
21.	Maharashtra	86.99	13.01
22.	Manipur	88.45	11.55
23.	Meghalaya	84.36	15.64
24.	Mizoram	90.03	9.97
25.	Nagaland	95.36	4.64
26.	Odisha	78.97	21.03
27.	Puducherry	96.91	3.09
28.	Punjab	78.59	21.41
29.	Rajasthan	68.68	31.32
30.	Sikkim	99.20	0.80
31.	Tamil Nadu	87.88	12.12
32.	Telangana	70.33	29.67
33.	Tripura	96.51	3.49
34.	Uttar Pradesh	47.98	52.02
35.	Uttarakhand	83.38	16.62
36.	West Bengal	71.86	28.14
TOTAL		66.10	33.90

Source : UDISE 2015-16.

UGC Panel for complaints against Central Universities

721. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Panel appointed by UGC for verifying the complaints against the Central Universities has submitted its report;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has accepted the recommendations of the Panel and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No such Panel to verify the complaints against the Central Universities has been appointed by the UGC.

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

Central University in Kangra

722. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any land has been acquired for establishment of Central University in Dehra, District Kangra of Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the construction work of University building has been started;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the steps taken/being taken by Government to expedite the construction work along with the time by which it is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 34 hectares of land has been transferred in the name of Central University of Himachal Pradesh at Dehra, District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh.

(c) to (e) As per the policy of the Government of India, State Government has to transfer the required land, free from all encumbrances, for establishment of Central University. 34 hectares of land is not enough for setting up of a Central University. Accordingly, the State Government of Himachal Pradesh has been asked to transfer more

land for establishment of Central University after completing all formalities including getting final forest clearance.

Development of life skills and attitude in students

723. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

SHRI DARSIIAN SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the existing education system does not provide for development of life skills and attitudes in students and is only concerned with high percentage of marks;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the manner in which Government proposes to tackle this issue in future; and
- (d) the views of public, NGOs and experts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The education system is guided by the National Policy on Education which *inter-alia*, provides for development of life skills. The National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986 emphasised the need for giving life skills through introduction of systematic, well planned and rigorously implemented programmes of vocational education in the proposed educational reorganisation. These elements are meant to develop a healthy attitude amongst students towards work and life, to enhance individual employability, to reduce the mismatch between the demand and supply of skilled manpower, and to provide an alternative for those intending to pursue higher education without particular interest or purpose. The NPE 1986 stated that efforts will be made to devise vocational courses based on Agriculture, Marketing, Social Services, etc. Further, an emphasis in vocational education will also be on development of attitudes, knowledge, and skills for entrepreneurship and self-employment. Efforts were made for implementing the same in the educational system with varying degrees of success.

(c) and (d) Currently, the Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy to meet the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to Quality Education, Innovation and Research, aiming to make India a Knowledge Superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in Science, Technology, Academics and Industry. Initially, a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy was constituted which submitted its report in May, 2016 and thereafter, the Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for

the Draft National Education Policy, 2016'. Both these reports have been treated as inputs for policy formulation. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as the Government has recently constituted a Committee for preparation of the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan. The Committee is interacting with various stakeholders and examining the suggestions and inputs received from various stakeholders including the Government, public, NGOs and autonomous bodies. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

Overpayment due to promotion

724. SHRI SANJIV KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any cases of overpayment due to promotions given because of counting past services in violation of UGC rules and regulations have come to the notice in the Central Universities, like JNU;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether UGC has given written instructions to the concerned universities for recovering the amount and if so, the amount that has been recovered; 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) Jawaharlal Nehru University has informed that the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) pointed out some irregularities in the promotion of a faculty member namely Dr. Neelima Mondal and communicated to recover the overpaid amount on account.

Accordingly, a Show Cause Notice was issued to the faculty member and her reply was examined in consultation with UGC which asked to recover the excess amount. However, Dr. Neelima Mondal made an appeal to review the decision of recovery of excess amount. The appeal was placed before the Executive Council in the meeting held on 23.11.2017 as her promotion and salary both were approved by the Executive Council.

The Executive Council, after detailed discussion on the representation authorized the Vice-Chancellor of the University to set up a Committee to look into the case and to give its recommendation to be forwarded to the CAG for re-consideration. The Executive Council also resolved to keep on hold the recovery of arrears from Dr. Neelima Mondal till the receipt of response from the CAG.

Survey on higher education

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has released an All India Survey on Higher Education for 2016-17; and

(b) if so, what are the salient findings of this Survey particularly with reference to the number of colleges per lakh of eligible population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Ministry has released All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2016-17 on 5th January, 2018.

(b) The salient findings of All India Survey on Higher Education 2016-17 in terms of Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) is 25.2%, Gender Parity Index (GPI) is 0.94 and Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) for universities and colleges in regular mode is 22 for the age group of 18-23 years. There are 40026 numbers of colleges listed in AISHE report 2016-17 and there are 28 colleges per lakh population.

Age limit for appointment of Assistant Professors

†726. SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the age limit for the appointment of Assistant Professors in Central Universities has been fixed by Government;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, whether Government would take steps to stay the decision of fixing such age limit by some States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYAPAL SINGH): (a) to (c) As per UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010, no upper age limit for recruitment to the post of Assistant Professor in Central Universities has been prescribed.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Merger of SSA and RMSA

727. SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal for merger of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) from the academic year 2018-19; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the rationale behind this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) A proposal has been prepared on the merger of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) to create an overarching programme to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-nursery to Class 12. States have already been advised to integrate the administrative structures at various levels created for SSA and RMSA in the States and UTs to achieve productive synergies, better co-ordination and enhanced focus on improvement in quality of education.

Policy for sports and physical fitness in schools

728. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to introduce a policy for compulsory evaluation of students on sports and physical fitness in schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to increase the participation of students from schools in sporting events held abroad; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Curriculum Framework-2005 has recommended Health and Physical Education, which includes sports, as a compulsory subject area from class I to X and optional subject at Senior Secondary stage. Education, being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, and the majority of the schools being under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territory (UT) Governments, it is for the respective State/UT Governments to take appropriate action for evaluation of the students on the subject in their schools. For the schools affiliated to the

Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), the evaluation of Health and Physical Education is already mandatory in classes IX to XII. The performance in this area is assessed internally by the schools and reflected in the certificate issued by CBSE.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Department of Sports have launched revamped Khelo India Scheme to be the basic platform for talent spotting and providing development pathways for gifted and talented School children to achieve excellence. The first Khelo India National School Games have been held in New Delhi from 31st January to 7th February, 2018.

Central aid for residential schools in Telangana

729. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are demands for Central aid by States like Telangana which are setting up residential schools; and

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), provision has been made for residential schools/hostels for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection.

A total of 942 residential facilities with a capacity of 1.01 lakh children have been sanctioned to the States under SSA as per proposals received from the States from time to time. This includes 309 residential schools for 54,750 children and 633 Hostels for 47,055 children.

The State of Telangana has been provided with 46 residential facilities with a capacity of 4600 children including 31 residential schools with a capacity of 3100 children and 15 hostels with a capacity of 1500 children. Out of these, 29 residential schools have been sanctioned to Telangana under SSA in 2017-18.

Inclusion of Indian heroes in textbooks

730. SHRI SAMBAHJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plans to compulsorily include the detailed life history and achievements of Indian heroes in the textbooks up to secondary school levels rather than their brief mention based upon the history written by Britishers;

(b) how long the Indian heroes would continue to be portrayed negatively in the name of revision of textbooks by NCERT; and

(c) whether Government would identify such luminaries and instruct NCERT to revise the textbooks urgently to enthuse patriotism among children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The History text books of various classes, developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), based on National Curriculum Framework (2005), have already included the achievements of Indian heroes of our past. In these books, the contributions of both men and women have been reflected in the content as well as in the visuals.

(b) NCERT textbooks of History have never portrayed Indian heroes in a negative manner.

(c) In the present reprint version of History textbooks, the role and contributions of some more personalities in India's struggle for freedom and the social reform movements have been added.

Vacancies of teachers

731. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacancies of teachers in Government schools of the country;

(b) whether Government has formulated any policy to make the Right to Education Act successful despite huge shortage of teachers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations. The current status of teachers in Government schools at elementary and secondary level are as follows:—

Level	Sanctioned Posts of teachers	Teachers in-position	Vacant Posts of teachers
Elementary	5103539	4203223	900316
Secondary	685895	578206	107689

(b) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has been enacted for universalization of elementary education *i.e.* for classes I to VIII across the country. The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level, the PTR norm is 30:1 and at the upper primary level it is 35:1. As per the Unified District Information System For Education (U-DISE) 2015-16 database, the PTR at national level for primary schools is 23:1 and for upper primary schools is 17:1, which is better than the norm laid down in the RTE Act, 2009. Similarly, at the secondary level, the RMSA framework lays down a PTR norm of 30:1, against which the PTR at national level is 27 as per U-DISE 2015-16. Further, the Central Government through the Centrally sponsored 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 deployment of additional teachers to maintain appropriate Pupil Teacher Ratio as per the prescribed norms for various levels of schooling.

The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers and to implement norms of the RTE Act 2009 with the States and UTs at various forums. Advisories have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time to implement the norms of the RTE Act and for redeployment of teachers to ensure that all school teachers should spend adequate time serving in rural areas through a transparent policy.

(d) Question does not arise.

Credit transfer for courses through SWAYAM

732. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 76 universities have already approved credit transfer for courses taken through SWAYAM;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government aims to achieve the target of one crore enrolment by 2018;

(c) whether Government is also looking at bringing in courses and faculty from foreign institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. As per the data submitted by universities on digital initiatives, (76) universities have approved MOOCs Courses on the SWAYAM Platform for credit transfer.

(b) Yes, Sir. The SWAYAM Platform is being strengthened so that One crore learners can use it for attending courses online.

(c) and (d) Foreign Universities are welcome to offer their courses on SWAYAM Platform and the examinations shall be done through SWAYAM following SWAYAM guidelines.

Autonomy to universities and colleges

733. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is introducing a number of policies such as graded autonomy to universities and autonomous status to colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is a fear of education becoming unaffordable to certain sections of the society;

(d) whether the University Grants Commission has asked the private colleges to make education accessible to the poor; and

(e) if so, the response thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) Yes, Sir. With a view to provide autonomy, promote quality and create an enabling environment where by Higher Educational Institutions can become institutions of global excellence, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has framed the Draft UGC Categorization of Universities (only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy] Regulations, 2018 and the Draft UGC (Conferment of Autonomous Status upon Colleges and Measures for Maintenance of Standards in Autonomous Colleges) Regulations, 2018. The regulations have been approved by the Commission in its 528th meeting held on 9th January, 2018.

UGC has been notifying various schemes to address access and equity, in particular, for providing opportunities to all sections of the society to enable them to pursue higher education.

Learning levels in primary schools

734. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether, according to the recent Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) survey, the reading as well as basic arithmetic level of primary school students continue to be low and have declined in most States;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with Government's reaction thereto;
- (c) whether Government has analysed/proposes to analyse the reasons behind these dismal findings;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the corrective measures proposed to be taken to ensure satisfactory learning level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Achievement surveys are released in the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) by a non-Governmental organization. It is a household survey limited to rural areas of the country. During 2016, learning levels of 5,62,305 students in the age group of 3-16 years from 3,50,232 households in 589 rural districts were assessed.

Some of the salient findings of the ASER-2016 report include *inter-alia*, that, Learning levels and arithmetic skills have shown improvement in the early grades and enrolment has increased for all age groups between 2014 and 2016. The proportion of children in Std. III who are able to read at least Std I level text has gone up slightly, from 40.2% in 2014 to 42.5% in 2016 and the proportion of children in Std. V who could read a Std. II level text improved by more than five percentage points from 2014 to 2016 in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Tripura, Nagaland and Rajasthan.

As far as basic arithmetic ability is concerned, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Odisha and Chhattisgarh registered an improvement of at least five percentage points as compared to 2014 levels. The number of Std. III children who could do a two digit subtraction has increased by 2.3 percentage points as compared

to 2014 levels. The number of Std. V children who could do a simple division problem remained unchanged from 2014 to 2016.

However, the report points out that more efforts need to be put in at the upper primary level so that the students could acquire desired skills in reading and arithmetic.

(c) and (d) The Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development was not associated with this ASER, 2016 survey.

(e) In order to focus on quality education, the Central Rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise learning outcomes. Learning outcomes are assessment standards indicating the expected levels of learning that children should achieve for that class. These indicators can be used as check points to assess learning at different points of time. The learning outcomes for each class at elementary stage in languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science have been finalized and shared with all States and UTs.

Moreover, National Achievement Survey (NAS) was conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 700 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. It has now been decided to conduct NAS biennially. Students of Classes III and V were assessed on Reading Comprehension, Mathematics and Environmental Studies and Class VIII students were assessed on Language, Maths, Science and Social Science. This competency based assessment was based on the learning outcomes developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Along with the test items, questionnaires pertaining to students, teachers and schools were also used. District report cards (provisional) for NAS 2017 have been released by this Department and are available on MHRD website.

Regularization of Shiksha Mitras

735. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's *ad-hoc* solution to overcome the shortage of primary teachers by regularizing Shiksha Mitras as *ad-hoc* teachers, has received a setback with the courts insisting that they should qualify the mandated Teacher Eligibility Test (TET);

(b) whether the courts have given Shiksha Mitras two attempts to qualify TET and stipulated extra marks for each year in service in the qualifying examination; and

(c) whether the Unified District Information System for Education has pegged the percentage of professionally trained primary teachers at the National level at 75.5 per cent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as the academic authority under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 for prescribing the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher at elementary level. NCTE has accordingly, laid down the requisite teacher's qualifications as per its Notification dated 23rd August, 2010, as amended from time to time, wherein passing the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) is one of the mandatory qualifications. This has been upheld by the Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 25th July, 2017.

(b) Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 25th July, 2017 has stated that 'Shiksha Mitras ought to be given opportunity to be considered for recruitment if they have acquired or they acquire the requisite qualification for next two consecutive recruitments. They may also be given suitable age relaxation and some weightage for their experience as may be decided by the concerned authority. Till they avail of this opportunity, the State is at liberty to continue them as Shiksha Mitras on same terms on which they were working prior to their absorption, if the State so decides.

(c) As per the Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16, the percentage of professionally trained primary teachers at National level was 77.01%.

Central University in Rajasthan

736. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rajasthan, though being the largest State of India in terms of geographical areas, has only one Central University which was established in 2009;

(b) if so, whether Government is planning to establish another Central University in the State;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from that State for the same;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYAPALSINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) At present, there is no proposal to set up a new Central University in Rajasthan. As per the Twelfth Plan (2012-17), as approved by the National Development Council, the thrust was on consolidation of the higher education system. Expansion was to be mainly done by scaling up capacity of the existing institutions in place of setting up new institutions. The Central Government has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on cost sharing basis to assist States to open new institutions.

Regulating fake engineering colleges

†737. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are several fake engineering colleges in the country which are cheating students;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the provisions to regulate them; and

(c) the number of fake engineering colleges identified during the last three years and the details of action taken against them, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) The instances of engineering colleges running their courses without the approval of All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have come to the notice of the Government. The State-wise details of these (279) institutes are available on AICTE website http://www.old.aicte-india.org/dashboard/pages/funapprovedengg%202016_feb.php.

In order to regulate the engineering colleges, the AICTE has been established by an Act of Parliament (Act 52 of 1987) with a function to grant approval to new technical institutions, introduction of new courses etc. The AICTE has also notified regulations mandating the technical institutions to obtain the prior approval for running courses in engineering and technology. Further, the institutions conducting unapproved courses are directed from time to time through public notices and individual letters under intimation to concerned State Government to seek AICTE approval for conducting of technical education programmes or to close them down.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Status of Vishwajeet Scheme

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

- (a) whether the ambitious Vishwajeet Scheme of the Ministry had become a non-starter;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether IIT Directors have expressed their disappointment over the progress of the scheme; and
- (d) if so, what steps the Ministry is taking to make the scheme successful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYAPAL SINGH): (a) to (d) Project Vishwajeet was approved 'in-principle' by the IIT Council with a view to help Seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) at Kharagpur, Delhi, Bombay, Kanpur, Madras, Roorkee and Guwahati to come up into the top 100 World University Rankings.

However, since the Government has already approved the scheme to establish 20 'Institutions of Eminence' - 10 from the public institutions and 10 from the private institutions, the requirements projected under Project Vishwajeet would be adequately addressed under the scheme.

Complaints from students shown absent in examinations in DU

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

- (a) whether, during the last year, there have been complaints from students being shown as absent in Delhi University undergraduate examinations when they had actually appeared in those examinations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details regarding action taken on such complaints;
- (d) whether such students are being asked by Delhi University to re-appear in such papers while filling up their next year's examination forms;
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (f) the steps being taken to avoid such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (f) University of Delhi has reported that certain complaints were received from the undergraduate students that they had been shown absent in their result, when they had actually appeared in the examination. Such errors crept in the result due to writing of wrong roll number, mentioning of wrong subject code by the students, not appearing of students from the designated seats in examination hall, packaging error etc. The results of such students are rectified after necessary verifications. They are not being asked to fill up the next year's examination form for re-appearing in such papers.

Regulatory mechanism for deemed universities

740. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any regulatory and oversight mechanism for deemed universities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard for the benefit of students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. In exercise of powers conferred under Clauses (f) & (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 26 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, UGC has notified the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016 to regulate the institutions deemed to be universities. These regulations are available on UGC website : www.ugc.ac.in.

In addition, this Ministry has constituted a Committee to suggest a oversight mechanism to regulate the institutions deemed to be universities as per the order dated 03.11.2017 of Hon'ble Supreme Court in Civil Appeal Nos. 17869-17870/2017.

Difficulties faced by Central Universities

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

- (a) whether seventeen Central Universities established under the Central University Act, 2009 are as excellent as IITs and IIMs;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (b) whether Government has asked Central Universities to make and implement advance plans for vacant posts;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to know about the difficulties being faced by the Central University and by when these difficulties would be addressed; and
- (d) whether the shortage of professors is affecting the studies of students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYAPAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The mandate of Central Universities and those of IITs and IIMs are different from each other. The Central Universities (CUs) being the statutory autonomous bodies are competent to take decisions in academic and administrative matters. In case they approach this Ministry and the UGC for any specific issue, such matters are decided as per prescribed guidelines/rules. For filling up of teaching posts, the UGC, the Ministry and the visitor have repeatedly asked the CUs including new and old CUs, to fill up the vacant teaching posts on priority. However, the onus to fill up the vacant teaching posts lies with the Universities which are statutory autonomous bodies. In order to ensure that studies of students are not affected, Central universities are adopting different methods/process to address faculty shortages which *inter-alia*, include hiring *Ad-hoc* Faculty, Guest Faculty, Contract Faculty and Re-employed faculty.

Drop-out rates in schools of Rajasthan

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

- (a) the details regarding the drop-out rates at primary, secondary and higher secondary school levels during the last three years;
- (b) whether the drop-out rates have declined during the last three years, especially in Rajasthan;
- (c) whether Government is considering to expand the scope of Right to Education beyond the bracket of 6 to 14 years of children to reduce the drop-out rate; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), an autonomous body under Ministry of Human Resource Development, collects information from all the schools (Government, aided and private) annually on various educational indicators including drop-out rate across all States and UTs through Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE). As per U-DISE data annual average drop-out rates at primary, upper primary, secondary and higher secondary levels during the last three years are as under:—

Years	Annual Average Drop-out Rate (All India)			
	Primary	Upper Primary	Secondary	Class XI to XII
2012-13	4.67%	3.13%	14.54%	-
2013-14	4.34%	3.77%	17.86%	1.54%
2014-15	4.13%	4.03%	17.06%	-

Note: States reporting negative drop-out rate have not been reported.

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

(b) Annual average drop-out rates for the States and UTs including Rajasthan during the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) There is no such proposal at present to expand the scope of Right to Education beyond the age group of 6 to 14 years of children.

(d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory elementary education to all children, in the age group of 6 to 14 years. The Centrally sponsored scheme of sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides assistance to State Governments and UTs to ensure quality elementary education for all children. Universal enrolment is the first goal of SSA. SSA has provided 2.04 lakh primary and 1.59 lakh upper primary schools for ensuring universal provisioning of schooling facilities. In addition, 3703 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), which are residential schools for girls at upper primary level, have also been sanctioned to the States

for improving access to marginalised girls particularly out of school, either drop out or never enrolled. The number of total children enrolled at elementary level has risen to 19.7 crore in 2015-16 as against 15.1 crores in 1998-99.

Under SSA, provisions have also been made for residential schools/hostels and transportation/escort facility for children living in sparsely populated areas, children living in areas where schools cannot be opened due to unavailability of land and children in need of care and protection. Special training is also provided to all such children who are school dropouts and long absentees and they are enrolled in "back to school" camps.

Additionally, other strategies adopted under SSA such as strengthening school infrastructure, improving pupil-teacher ratios, providing incentives like free textbooks, uniforms for eligible category of children and mid-day meal in schools have proved to be useful in increasing the enrolment of children in elementary schools.

With a view to universalize secondary education for children beyond 14 years of age, the Centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages universalizing access to secondary schools by providing a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improving quality of education through making all secondary schools conform to prescribed norms and removal of gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. Under RMSA, financial assistance is provided for improving access by establishing new secondary schools and strengthening of existing secondary schools by providing additional classrooms, science laboratory, library, computer rooms, art/craft/culture rooms, toilets, drinking water facilities etc., to reduce dropout and to increase enrolment especially of students of SC, ST, Minority categories and girls at secondary stage. Interventions like conduct of awareness programme, special teaching for learning enhancement, introduction of vocational Education at secondary and higher secondary stage, in-service training of teachers, leadership training of head masters, remedial teaching for weaker students etc. are also supported under RMSA to improve quality of education at secondary level. Girls hostels are established in Educationally Backward Blocks for girls to pursue secondary and higher secondary education and predominantly belonging to SC, ST and Minority categories.

Statement*State/UT-wise average Annual Drop-Out Rates including Rajasthan during 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Level of Education											
		Primary			Upper Primary			Secondary			Senior Secondary		
		2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.68	1.21	0.51	1.23	0.51	1.69	5.56	7.20	9.87	14.14	15.87	16.93
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3.18	4.35	6.72	3.36	3.78	5.20	12.72	12.65	15.71	0.35	11.79	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.16	10.89	10.82	7.47	5.59	6.71	12.93	14.49	17.11	5.11	17.07	18.42
4.	Assam	6.24	7.44	15.36	7.20	7.05	10.51	26.77	30.43	27.06	4.69	7.24	-
5.	Bihar	-	2.09	-	-	2.98	4.08	30.14	25.33	25.90	-	-	-
6.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	3.10	0.08	0.44	-	-	-	13.65	11.28	10.55
7.	Chhattisgarh	4.14	1.42	2.91	5.42	3.80	5.85	14.86	23.41	21.26	-	-	2.76
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1.57	1.47	3.38	4.13	4.02	24.41	28.59	16.77	9.65	6.24	9.47
9.	Daman and Diu	-	0.85	1.11	-	3.58	3.11	11.52	19.86	32.27	1.26	9.86	40.48
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	2.78	0.76	5.32	8.90	11.81	14.47	16.25	17.32
11.	Goa	-	0.20	0.73	-	-	0.07	7.96	9.58	11.15	11.26	13.36	13.91
12.	Gujarat	0.74	0.76	0.89	5.20	5.55	6.41	13.55	21.61	25.04	0.46	7.83	7.04

													<p>Written Answers to</p> <p>[8 February, 2018]</p> <p>Unstarred Questions</p> <p>425</p>
13.	Haryana	1.29	0.41	5.61	0.46	2.55	5.81	8.98	12.51	15.89	-	2.18	5.75
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.45	0.46	0.64	0.51	0.78	0.87	8.37	9.09	6.07	9.02	7.07	7.41
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.30	5.46	6.79	5.52	4.30	5.44	17.33	15.36	17.28	10.66	7.64	12.65
16.	Jharkhand	7.21	6.41	5.48	5.47	7.42	8.99	18.50	23.15	24	-	-	3.41
17.	Karnataka	2.97	2.32	2.02	5.05	2.51	3.85	39.92	27.57	26.18	15.33	-	1.96
18.	Kerala	-	-	-		-	-	9.45	14.46	12.32	-	6.40	0.47
19.	Lakshadweep	2.50	-	-	0.29	1.86	2.78	7.68	8.03	6.763	6.59	2.82	3.12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	6.11	10.14	6.59	8.53	11.70	9.20	13.63	26.47	24.77	-	1.55	-
21.	Maharashtra	D.97	0.55	1.26	1.74	0.61	1.79	16.20	14.47	12.87	3.20	3.34	1.83
22.	Manipur	9.86	18	0.66	6.06	7.02	4.20	9.75	13.81	14.38	7.93	3.20	-
23.	Meghalaya	0.14	10.34	9.46	7.85	6.84	6.52	26.03	24.75	20.52	-	-	-
24.	Mizoram	24.11	12.96	10.10	19.28	6.02	4.78	21.42	18.70	21.88	-	-	6.91
25.	Nagaland	7.07	19.41	5.61	9.83	17.86	7.92	26.51	35.11	18.23	18.29	14.19	6.97
26.	Odisha	3.56	2.94	2.86	3.81	2.80	3.81	49.86	49.48	29.56	-	-	-
27.	Puducherry	3.34	0.66	0.37	0.68	0.60	0.56	15.21	14.24	12.19	5.25	11.16	4.50
28.	Punjab	1.99	1.29	3.05	2.78	2.85	3.22	9.80	8.83	8.86	8.28	5.81	5.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
29.	Rajasthan	7.97	8.39	5.02	4.42	6.03	3.07	13.65	18.77	13.48	-	-	-
30.	Sikkim	3.60	4.57	2.27	3.15	5.14	1.57	9.23	12.89	15.89	8.10	12.91	11.76
31.	Tamil Nadu	4.06	0.46	-	1.24	4.52	-	10.20	12.20	8.10	1.87	4.44	3.41
32.	Telangana	-	5.81	2.08	-	4.71	2.30	-	17.43	15.53	-	13.43	0.77
33.	Tripura	2.22	3.58	1.28	3.08	2.72	1.99	25.50	25.09	28.42	8.87	9.11	8.93
34.	Uttar Pradesh	10.28	7.08	8.58	1.06	0.53	2.70	-	7.30	10.22	-	-	2.10
35.	Uttarakhand	1.16	3.07	4.04	0.13	1.68	1.19	9.68	8.70	10.40	1.59	-	3.01
36.	West Bengal	6.30	2.91	1.47	5.18	4.31	4.30	17.30	18.34	17.80	8.13	7.90	8.11
	ALL INDIA	4.67	4.34	4.13	3.13	3.77	4.03	14.54	17.86	17.06	-	1.54	-

Note : States reporting negative drop-out rate have not been reported.

Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE) – 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16.

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas

743. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to review their current policy and guidelines for opening Kendriya Vidyalayas and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) the number of such Vidyalayas in the country at present and the number of proposals received during the last three years from the State Governments to open new vidyalayas; and

(c) whether Government has fixed any target for opening new Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country during the next five years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India / State Governments/Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as on the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. Consequent upon issuance of guidelines for selection of sites/locations for projects/Institutions/Schemes through challenge method, all proposals for opening of new KVs would also be considered in accordance with these guidelines.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends upon the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available requisite suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya. However, actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by the Competent Authority. One JNV each has been sanctioned in all the districts of the country as on 31st May 2014, excluding Tamil Nadu which has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

There is no proposal at present to review the current policy and guidelines for opening of new KVs and JNVs.

(b) At present, there are 1180 KVs and 660 JNVs sanctioned in the country. A statement showing the State/UT-wise details of the number of proposals received during the last three years for opening of new KVs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) No such target has been fixed.

Statement

Details of proposals received for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of proposals received during 2015	Number of proposals received during 2016	Number of proposals received during 2017
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	5	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	2	-
3.	Bihar	-	2	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	7	1
5.	Delhi (UT)	-	1	-
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	-
8.	Jharkhand		7	-
9.	Karnataka	2	2	3
10.	Kerala	1	1	1
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1	12	12
12.	Maharashtra		4	7
13.	Manipur	-		1
14.	Odisha	3	1	2
15.	Rajasthan	1	2	
16.	Tamil Nadu	1	1	3
17.	Telangana	1	-	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	3	2	9
19.	Uttarakhand	-	-	1
20.	West Bengal	-	-	1
	TOTAL	20	51	52

Online courses in Hindi and other languages on SWAYAM

744. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to offer nearly 300 online courses in Hindi and ten other Indian languages on its online course portal SWAYAM;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the courses are aimed at those looking at developing soft skills or supplementing their education; and
- (d) whether Government would also cover other Indian languages subsequently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The SWAYAM portal, which has become operational from July 2017, has 1,006 courses covering school/degree/post-graduate courses. There are more than 18.9 lakh learners registered with SWAYAM. The popular courses would be translated into (10) regional languages including Hindi in a phased manner. The UGC has issued a Regulation facilitating transfer of credits for courses done on SWAYAM to the academic record of the students. This will help in all students, irrespective of where they are located, in accessing the best quality education.

(c) and (d) There are courses available for developing soft skills and other supplementary areas of education covering personality development, language skills, basic computer programming etc. Based on the requirement of students, the other Indian Languages would be considered subsequently.

Registration of schools in Jharkhand

745. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether CBSE has received a number of applications for registration of all kinds of schools from the State of Jharkhand for the academic year 2016-17 and 2017-18 and if so, the details of applications that are still pending;
- (b) what steps CBSE would take to clear and approve all such applications to help the backward and rural areas get access to schooling;
- (c) the measures proposed to fast-track all such pending requests and applications; and

(d) the details of plans to modify, improve and install better electronic administration system in CBSE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The details pertaining to session 2016-17 and 2017-18 are as follows:

Status	No. of Applications (2016-17)	No. of Applications (2017-18)
Total No. received	97	125
Affiliation Granted	75	94
Applications rejected	15	13
Deficiency conveyed and reply of school awaited	06	05
I/C report awaited	Nil	07
Compliance of deficiency letter under process	01	06

(b) and (c) Action on the above applications have been taken as per Affiliation Bye laws of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). No application received from schools is pending for initial processing.

(d) CBSE has introduced complete online system for submission of applications for affiliation through e-affiliation portal from the academic session 2018-19 to expedite the process of grant of affiliation.

Teaching in KGBVs upto 12th class

746. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any demands to extend teaching in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) upto twelfth class; and

(b) if so, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A proposal has been prepared by the Department for such an extension of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalays (KGBVs).

Boosting higher education

747. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India would tie up with USA, UK and other countries to boost the higher education in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the joint research programmes aims to provide an opportunity to teachers to pursue academic/research activities and help in establishment of inter-university centres with the state-of-the-art facilities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYAPAL SINGH): (a) to (d) The Government of India has signed Educational Exchange Programmes (EEPs)/Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs)/Joint Declaration of intent (JDIs)/Joint Statements with a number of countries/ group of countries including USA, UK, Israel, Germany, Australia, Norway, New Zealand, Hungary etc. for academic collaboration to boost higher education. However, the future collaborations with any country depend on various factors *viz.* International Scenario, mutuality, reciprocity and response of the foreign country.

University Grants Commission (UGC) has been implementing a number of Joint Research Programmes and fellowship/ scholarship programmes to facilitate Indian scholars and students to realize their research potential and to have exposure in international collaborative research. The following are the prominent collaborative programmes:—

- (i) Joint Research Programme under Indo- US 21st century knowledge initiative
- (ii) Indo- German Partnerships in Higher Education
- (iii) UGC-United Kingdom-India Education and Research Initiative (UKIERI)Thematic Partnerships
- (iv) Indo- Norwegian Cooperation Programme
- (v) Indo- Israel Joint Research Programme
- (vi) Indo- New Zealand Joint Research Programme
- (vii) Stipendium Hungaricum Programme with Hungary

(viii) Project based Personal Exchange Programme with Germany

(ix) Exchange of Scientist Programme with Germany

Joint Research Projects are undertaken in areas which are of mutual interest. The Collaborative Programmes are implemented with the aim to provide excellent opportunity to young Indian researchers and teachers of all disciplines to have international collaborative research training in advance techniques and technologies in emerging fields, thereby furthering their research capacity and ability to contribute to higher education.

Women's universities and colleges

748. DR. T. SUBBARAMIREDDY:

SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up women's universities and residential degree colleges in every State and district including that of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such universities and degree colleges would be set up with the Central funding;

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

(e) whether Government is proposing to provide free education to women in the country from primary to post-graduate level and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (f) In order to encourage girl education, the Sub-Committee of Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) on Girls Education has recommended in its interim recommendations for establishing an exclusive university for women in each State and setting up of women residential degree colleges in every district of the country including the State of Maharashtra. It has also recommended for providing free education to girls upto post graduate level. The final report has not been finalized.

Withdrawal of recognition by NCTE

749. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has withdrawn recognition from thousands of teachers education institutes in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor, State-wise; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to make available names of the recognized teacher education institutes on the website of NCTE for the information of students seeking admission in recognized institutes and also to shutdown unrecognized institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) During the academic session 2016-2017, the NCTE had withdrawn recognition of 133 institutions offering various Teacher Education Programmes (TEPs) for not following the guidelines stipulated in the NCTE, Act, Rules and Norms and Standards. A State-wise list of institutions is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The list of recognized institutions as well the withdrawn institutions is available on the website of the concerned Regional Committee (s) and NCTE Headquarters which is being regularly updated. The above list can be seen at [http://ncte-india.org/ncte-new/pdf/Affidavit-showcause-Recognition Course after 13th Dec 2016 13.07.2017.pdf](http://ncte-india.org/ncte-new/pdf/Affidavit-showcause-Recognition%20Course%20after%2013th%20Dec%202016%2013.07.2017.pdf).

Statement

State/UT-wise details of the Institutions recognition withdrawn during 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	No. of institutions recognition withdrawn during 2016-17
1	2	3
1.	West Bengal	1
2.	Madhya Pradesh	17
3.	Maharashtra	28
4.	Gujarat	1
5.	Uttar Pradesh	7
6.	Andhra Pradesh	8
7.	Telangana	15

1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	29
9.	Kerala	5
10.	Puducherry	2
11.	Tamil Nadu	20
GRAND TOTAL		133

Opening of new institutes

750. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new IIMs, IITs and NIT institutions that have been, announced and opened after June, 2014, State-wise;

(b) how many of them have actually started functioning and the total number of students enrolled and qualified teachers recruited in these institutions, so far, institution-wise;

(c) what has been the state of infrastructure made available to these institutions; and

(d) the details of expenditure per-student, per-year in these institutions during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYAPAL SINGH): (a) and (b) 7 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 6 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and one National Institute of Technology (NIT) were announced and opened after June, 2014. All of these have started functioning from their temporary campuses. The details of these institutions State-wise are as follows:—

Sl. No.	Institutions announced and opened after June, 2014, State-wise	Year of start of functioning	No. of Students enrolled (Upto 2017-18)	Faculty Strength
1	2	3	4	5
Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs):				
1.	IIM Sirmaur (Himachal Pradesh)	2015-16	121	7
2.	IIM Bodhgaya (Bihar)	2015-16	122	0#

1	2	3	4	5
3.	IIM Sambalpur (Odisha)	2015-16	158	5
4.	IIM Amritsar (Punjab)	2015-16	246	8
5.	IIM Visakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	2015-16	167	11
6.	IIM Nagpur (Maharashtra)	2015-16	170	7
7.	IIM Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	2016-17	121	5

Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs):

1.	IIT Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	2015-16	349	44
2.	IIT Palakkad (Kerala)	2015-16	359	39
3.	IIT Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	2016-17	185	2
4.	IIT Bhilai (Chhattisgarh)	2016-17	239	14
5.	IIT Goa (Goa)	2016-17	171	4
6.	IIT Dharwad (Karnataka)	2016-17	227	8

National Institute of Technology (NIT):

1.	NIT Andhra Pradesh (Andhra Pradesh)	2015-16	1251	70 (Ad hoc Faculty)
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11 posts have been sanctioned and are in the process of recruitment. Faculty support is provided by the Mentor Institute IIM Calcutta and through Visiting/Guest faculty.

(c) All the above Institutions are presently operating from temporary campuses. They are provided with adequate infrastructure such as classrooms, dining halls, recreation room, outdoor and indoor sport facility, labs, equipment, hostels etc.

(d) The details of expenditure per-student, per-year is as under:-

(₹ in lakhs)

Institute	2015-16	2016-17
IIMs	7.13	6.21
IITs	5.20*	
NIT	2.38	1.23

* As per the report of the Sub Committee of IIT Council constituted in pursuance of 49th IIT Council Meeting, the estimated average expenditure on each student in IIT System is estimated to be ₹ 5.20 lakh per year.

Pension accounts linked with Aadhaar

751. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government maintains data about pensions and if so, the details of pension accounts/pensioners who have been linked with Aadhaar, post demonetisation, till date along with the total number of pension accounts State/UT-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that 39 per cent of pensioners have not been able to access their pensions because of non linkage of their accounts and PAN with Aadhaar; and

(c) the details of Aadhaar centres that have been set up for the convenience of pensioners?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Appointment of civil servants on professional posts

752. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any plan not to appoint/deploy civil servants on senior level positions exclusively meant for subject specialists to avoid erosion in the academic standard of specialised institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of departments and posts wherein officers of civil services have been appointed/deployed on positions exclusively meant for subject specialists; and

(c) whether Government has any plan to appoint subject specialists on all such posts to bring in professionalism in the concerned Departments/institutions on an urgent basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Appointment to posts in Government are made on the basis of criteria laid in the Recruitment Rules. The criteria of Educational Qualification and Experience for any post depends on the job requirement. Senior level posts are filled keeping in view the availability as well as suitability of candidates possessing the Educational Qualification and Experience required for the post and endeavour is made to select the most suitable person for the job. However, sometimes under specific circumstances, short term arrangements may have to be made to meet the

exigencies of work and smooth functioning of the organization. It is however ensured that any such arrangement is not continued for long and does not have any adverse impact on the academic standards of the organization.

Adjustment of merit holders against general category candidates

†753. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to adjust merit holder candidates of reserved category against general category and if so, the details thereof; and
- (b) whether Government proposes to give the benefit to the deprived ones by making law in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per the instructions applicable to Central Government Posts and Services, the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes candidates who are selected through Direct Recruitment on the same standard as applied to general candidates shall be adjusted against unreserved vacancies. However, the instructions relating to "Own Merit" in promotion for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) are *subjudice*.

Reservation is provided to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) through executive instructions issued from time to time, which have force of law, as held by the 9 Judge Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court in Indira Sawhney case in the year 1992.

Publication of work done by Ministries under RTI

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

- (a) whether the Central Information Commission (CIC) has asked Government in April 2016 to publicise the details of work done by every Ministry and Department;
- (b) if so, whether the instructions were issued to all the Ministries and Departments to publish such monthly reports;
- (c) if so, the progress thereof along with the Ministries and Departments which are following it;
- (d) whether Government has any monitoring mechanism in place to check its progress; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) to (e) All secretaries to the Government of India were asked by the Cabinet Secretariat *vide* OM No F-12015/56/2015-RTI dated 23rd June, 2016 to upload on monthly basis, the major achievements, significant developments and important events in respect of their Ministry/ Department, on their official websites.

However, no data for compliance of above directions is maintained centrally.

Mechanism to develop schemes at village level

†755. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the prime objectives of NITI Aayog is to develop a mechanism to prepare credible schemes at village level and to gradually take all these to the higher level of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by NITI Aayog to meet the said target and the details of achievements made; and

(d) whether NITI Aayog has received proposals from the States also with reference to the above objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) Allocation of Business Rules notified on 23rd March, 2015 mandated NITI Aayog *inter-alia* to 'develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of Government', 'offer a platform for resolution of development agenda' and 'undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the national development agenda'. NITI Aayog acts as the quintessential platform of the Government of India to bring States to act together in national interest, and thereby fosters Cooperative Federalism. For overall development of the country a long term vision with 15 years perspective, up to 2030; a seven year strategy for achievement of National Development Agenda (from 2017-18 to 2020-24) and a three year Action Agenda has been prepared which was unveiled by the Finance Minister along with Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Petroleum and Natural Gas Shri Dharmendra Pradhan on 24th August, 2017.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

However, within the framework of cooperative federalism, specific schemes for development at village level are formulated by Central Ministries/Departments in the form of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), which are being implemented through State Governments.

Centre for support to women entrepreneurs

756. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that NITI Aayog is contemplating on setting up of a centre to focus on offering financial assistance and mentorship to women entrepreneurs; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) It has been decided to set up a Women's Entrepreneurship Cell in NITI Aayog. The details are being worked out.

BPL people in Odisha

†757. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people who have been uplifted above poverty line in Odisha, district-wise;
- (b) whether there are such districts in that State where the number of BPL people has increased; and
- (c) if so, the number of such districts and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The official poverty estimates are based on data of Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. The poverty estimates for 2011-12 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology and these have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. The poverty estimates are available only State-wise. According to this Press Note, the number of persons living below poverty line

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in Odisha has been estimated as 138.5 Lakhs in 2011-12 as compared to 220.2 Lakhs in 2004-05 that is a reduction of 81.7 Lakhs.

Addiction report of PGIMER, Chandigarh

758. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a survey report reveals that in some States one out of 75-85 persons are dependent on drugs;
- (b) if so, the details of age-wise addiction report of PGIMER, Chandigarh in this regard and the action taken by Government thereon;
- (c) whether Government also proposes to set up more rehabilitation centres; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) No authentic data is available in the Ministry about drug dependent persons in States. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have informed that as per the main findings of Household Survey conducted by Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh in the State of Punjab and Chandigarh, approximately 1 in 6 persons in Punjab were dependent on any substance currently and approximately 1 in 15 persons were using any substances during the period of study in Chandigarh. Age-wise addiction prevalence was not analysed in this Survey.

(c) and (d) Yes, the Government is considering to release grant under the Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substances (Drug) Abuse to set up more de-addiction centres on need basis. One de-addiction centre in each district will be considered if recommended by the State Governments. Presently, the Ministry is providing financial assistance to 424 Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts covering 257 districts out of 710 districts in the country.

Development of Scheduled Tribes in Odisha

759. SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total allocation of funds in the current Five Year Plan (FYP) for overall Development of people of Scheduled Tribes in the country;

(b) how much of the fund has been earmarked for the development of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Odisha; and

(c) which are the schemes of the current FYP that have been implemented till 31st of January, 2017 for development of Scheduled Tribes in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people living across the country including Odisha, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, housing, roads, electricity, agriculture, irrigation, water supply, skill development, livelihood etc. Major part of infrastructure development and provision of basic amenities in tribal areas/regions in the country is carried out through various schemes/programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments concerned, while the Ministry of Tribal Affairs provides additive to these initiatives by way of plugging critical gaps.

There is no Five year plan in operation at present. However, funds allocated to Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the Twelfth Five Year Plan and current financial year for development of people of Scheduled Tribes in the country including in the State of Odisha is given below:—

(₹ in crore)	
Year	Funds Allocated/Budgeted
2012-13	4090.00
2013-14	4279.00
2014-15	4479.00
2015-16	4792.19
2016-17	4800.00
2017-18	5300.14

A Statement showing earmarking of TSP funds by the Central Government Ministries/ Departments vis-a-vis total plan outlay is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). and Statement showing State-wise Allocation and Expenditure of TSP funds by State Governments including Odisha is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). A list of important schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs implemented in the State of Odisha is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I*Details of TSP Allocation by Central Ministries/Department under Tribal Sub-Plan Strategy from 2014-15 to 2017-18*

(₹ in crore)										
Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	2012-13			2013-14			2014-15		
		BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.	BE	RE	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	116.00	86.40	86.40	123.00	92.00	92.00	133.80	90.00	90.00
2.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	882.59	757.30	748.43	932.50	952.88	960.08	953.52	885.60	875.68
3.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.00	33.65	15.58	45.20	28.93	31.78
4.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	4.06	3.44	3.44	6.28	6.00	7.50	4.13	2.40	2.40
5.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	2224.41	1804.00	2227.17	2391.53	1899.53	2162.98	2512.89	1866.37	1916.16
6.	Department of Higher Education	1159.35	1021.53	897.10	1219.59	1105.59	1043.49	1267.62	951.31	884.34
7.	Department of Land Resources	320.05	302.40	320.05	576.45	246.80	252.90	375.00	250.10	254.03
8.	Department of Rural Development	3460.37	2778.87	3460.37	4452.03	3574.84	4452.03	10358.49	2907.93	3314.27

Written Answers to	9.	Department of School Education and Literacy	4918.68	4572.00	4655.23	5313.52	5046.02	4879.35	5663.80	4796.35	4707.15
	10.	Department of Science and Technology	61.93	21.86	21.55	69.43	36.73	36.91	78.12	36.30	36.20
	11.	Department of Telecommunications	12.00	5.99	0.00	14.50	9.13	0.00	17.50	7.47	0.00
	12.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	19.80	13.40	10.88	21.38	15.00	11.21	21.38	9.35	9.35
	13.	Ministry of Coal	31.00	31.01	31.00	31.60	37.72	0.00	37.15	0.00	33.05
	14.	Ministry of Culture	17.28	17.28	17.28	28.70	29.40	26.27	36.70	30.00	25.88
	15.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	16.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	1400.00	1300.00	1300.00	1526.00	1200.00	1275.45	1526.00	1210.00	672.52
	17.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	201.00	138.46	102.41	201.00	143.38	143.08	256.00	106.22	222.33
	18.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	16.00	14.51	13.57	16.00	13.70	13.98	16.00	11.74	12.72
Unstarred Questions	19.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	27.72	17.32	14.00	35.04	23.31	24.94	144.00	24.60	19.99

[8 February, 2018]

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	444
20.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	202.54	169.01	143.98	206.95	146.10	108.36	200.57	121.36	123.14	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
21.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	139.48	211.11	135.00	244.21	203.98	137.80	273.00	179.37	170.39	
22.	Ministry of Mines	8.72	8.72	7.50	9.72	8.56	0.00	21.47	0.00	10.71	
23.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	17.44	12.27	774.23	37.55	617.87	0.00	1203.00	582.20	0.00	
25.	Ministry of Road Transport and highways	500.00	500.00	483.30	800.00	660.00	359.34	400.00	350.00	399.26	
26.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
27.	Ministry of Textiles	84.00	54.75	42.75	55.57	43.20	20.79	55.57	49.47	33.04	
28.	Ministry of Tourism	30.25	23.75	30.25	32.05	24.50	24.34	47.05	27.50	30.45	
29.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	4090.00	3100.00	3056.68	4279.00	3879.00	3821.67	4479.00	3850.00	3832.20	
30.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	19.50	17.50	11.32	19.50	7.70	0.00	191.58	0.00	60.00	Unstarred Questions
31.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1517.00	1517.00	1304.67	1668.70	1668.70	1575.78	1730.20	1517.00	1597.51	

32.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	85.60	75.23	68.80	90.28	90.28	79.53	101.29	69.72	72.30
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	228.13	129.56	103.83
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.53	35.42
35.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.68	8.68	10.36
36.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	395.46	334.26
TOTAL		21566.77	18575.11	19967.36	24448.08	21815.37	21525.36	32386.84	20535.52	19920.72

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	2015-16			2016-17		
		BE	RH	Exp	BE	RE	Exp
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	133.00	108.03	108.03	133.20	114.00	112.07
2.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	971.71	930.10	914.25	1200.00	1765.21	1071.37
3.	Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities	45.22	43.60	37.46	56.00	57.37	56.44
4.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1.12	1.12	1.12	2.10	2.10	1.28
5.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	2013.02	2014.56	2038.64	2566.60	2572.18	320.91
6.	Department of Higher Education	1189.17	1011.05	1006.33	1238.00	1288.34	1231.12

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions 445

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17	446
7.	Department of Land Resources	159.97	154.80	153.33	165.00	169.00	169.00	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
8.	Department of Rural Development	2714.37	2786.18	2786.64	4269.49	4269.49	4266.31	
9.	Department of School Education and Literacy	4297.27	4297.16	4287.24	4276.70	4748.87	4343.98	
10.	Department of Science and Technology	85.04	85.04	53.23	100.00	100.00	59.10	
11.	Department of Telecommunications	1.64	0.00	11.96	0.00	25.65	29.00	
12.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	20.16	12.80	12.80	21.00	20.55	20.55	
13.	Ministry of Coal	0.00	37.15	37.15	18.00	25.38	25.38	
14.	Ministry of Culture	29.10	28.34	25.16	35.10	34.41	24.76	
15.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
16.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	623.00	1074.30	1094.26	1400.00	1650.00	1649.90	
17.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	172.00	181.00	172.23	214.40	186.40	185.42	
18.	Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.50	5.50	5.50	
19.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	130.00	40.20	26.05	111.38	111.60	111.32	Unstarred Questions
20.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	176.55	52.65	49.23	127.10	43.94	27.11	
21.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	214.27	206.53	197.18	246.01	409.11	350.83	
22.	Ministry of Mines	0.00	8.94	8.19	11.70	12.70	12.52	

23.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.00	72.00	69.49	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]
24.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	0.00	15.21	16.12	0.00	53.37	56.50	
25.	Ministry of Road Transport and highways	400.00	520.00	513.26	400.00	380.00	379.96	
26.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	157.75		
27.	Ministry of Textiles	42.28	67.78	49.16	40.20	40.20	32.62	
28.	Ministry of Tourism	37.00	21.25	21.24	37.50	37.50	37.50	
29.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	4792.19	4550.00	4472.26	4800.00	4798.64	4793.96	
30.	Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation	0.00	190.05	188.94	146.00	30.01	30.01	
31.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	843.51	1666.71	1653.90	1418.60	1418.60	1417.55	
32.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	85.30	68.07	84.30	79.56	71.71	62.94	
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	231.90	219.57	221.39	213.24	175.66	129.60	Unstarred Questions
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43.40	43.40	56.36	44.77	44.77	47.73	
35.	Daman and Diu	12.18	12.18	14.48	16.24	16.24	23.04	
36.	Lakshadweep	510.40	510.40	899.65	525.00	693.83	654.79	
TOTAL		19979.77	20963.17	21216.54	24005.39	25602.08	21810.56	

Statement-II*State-wise Allocation and Expenditure of TSP funds by State Governments*

(₹ in crore)

Name of State	2012-13						2013-14				
	% ST Population in State	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	% Aln.	TSP Exp.	% Exp. w.r.t. Total Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	% Aln.	TSP Exp.	% Exp. w.r.t. Total Plan Outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	5.5	48935	3622	7.40	2198	4.49	52955	3667	6.92	2056	3.88
Assam	12.45	10500	72.46	0.69	66	0.62	12500	82	0.66	73	0.58
Bihar	1.28	28000	394	1.41	282	1.01	34000	485	1.43	116	0.34
Chhattisgarh	30.62	23480	7356	31.33	6181	26.32	25250	7952	31.49	6947	27.51
Goa	10.23	372.43	0.78	0.21	0	0.06	478.2	73.49	15.37	31.54	6.6
Gujarat	14.75	51000	6612	12.96	6472	12.69	58500	7102	12.14	6443	11.01
Himachal Pradesh	5.71	3700	333	9.00	332	8.97	4100	369	9.00	361	8.80
Jammu and Kashmir	11.91	7300	1255	17.19	1255	17.19	7300	1114	15.26	1113	15.25
Jharkhand	26.21	16300	9149	56.13	4354	26.71	16800	9592	57.10	3782	22.51

Written Answers to											
[8 February, 2018]											
Unstarred Questions											
449											
Karnataka	6.95	42030	2076	4.94	1680	4.00	48685	2480	5.09	1950	4.01
Kerala	1.45	14010	325.15	2.32	325	2.32	17000	390	2.29	390	2.29
Madhya Pradesh	21.09	31743	5684	17.91	5887	18.55	37608	6655	17.70	6372	16.94
Maharashtra	9.35	45000	4005	8.90	3401	7.56	49000	4360	8.90	3979	8.12
Manipur	35.12	3500	1359	38.83	1567	44.77	3650	1376	37.70	1281	35.10
Odisha	22.85	17250	4316	25.02	3742	21.69	24035	5620	23.38	5100	21.22
Rajasthan	13.48	33500	4676	13.96	3859	11.52	42499	5494	12.93	4803	11.30
Sikkim	33.8	1877	835	44.49	835	44.49	2060	810	39.32	810	39.32
Tamil Nadu	1.1	28000	349	1.25	297	1.06	37000	489	1.32	440	1.19
Telangana	9.34	0	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0	0	0.00
Tripura	31.76	3214	1234	38.39	989	30.77	3322	1219	36.69	950	28.60
Uttar Pradesh	0.57	57800	38	0.07	31	0.05	69200	42	0.06	19	0.03
Uttarakhand	2.89	8977	248	2.76	146	1.63	12010	332	2.76	177	1.47
West Bengal	5.8	28000	1659	5.93	1657	5.92	26674	2148	8.05	1584	5.94
TOTAL	504488	55598	11.02	45556	9.03	584626	61851	10.58	48778	8.34	793981

Name of State	2014-15					2015-16					2016-17			
	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln. .	% Aln.	TSP Exp	% Exp. w.r.t. Total Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln. .	% Aln.	TSP Exp.	% Exp. w.r.t. Total Plan Outlay	Total Plan Outlay	TSP Aln.	% Aln.	TSP Exp. (upto Dec., 2016)
1	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Andhra Pradesh	26670	1500	5.62	1442	5.41	34408	1904	5.53	1711	4.97	56067	3100	5.53	1913
Assam	18000	90	0.50	68	0.38	25406	98	0.39	34	0.13	-	-	-	-
Bihar	55099	509	0.92	509	0.92	57138	679	1.19	544	0.95	64126	982	1.53	589
Chhattisgarh	26615	9519	35.77	9417	35.38	29753	10513	35.33	10066	33.83	34715	11500	33.13	7490
Goa	357.25	36	10.08	19.34	5.41	490	51.5	10.51	14.16	2.89	474	56	11.81	7.3
Gujarat	69195	9039	13.06	7536	10.89	79295	9691	12.22	8379	10.57	85558	10267	12.00	4123
Himachal Pradesh	4400	395	8.98	432	9.82	4800	432	9.00	429	8.94	5200	468	9.00	468
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jharkhand	18260	11797	64.61	6414	35.13	22526	14272	63.36	7755	34.43	28220	16304	57.77	7616
Karnataka	65600	4357	6.64	3538	5.39	72597	4678	6.44	4475	6.16	85375	5566	6.52	611
Kerala	20000	600	3.00	582	2.91	20000	605	3.03	-	-	24000	683	2.85	-

Madhya Pradesh	54902	7562	13.77	7629	13.90	60747	8658	14.25	7399	12.18	75189	10907	14.51	4498	Written Answers to [8 February, 2018]
Maharashtra	51223	4815	9.40	4090	7.98	54999	5170	9.40	4563	8.30	56997	5358	9.40	-	
Manipur	8671	3060	35.29	-	-	-	3366	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Odisha	37529	7885	21.01	5870	15.64	44230	8468	19.15	5190	11.73	50200	10466	20.85	1854	
Rajasthan	66065	9178	13.89	7671	11.61	111784	15613	13.97	13821	12.36	99693	13596	13.64	9034	
Sikkim	2957	810	27.39	647	21.88	5176	-	-	-	-	1574	819	52.03	819	
Tamil Nadu	42185	573	1.36	471	1.12	55100	658	1.19	617	1.12	60610	722	1.19	251	
Telangana	48618	4560	9.37	1727	3.55	52383	5036	9.61	3222	6.15	67630	6171	9.12	3139	
Tripura	5151	2052	39.84	1532	29.74	4827	2064	42.76	1404	29.09	5184	2308	44.52	746	
Uttar Pradesh	11350 0	104	0.09	47	0.04	120000	256	0.21	206	0.17	136667	260	0.19	106	
Uttarakhand	16260	457	2.81	259	1.59	15795	430	2.72	227	1.44	15937	455	2.85	113	
West Bengal	42694	3139	7.35	3022	7.08	49507	3725	7.52	3646	7.36	57905	4418	7.63	-	
TOTAL	793981	82037	10.33	62922	7.92	920961	96368	10.46	73702	8.00	1011321	104406	10.32	43377	Unstarred Questions

Statement-III*List of important schemes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
implemented in the State of Odisha*

Sl. No.	Names of Schemes/Programmes
1.	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme (TSS)
2.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India
3.	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
4.	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
5.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students
6.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
7.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations working for welfare of STs
8.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
9.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
10.	Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes
11.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce
12.	Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP
13.	Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY)
14.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations

National Centres or model school for divyangs

†760. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is running National Centre or model school for blind, deaf, dumb and other handicapped people in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and

(c) the number of people studying in these centres or model schools?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHANPAL): (a) to (c) No Sir. However, National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (NIEPID), Secunderabad has Regional Centre at Navi Mumbai. Further, Composite Regional Centre (CRC) under administrative control of National Institute for Empowerment of Persons with Multiple Disabilities (Divyangjan) (NIEPMD), Chennai is also running at Nagpur. These Centres are providing Clinical Services, Short-Term Training Programmes, Parents Training Programme and Resource Room Facilities for Persons with Disabilities.

Besides, Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) supplements the efforts of the voluntary sector in rehabilitation of persons with disabilities through the Central Sector Scheme namely Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme (DDRS), under which financial assistance providing various services to persons with disabilities including special/residential schools, for blind, deaf, dumb and other handicapped people is provided. A Statement showing details of non-governmental organizations, location-wise and number of students in the State of Maharashtra under DDRS for the period 2016-17 is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of NGOs location-wise and number of students in the State of Maharashtra under DDRS

Sl. No.	Name of the NGO	District Name	Name of the Project	Students 2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahilyadevi Holkar Shikashan Prasark Mandal	Latur	Special School for Hearing Handicapped	100
2.	Asha School Pune (Army Welfare Society)	Pune	Asha School, Pune	53
3.	Harisundar Mahila Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Latur	Residential School for MR	100
4.	Jan Vikas Sanstha	Beed	Special School for MR	50
5.	Late R.J. Nayak Bahuuddeshiya Sanstha	Washim	Special School for VI	35

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Mahashakti Shikshan Arogya Va Krida Prasarak Bahuudeshya Sanstha	Akola	Residential School for MR	40
7.	Manav Vikas Sanstha	Beed	Residential School for Disabled	49
8.	Manudevi Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Nandurbar	Special School for HH	50
9.	Master Education and Welfare Society	Buldana	Special School for MR	40
10.	Mauli Swayamsevi Sanstha Morgavhan	Washim	Special School for HH	40
11.	SAVALI	Pune	Special School for MR and Cerebral Palsy Children	50
12.	Shri Dhandai Mata Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha	Dhule	Special School for MR	40
13.	Shri Hari Seva Foundation	Washim	Special School for Blind Children	58
14.	Shri Jagdamba Vidya Prasarak Mandal	Parbhani	Special School for MR	48
15.	Shri Jagdamba Vidya Prasarak Mandal	Parbhani	Special School for HH	46
16.	Shri Sant Dnyaneshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal	Jalgaon	Special School for MR	30
17.	Vidharbha Apang Vikas Sanstha	Washim	Residential School for MR	36
18.	Vidharbha Shikshan Bahuudeshiye Va Apang Kalyan Sanstha	Buldana	Special School for MR	39
19.	Yuva Bahuudeshiya Sanstha	Akola	Residential School for HH	40

Outstanding amount of Post Matric Scholarships

761. SHRI C. P. NARAYANAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Post Matric Scholarships (PMS) sanctioned during the last three years;
- (b) whether the outstanding amount of ₹ 5,969.9 crore due to SC students under PMS for the year 2014-15 to 2016-17 has been distributed by now;
- (c) whether there is any amount yet to be distributed; and
- (d) if so, the balance amount and States which are to distribute it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) The details of Central Assistance released to States/UTs and beneficiaries covered under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC students during the year 2014-15 to 2016-17 is as under:—

Year	Central Assistance released (₹ in crore)	Beneficiaries (in lakh)
2014-15	1963.37	53.87
2015-16	2213.88	56.80
2016-17	2798.76	58.62

The demand under this scheme is higher compared to availability of Budget. The arrear as on date is ₹ 6824.51 crore. The details of State-wise arrears/pending claims as on date under this scheme is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of arrears/pending/claims under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme to SC students as on 31.01.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Estimates of Arrears/ pending claims (₹ in crore)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	77.326

1	2	3
2.	Assam	7.60
3.	Bihar	75.85
4.	Chandigarh	4.91
5.	Chhattisgarh	24.67
6.	Daman and Diu	NA
7.	Delhi	NA
8.	Goa	21.95
9.	Gujarat	180.65
10.	Haryana	17.77
11.	Himachal Pradesh	75.85
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	11.39
13.	Jharkhand	8.92
14.	Karnataka	130.79
15.	Kerala	67.83
16.	Madhya Pradesh	118.09
17.	Maharashtra	1433.92
18.	Meghalaya	.07
19.	Odisha	135.43
20.	Punjab	835.24
21.	Puducherry	NA
22.	Rajasthan	213.07
23.	Tamil Nadu	1547.56
24.	Telangana	160.15
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1490.30
26.	Uttarakhand	63.53
27.	West Bengal	143.12
TOTAL		6824.51

NA - Not available

AiDS to BPL senior citizens

762. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to launch a scheme to provide walking sticks, spectacles, hearing aids, etc., to BPL senior citizens;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of districts proposed to be covered and the estimated number of beneficiaries under the scheme, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Ministry has written to all the States to identify beneficiaries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) Yes. The Department has launched a Central Sector Scheme namely, "Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana" which aims at providing Senior Citizens belonging to BPL Category and suffering from any of the age-related Disability/infirmity namely, low vision, hearing impairment, loss of teeth and locomotor disability, with such assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions, overcoming the disability/infirmity. The aids and assistive devices viz. walking-sticks, elbow-crutches, walkers, tripods/quad-pods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures and spectacles are provided free of cost to eligible beneficiaries. 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 Scheme will be implemented in 260 districts and benefit 5,20,000 beneficiaries upto 2019-20. All the Chief Ministers of the States have been addressed and there is a positive response.

Proposal for inclusion of Washerman community in SC list

763. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has received any proposal to include Washerman (Dhobi) community in Scheduled Caste list from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether Government has constituted any committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No proposal of Washerman (Dhobi) community for inclusion in the list of Scheduled Castes has been received from the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Reduction in budget for dalits

764. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the share of schemes for dalits in 2013-14 budget was 2.49 per cent of the total budget;

(b) if so, the reasons why the share came down to 1.96 per cent in 2016-17 and what is the status in 2017-18 and 2018-19; and

(c) the reasons for coming down of the budget for dalits and what the Ministry is doing to convince the Ministry of Finance to increase budget allocations for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) No. The allocation of Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP) was ₹ 41561.13 crore and ₹ 38832.63 crore in the year 2013-14 and 2016-17 respectively. In comparison to total Plan Budget Allocation, the allocation under SCSP was 9.92% and 12.60% in 2013-14 and 2016-17 respectively.

During the year 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Budget Allocation for Scheduled Castes Sub Plan, renamed as Allocation for Welfare of Scheduled Castes is ₹ 52392.55 crore and ₹ 56618.50 crore respectively.

(c) Question does not arise in view of above higher allocation.

UDID cards issued

765. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Unique Disability Identity (UDID) cards issued online and offline, State-wise, as on October, 2017;

(b) whether there has been delay in implementation of the scheme in Odisha; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the divergence in claims in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Unique Disability Identity (UDID) card is generated through online mode only. The number of UDID cards generated as on 02.02.2018, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) As per information available in this Ministry, implementation of the UDID project has already been in all the districts in Odisha.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of UDID cards generated as on 02.02.2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of e-UDID cards generated
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	0
5.	Bihar	1
6.	Chandigarh	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	20280
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	18164
13.	Haryana	56
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
16.	Jharkhand	523
17.	Karnataka	0

1	2	3
18.	Kerala	34
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	194292
21.	Maharashtra	9996
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	69
24.	Mizoram	0
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	46385
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Punjab	0
29.	Rajasthan	151216
30.	Sikkim	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	9776
32.	Telangana	0
33.	Tripura	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	7353
35.	Uttarakhand	0
36.	West Bengal	0
TOTAL		458146

Hostels for DNT boys and girls

766. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total population of boys and girls which fall under the category of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs), State-wise;

(b) how many States have approached the Ministry for funds for construction of hostels for DNT boys and girls in their respective States;

(c) the funds allocated by the Ministry under this scheme during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the details of hostels which have been constructed and the ones which are still under construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) There is no authentic data about the population of DNTs.

(b) Only State Government of Madhya Pradesh has approached for funds for construction of hostels for DNTs. However, the proposal was found incomplete. The deficiencies have been informed to the State Government *vide* Ministry's letter dated 17/07/2017 and reminders dated 05/12/2017 and 05/02/2018.

(c) The Government has a combined scheme for DNTs namely:—

(i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Nanaji Deshmukh for Construction of Hostels for De-notified Tribes (DNTs) Boys and Girls,

(ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric & Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Students.

The details of funds allocated under the combined scheme during the last three years and current year are as under:—

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Budget Estimate (BE) (₹ in lakh)	Revised Estimate (RE) (₹ in lakh)
1.	2014-15	500.00	400.00
2.	2015-16	500.00	450.00
3.	2016-17	500.00	450.00
4.	2017-18	600.00	600.00

(d) The funds for Pre-Matric and Post-Matric scholarship for DNTs have been released. For hostels except for Madhya Pradesh, no State has sent proposal.

Arrest of destitute persons

767. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for withdrawing the draft of 'Persons in Destitution (Protection, Care and Rehabilitation) Model Bill, 2016';
- (b) whether Government intends to draft a revised model law for States to rehabilitate and protect beggars and destitute members of society;
- (c) whether Government maintains any data on the number of beggars or destitute persons arrested under anti-beggary laws;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise since 2014; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) As per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India and under serial no. 9 of State List, the subject matter of "Relief of the disabled and unemployable" comes under the purview of State List.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e) National Crime Records Bureau has no information in this regard.

Vidyasri Residential School for Girls

768. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU: 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" scheme 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 the State of Jharkhand and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is in the process of revision of the Scheme, 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojana (BJRCY)' to include one new 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 States/UTs 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) No, Sir. No proposal has been received from Jharkhand for setting up residential schools.

Financial assistance to senior citizen

769. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had announced schemes to provide financial assistance to senior citizen and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total amount of funds allocated for this scheme; and

(c) how many and in what manner senior citizens have been benefited under this scheme till 31st December, 2017?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing a Central Sector Scheme of Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP) since 1992 under which grants-in-aid are given by the Ministry 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.

This Ministry has recently launched the 'Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY)' with an objective to provide senior citizens, belonging to BPL category and suffering from age related disabilities/ infirmities, with such physical aids and assisted living devices which can restore near normalcy in their bodily functions. Under the Scheme, assisted living

devices such as walking sticks, elbow crutches, walkers/ crutches, tripods/ quadpods, hearing aids, wheelchairs, artificial dentures, spectacles are distributed to the beneficiary senior citizens.

(b) and (c) The details of funds allocated and senior citizens benefited under the various schemes are as under:—

Integrated Programme for Older Persons (IPOP): ₹ 46.00 crores have been allocated for the year 2017-18 for the Scheme. The expenditure and the details of Senior Citizens benefited under the Scheme of IPOP are as under:—

Financial Year	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	No. of Beneficiaries
2014-15	14.99	18225
2015-16	27.58	23095
2016-17	36.99	40200
2017-18 (as on 31.12.2017)	20.79	21985

Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana (RVY): The Scheme is entirely funded from the Senior Citizens' Welfare Fund (SCWF). The expected outlay for the Scheme till 2019-20 is ₹ 483.6 Crores. The National launch of Rashtriya Vayoshri Yojana was held at Nellore (A.P.) on 1st April, 2017. Till 31st December, 2017, 16 distribution camps were organized and 24,118 beneficiaries were provided physical aids and assistive devices.

Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY):—The Department of Financial Services is implementing "Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)" to protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market conditions, as also to provide social security during old age, Government launched a simplified scheme of assured pension of 8% called the Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)". This Scheme has been launched through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India. As per the scheme, on payment of an initial lump sum amount ranging from a minimum purchase price of ₹ 1,50,000/- for a minimum pension of ₹ 1000/- per month to a maximum purchase price of ₹ 7,50,000/- for a maximum pension of ₹ 5,000/- per month, subscribers will get an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8 % per annum, payable monthly/quarterly/half-yearly/annually. The duration of the scheme will be for a period of ten years and the scheme is open for subscription for a period of one year *i.e.* from 4th May, 2017 to 3rd May, 2018. As on 20.01.2018, a total of numbers of 2.18 lakh policies have been issued under PMVVY.

In the Budget Speech 2018-19, the Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana has been extended up to March, 2020 and the existing limit on investment of ₹ 7.5 lakh under this scheme has also been enhanced to ₹ 15 lakh.

Welfare of senior citizen

770. SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated any action to provide financial support and exploring ideas like additional tax benefit and higher interest rates and also to ensure security and healthcare for the welfare of senior citizen;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (b) (i) The Department of Financial Services is implementing "Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)" to protect elderly persons aged 60 years and above against a future fall in their interest income due to the uncertain market conditions, as also to provide social security during old age, Government launched a simplified scheme of assured pension of 8% called the Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana (PMVVY)". This Scheme has been launched through Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) of India. As per the scheme, on payment of an initial lump sum amount ranging from a minimum purchase price of ₹ 1,50,000/- for a minimum pension of ₹ 1000/- per month to a maximum purchase price of ₹ 7,50,000/- for a maximum pension of ₹ 5,000/- per month, subscribers will get an assured pension based on a guaranteed rate of return of 8 % per annum, payable monthly/quarterly/half-yearly/annually. The duration of the scheme will be for a period of ten years and the scheme is open for subscription for a period of one year *i.e.* from 4th May, 2017 to 3rd May, 2018. As on 20.01.2018, a total of numbers of 2.18 lakh policies have been issued under PMVVY.

In the Budget Speech 2018-19, the Pradhan Mantri Vaya Vandana Yojana has been extended up to March, 2020 and the existing limit on investment of ₹ 7.5 lakh under this scheme has also been enhanced to ₹ 15 lakh.

- (ii) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare had launched "National Programme for the Health Care of Elderly" (NPHCE) during 2010-11 to address various health related problems of elderly people. The major objectives of the NPHCE are establishment of Department of Geriatric in identified Medical Institutions as Regional Geriatric Centres for different regions of the country and to Provide dedicated health facilities for elderly in District Hospitals, Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Sub-Centres (SCs) levels through State Health Society. Following facilities are being provided under the Programme:—

- Geriatric OPD, 30 bedded Geriatric ward for in-patient care, etc. at Regional Geriatric Centres.
- Geriatric OPD and 10 bedded Geriatric Ward at District Hospitals.
- Bi-weekly Geriatric Clinic at Community health Centres (CHCs).
- Weekly Geriatric Clinic at Primary Health Centre (PHCs).
- Provision of Aids and Applications at Sub-centres.

- (iii) Ministry of Home Affairs has issued advisories dated 27.03.2008 and 30.08.2013 to all States /UTs on various steps to be taken for crime against Senior Citizens, protection of life and property of Sr. Citizens and implementation of National Policy on older persons.

- (iv) Ministry of Rural Development provides old age pension under Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS) which is a component of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) and implemented by Ministry of Rural Development. The scheme is implemented in rural as well as urban areas of the country and only applicable to persons belonging to below poverty line (BPL) household.

- (c) Question does not arise.

Welfare schemes for SCs, STs and OBCs

771. SHRI DARSHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing welfare schemes for SCs, STs and OBCs;
- (b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years; and
- (c) the future action plan, if any, prepared for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has been implementing number of schemes for welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the country. The details of the Schemes implemented in the last three years are given in the Statement (*See below*). Besides various other developmental schemes for SCs and OBCs are being implemented through Dr. Ambedkar Foundation, National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC), National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC) and National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC). These Schemes includes Dr. Ambedkar National Merit Award Schemes; Dr. Ambedkar Medical Aid Scheme; Dr. Ambedkar National Relief Scheme for SC victims of atrocities; Dr. Ambedkar Scheme for social intergration through inter-caste marriages; Mahila Kisan Yojana; Nari Arthik Sashaktikaran Yojana; Laghu Vyavasay Yojana; Shilpi Samriddhi Yojana; Mahila Samriddhi Yojana; Mahila Adhikarita Yojana; Swachhta Udyami Yojana; Motor Driving Training for SC Girls; Cutting & Tailoring; Beauty Parlour; Mobile Repairing; Motor Winding; New Swarnima for Women; Saksham; Shilp Sampada; Krishi Sampda. Also, Venture Capital Fund for SCs entrepreneurs and Credit Enhancement Guarantee Scheme for SCs are being implemented through IFCI Ltd.

(c) It has been decided to merge the scheme of Upgradation of Merit of SC Students with Free Coaching for SC and OBC and to revise Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana to include one new component relating to setting up of Residential Schools for SC Girls. A new scheme for Venture Capital Fund for Backward Classes (BCs) is being launched during the current year to support entrepreneurs from Backward Classes to help them to create wealth and value for society.

Statement

Details of the schemes implemented by the Government for welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in the country and the funds released for the scheme during last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Funds Released		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5
(A) For Welfare of Scheduled Castes				
1.	Post Matric Scholarship for SC students.	196337.63	221388.00	279876.65
2.	Pre-Matric Scholarships for SC students studying in IX and X class.	51403.34	52470.31	50614.76
3.	Pradhan Mantri Adharsh Gram Yojana	30.00	195.82	62.68
4.	Strengthening of machinery for Enforcement of Protection of Civil Right Act, 1955 and Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989	14739.35	11907.00	22256.00
5.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana - Hostels for SC Girls	1873.00	4569.00	2860.00
6.	Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatravas Yojana - Hostels for SC Boys	441.00	328.00	490.00
7.	Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for welfare of SCs	1902.70	4989.77	6999.55
8.	Free Coaching for students of SCs and OBCs	814.00	682.00	150.00
9.	Central Assistance released to State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	2000.00	2000.00	2000.00
10.	Upgradation of Merit of SC Students	285.00	275.00	100.00
11.	Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCA to SCSP)	70000.00	80000.00	79792.12
12.	National Fellowship for SCs	14884.00	20055.00	19600.00
13.	National Overseas Scholarship for SCs	878.00	1345.00	1402.00
14.	Top Class Education for SCs	1938.00	2977.00	2850.00
15.	Venture Capital Funds for SCs	100.10	6915.39	4512.04

1	2	3	4	5
(B) For Welfare of Other Backward Classes				
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to OBCs students	10956.00	12079.00	12913.00
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs students	78114.00	82275.00	87587.00
3.	Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys & Girls	3022.00	4029.00	4000.00
4.	National Fellowship for OBCs students	943.00	1830.00	2700.00
5.	Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBC students	89.00	99.00	290.00
6.	Assistance for Skill Development for OBCs/EBCs/DNTs	449.00	502.00	899.00
7.	Financial Assistance released to State Backward Classes Development Corporations	29680.00	31512.00	38736.00
(C) For Welfare of Scheduled Tribes				
1.	Vocational Training in Tribal Areas	270.28	0.00	148.68
2.	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students	123765.61	143691.07	276945.52
3.	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students	20070.88	22868.95	8416.64
4.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students	99.13	39.04	39.00
5.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students	1849.85	1552.32	687.75
6.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for welfare of STs	4449.89	2175.29	36523.99
7.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts	3499.95	5329.59	6544.84
8.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	187.88	1102.61	340.18
9.	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India	111125.14	133726.79	123711.94

1	2	3	4	5
10.	Special Central Assistance(SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme(TSS)	103999.37	113217.12	119502.23
11.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce	4190.00	3485.11	4900.00
12.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations	70.00	63.33	60.00
13.	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP	100.00	117.69	2.00
14.	Girls & Boys Hostels for STs	NA	NA	NA
15.	Ashram Schools in Tribal Sub-Plan area	NA	NA	NA
16.	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal festival and Others	NA	NA	NA
17.	Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs), etc. for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations	NA	NA	NA
18.	Grants-in-Aid to Tribal Research Institutes	NA	NA	NA

NA= Figures not available.

Facilities for homeless people

†772. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether homeless people in the country had to face a lot of difficulties due to inadequate Rain Baseras/Shelter Homes and in many parts of the country deaths have taken place due to this during last December, 2017 and January, 2018;

(b) the States where the case of timely non-completion of Shelter Homes/Rain Baseras for homeless people in the country have come to the light; and

(c) the number of homeless persons as per Census 2011 and the number of persons not having Aadhaar, depriving them availing the benefits of social security schemes?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No such information is available in this regard.

(b) The Committee constituted by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on Urban Homeless as per the order of Hon'ble Supreme Court, in its final report has pointed out that there is a huge gap in number of urban homeless and capacity of the shelters available in the State/UT. Due to on-availability of land at the required place for construction of shelters and lack of proper survey of the urban homeless by the respective States/UTs, lack of institutional preparedness at the level of ULBs/Municipal Corporations, the progress of completion of Shelter Homes/Rain Baseras is slow.

(c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has informed that as per census 2011, the total urban houseless population in India is 9,38,348. Scheme of Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH) component of the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana–National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) provides that the Shelter Management Agencies should ensure access to various entitlements and benefits of the urban homeless including identity proof, Elector's Photo Identity Card, Aadhaar Card etc. However, the scheme is implemented by State Governments/UT Administrations.

Upgrading of aerospace technology

773. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for the failure of PSLV C-39 mission on the 31st August, 2017;
- (b) what steps would the Department proposes to constantly upgrade the aerospace technology;
- (c) what is the budgetary allocations for the Research and Development Programmes' of ISRO;
- (d) where it stands when compared to the R&D of other countries which are in space programmes; and
- (e) what efforts the Department is making for obtaining certification for the products developed by our aerospace scientists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The 41st flight of PSLV (PSLV-C39) that took place on August 31, 2017 with Indian Regional Navigational Satellite (IRNSS-1H weighing 1425 kg) could not reach the designated orbit, due to non-separation of Payload Fairing (also known as heat shield)

during the 2nd stage of the flight. The root cause of the failure was understood after analysing the various flight and ground test data in more detail. For the Payload Fairing separation to happen successfully, the horizontal and vertical jettisoning system needs to function. Based on the flight data, it was observed that the command for horizontal and vertical jettisoning system was successfully issued. Though the horizontal jettisoning system functioned normally, there was malfunctioning of the vertical jettisoning system, due to which the Payload Fairing did not separate. The cause for the malfunctioning was the non-initiation of detonation in the vertical jettisoning system.

(b) The Department constantly undertakes various Research & Development activities, technology developments and experimental missions towards technological upgradation and achieve significant improvement in the performance of the launch vehicles, satellites and ground systems. The recent experimental missions that were successfully accomplished were the Reusable Launch Vehicle – Technology Demonstrator in May, 2016 and the first experimental flight of a sub-scale Scramjet engine in August, 2016, towards reducing the cost of access to space. The Department has also undertaken technology development and upgradation in the propulsion systems to increase the payload capability of the space transportation systems such as the development of a Semicryogenic engine, high thrust liquid engines and Cryogenic stages with increased propellant loading. The Department has also undertaken the development of high thrust electric propulsion systems towards an all-electric communication satellites to replace the relatively heavier Chemical propulsion system.

(c) The budget allocation of Department of Space during the FY 2017-18 is ₹9093.71 crore. – 20% of the total allocation for Department of Space are deployed for R&D activities.

(d) As per the report "The Space Economy at a Glance 2014" published by OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation & Development), India stands at sixth position among the space faring nations, in terms of space budget as percentage of GDP.

(e) The products developed by the Department undergo rigorous design reviews, qualification tests and acceptance tests before they are inducted into the systems. ISRO has a well-defined Quality Assurance mechanism that certifies the products before they are inducted into the various systems for its space missions. The procedures for quality assurance and quality control are well documented and disseminated to the in-house and external work centres in order to ensure the product reliability.

Employment-Unemployment Survey

774. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether discrepancies have been observed in the data collected under the Employment-Unemployment Survey;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) whether Government has considered a survey exclusively for the informal sector to ensure proper data availability for proper policy framing of the unorganised sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) No discrepancies have been observed relating to the data collected in Employment-Unemployment Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). Ministry of Labour and Employment has conducted Annual Employment-Unemployment Surveys during the period 2009-10 to 2016-17. The differences in estimates generated by surveys on Employment-Unemployment conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation and Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment are due to difference in aspects like coverage, survey period, reference period, etc. To measure quarterly changes of various indicators of the labour market in urban areas as well as to generate the annual estimates of different labour force indicators at national level, the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has launched a new Employment-Unemployment Survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) from April, 2017.

- (c) Government has not conducted any survey exclusively for informal sector. However, necessary information relating to informal enterprises/sectors are collected in Employment-Unemployment Surveys. Besides, National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has recently conducted an all-India survey on unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises during its 73rd round (July, 2015 to June, 2016). The Key Indicators report based on the NSS 73rd round is available on the website of the Ministry (www.mospi.gov.in). Further, to address the issues of informal sector, a proposal to carry out the Annual Survey of Unincorporated Non-Agricultural Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) on annual basis has been included in the proposal of surveys to be conducted by the NSSO during the period 2017-20.

Ashram Schools in Andhra Pradesh

775. SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 64 Ashram Schools for boys and 14 for girls have been sanctioned for Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the reasons why only 50 per cent of schools have been constructed and remaining are pending for construction; and

(c) by when the remaining schools would be constructed and the amount sanctioned this year for their construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. 64 Ashram Schools for boys and 14 for girls were sanctioned during 2003-04 to 2012-13. As informed by the State Government, the following 6 such schools are not completed due to site problem and poor response to tender:—

Sl. No.	District	Location Address	Year of Sanction	Reason for delay in completion
1.	Visakhapatnam	K. Rudakota Pedabayalu	2010-11	Tenders no response
2.	Visakhapatnam	Zeenabadhu Ananthagiri	2010-11	Tenders no response
3.	Visakhapatnam	Lotheru Arakuvalley	2012-13	Site problem
4.	Visakhapatnam	Ananthagiri Ananthagiri	2012-13	Site problem
5.	Visakhapatnam	Pedabayalu Pedabayalu	2012-13	Site problem
6.	Visakhapatnam	Pedaguda Munchingiput	2012-13	Tenders no response

(c) No fund was asked by the State Government during current financial year. State Government has been impressed upon for completion of all construction projects / works by December, 2018.

Unutilised funds under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

776. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MAHRA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana programme during each of the last three years and its present status;

- (b) whether as per Government data, a large amount of the scheme's funds remained unspent in 2015-16, yet the annual report 2017 had stated that implementation of the scheme has been delayed due to lack of funds;
- (c) the details of the States which have not spent the funds allocated under the scheme; and
- (d) the reasons therefor and action taken against the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (d) During 2014-15, an amount of ₹ 100.00 crore was allocated under Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana (VKY), which was released to ten States having Scheduled Areas. During 2015-16, allocation of ₹ 200.00 crores was made for 21 States based on their perspective plan. In 2016-17, only a token provision of ₹ 1.00 crore was made that was released to State Government of Rajasthan. Statement showing State-wise details of funds released under VKY for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, utilization reported by the States and details of States from where utilization report is awaited, is given in the Statement-I (See below). Utilization of funds by the States is a continuous process and submission of utilization certificate is made by the State on completion of the project as per provisions contained in General Financial Rules, which normally takes time duration of one to two years. Besides withholding from future grants equivalent amount for which utilization certificates are pending, the issue is also flagged during meetings with States. There is no mention in the Annual Report of the Ministry, 2017 about delay in implementation of the scheme due to lack of funds. However, the position explained in para 6.12 of the Ministry's Annual Report 2015-16 broadly indicates about execution of VKY strategy by way of using sizeable funds under TSP to achieve larger objectives instead of relying on the miniscule amount allocated under VKY instrument.

The VKY was launched as a strategic process with a view to translate the available resources into overall development of tribal population through appropriate convergence. The entire Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) Funds came under the broad gamut of VKY strategic process. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) [now called as Schedule Tribe Component (STC)] caters to sectoral development including support for education, health, power, roads, sanitation, water supply, livelihood etc. by way of specific fund allocation under various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments. The fund requirement under the VKY strategy is envisaged to be fulfilled out of the TSP funds. As a part of rationalization of Schemes, convergence of following schemes / interventions of the Ministry has been effected from 2016-17 as an Umbrella Programme of Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana:—

- (i) Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups. Visakhapatnam
- (ii) Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce.
- (iii) Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes
- (iv) Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education
- (v) Monitoring and Evaluation
- (vi) Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas (EAP)
- (vii) Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojana

A Statement showing Allocation and Expenditure under the above mentioned schemes for the financial years 2016-17 and 2017-18 is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds released under VKY for the years 2014-15 and 2015-16, utilization reported by the States and details of States from where utilization report is awaited

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15			2015-16		
		Funds Released	Utilization Certificate reported	Utilization Certificate Awaited	Funds Released	Utilization Certificate reported	Utilization Certificate Awaited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	0	500.00	300.00	200.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	600.00	600.00	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	852.00	0	852.00
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	760.00	0	760.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1000.00	1000.00	0	1384.50	1273.44	111.06
6.	Gujarat	1000.00	1000.00	0	1723.00	0	1723.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1000.00	700.10	299.90	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Jharkhand	1000.00	1000.00	0	1344.80	1344.80	0
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	500.00	0	500.00
10.	Kerala	0	0	0	300.00	300.00	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1000.00	1000.00	0	1909.28	1418.00	491.28
12.	Maharashtra	1000.00	0	1000.00	1400.00	0	1400.00
13.	Mizoram	0	0	0	490.50	490.50	0
14.	Nagaland	0	0	0	766.65	766.65	0
15.	Odisha	1000.00	1000.00	0	1650.00	1650.00	0
16.	Sikkim	0	0	0	382.43	207.00	175.43
17.	Rajasthan	1000.00	1000.00	0	1046.42	1046.42	0
18.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	700.00	0	700.00
19.	Telangana	1000.00	1000.00	0	427.42	427.00	0.42
20.	Tripura	0	0	0	613.00	613.00	0
21.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	200.00	0	200.00
22.	West Bengal	0	0	0	2450.00	2025.00	425.00
TOTAL		10000.00	8700.10	1299.90	20000.00	12461.81	7538.19

Statement-II

*Details of Allocation and Expenditure under the schemes of Umbrella
Programme of Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana during 2016-17 and 2017-18*

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	2016-17			2017-18		
		BE	RE	EXP	BE	RE	EXP
							(Up to 31.12.17)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PTG)	200.00	340.00	340.21	270.00	240.00	190.60

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2. Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP)	158.00	3.00	2.00	100.00	25.00	0	
3. Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for the Scheduled Tribes	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	64.70	
4. Tribal Festivals, Research Information & Mass Education	17.39	6.39	4.69	12.04	6.35	0.48	
5. Monitoring and Evaluation	8.00	2.00	1.39	3.00	3.00	0.98	
6. Development Programmes in the Tribal Areas	0.39	0.01	0	0.01	0	0	
7. Vanbandhu Kalyan Yojna	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.01	0	0	
GRAND TOTAL	504.78	472.4	469.29	505.06	394.35	256.76	

Backwardness of DNTs

†777. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to find out the causes of backwardness of denotified, nomadic and seminomadic tribes (DNTs) by surveying their population, educational qualifications and employment and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government proposes to increase the pre-matric scholarship for DNT students of class 1st to 8th by 100 rupees and for students of class 9th and 10th by 150 rupees per month and to provide the same for 12 months in place of 10 months; and

(c) the details of proposals received so far from State Governments for construction of hostels for DNT students under Nanaji Deshmukh Scheme?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Government of India, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment constituted National Commission for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (NCDNT) in February, 2014 which commenced function from January, 2015. The Terms of Reference of the Commission are as under:—

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

The NCDNT has submitted its Final Report on 08.01.2018.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As informed by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (M/o SJ&E), only State Government of Madhya Pradesh has approached for funds for construction of hostels for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNTs). The proposal of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for 50 seater hostels for DNTs in Shamshabad town, Vidisha District, Madhya Pradesh was found incomplete. The deficiencies have been informed to the State Government *vide* M/o SJ&E letter dated 17/07/2017 and reminders dated 05/12/2017 and 05/02/2018.

Primary schools for tribal population

778. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to open more primary schools in area/divisions/districts in which concentration of tribal population is more to bring the tribal literacy to a decent level;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)' which provides for opening of new schools, additional rooms and infrastructure like toilets, drinking water, ramps etc, teachers, teacher training, free text books, special training to mainstream out of school children, two sets of uniforms for all girls and children belonging to SC, ST & BPL families, school grants, learning enhancement programme and innovation fund for SC, ST children. As informed by MHRD, under the SSA, the districts with high concentration of population (*i.e.* 25% and above) of STs have been identified as Special Focus Districts (SFDs). Opening of schools is a need based continuous process. In 2017-18 for the 109 ST concentration districts, Rs 1083603.17 lakhs (13% of the total allocation under SSA) have been provided.

To improve literacy rate, Shakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development is being implemented by MHRD in rural areas of 410 Districts in 26 States and 1 UT that had adult female literacy rate of 50 % and below as per Census 2011, and including left wing extremism affected Districts, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups. The principal target of the programme is to impart functional literacy to 70 million adults (60 million female) including 8 million STs (6 million female) in the age group of 15 years and beyond.

Government has also been implementing a number of interventions to improve the educational status of tribals including improvement of tribal literacy:

- (i) Ashram Schools: Funds are provided to States for setting up residential schools for STs for primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary levels of education.

- (ii) ST Hostels: Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels.
- (iii) Scheme of strengthening education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts: 100% grant-in-aid is given to NGO / Voluntary Organizations for running and maintenance of educational complexes for ST girls.
- (iv) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs): EMRS are set up with capacity of 480 students per school under grants in aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to States, to provide quality education to middle, secondary and higher secondary level ST students.
- (v) Post Matric Scholarship and Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X.
- (vi) Funds are provided under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSP), Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution and Scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) for various interventions relating to improvement of education including construction of hostels, schools, construction of boundary walls in schools, construction of playground, toilets and arrangement of drinking water, kitchen garden in schools etc.
- (vii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to States for a series of measures to address issues of dropout, and for continuing education of tribal children including: development of bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language in local official script, school vacation synchronous with major tribal festivals; residential schools (200-300 students capacity) in block headquarters for quality education and physical safety, school management to engage teachers to overcome shortage, 100% screening of children for Sickle Cell Anemia/Trait, 100% physical enrolment of children.
- (viii) The National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) in the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 (NCF) makes it clear that language and culture are important to all children's learning including Scheduled Tribes. SSA aims to develop context specific interventions.
- (ix) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) scheme provides for residential schools for girls at upper primary level; a minimum of 75% seats are for

minority, SC, ST and OBC girls. KGBVs cover 69% ST girls in ST Special Focus Districts.

- (x) States are also advised for expansion of scope of education for Tribal children to include sports, physical education, vocational education, Tribal Art, painting, crafts, health, hygiene and nutrition, traditional food (minor millet) in school meals, etc. to make the school education useful, relevant and interesting for the children and tribal communities.

Low literacy rate among STs in Tamil Nadu

779. SHRIMATI SASIKALAPUSHPA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any plan for increasing literacy rate among STs in some States including Tamil Nadu where there is a gap of more than 18 per cent in literacy rate of STs as compared to total population during 2011;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) implements a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)' which provides for opening of new-schools, additional rooms and infrastructure like toilets, drinking water, ramps etc, teachers, teacher training, free text books, special training to mainstream out of school children, two sets of uniforms for all girls and children belonging to SC, ST & BPL families, school grants, learning enhancement programme and innovation fund for SC, ST children. As informed by MHRD, under the SSA, the districts with high concentration of population (*i.e.* 25% and above) of STs have been identified as Special Focus Districts (SFDs). Opening of schools is a need based continuous process. In 2017-18 for the 109 ST concentration districts, Rs 1083603.17 lakhs (13% of the total allocation under SSA) have been provided.

To improve literacy rate, Shakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Adult Education and Skill Development is being implemented by MHRD in rural areas of 410 Districts in 26 States and 1 UT that had adult female literacy rate of 50 % and below as per Census 2011, and including left wing extremism affected Districts, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups. The principal target of the programme is to impart functional literacy to 70 million adults (60 million female) including 8 million STs (6

million female) in the age group of 15 years and beyond. Under Sakshar Bharat Programme in Tamil Nadu, 9 districts have been covered to make 22,06,893 targeted adult non-literates as certified literates. So far 24,30,706 adult learners have been made certified through 15 biannual Basic Literacy Assessment Tests conducted by NIOS, out of which 76,268 are STs.

Government has also made a number of interventions to improve the educational status of tribals including improvement of tribal literacy:

- (i) Ashram Schools: Funds are provided to States for setting up residential schools for STs for primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary levels of education.
- (ii) ST Hostels: Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels.
- (iii) Scheme of strengthening education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts: 100% grant-in-aid is given to NGO / Voluntary Organizations for running and maintenance of educational complexes for ST girls.
- (iv) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs): EMRS are set up with capacity of 480 students per school under grants in aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to States, to provide quality education to middle, secondary and higher secondary level ST students.
- (v) Post Matric Scholarship and Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X.
- (vi) Funds are provided under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSP), Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution and Scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) for various interventions relating to improvement of education including construction of hostels, schools, construction of boundary walls in schools, construction of playground, toilets and arrangement of drinking water, kitchen garden in schools etc.
- (vii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to States for a series of measures to address issues of dropout, and for continuing education of tribal children including: development of bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language in local official script, school vacation synchronous with major tribal festivals; residential schools (200-300 students

capacity) in block headquarters for quality education and physical safety, school management to engage teachers to overcome shortage, 100% screening of children for Sickle Cell Anemia/Trait, 100% physical enrolment of children.

- (viii) The National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) in the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 (NCF) makes it clear that language and culture are important to all children's learning including Scheduled Tribes. SSA aims to develop context specific interventions.
- (ix) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) scheme provides for residential schools for girls at upper primary level; a minimum of 75% seats are for minority, SC, ST and OBC girls. KGBVs cover 69% ST girls in ST Special Focus Districts.
- (x) States are also advised for expansion of scope of education for Tribal children to include sports, physical education, vocational education, Tribal Art, painting, crafts, health, hygiene and nutrition, traditional food (minor millet) in school meals, etc. to make the school education useful, relevant and interesting for the children and tribal communities.

Eklavya Model Residential School

780. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools set up during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (b) the details of funds allocated therefor, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the number of both male and female students enrolled in these schools; and
- (d) whether the enrolment has increased or decreased during the last three years and the year-wise details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) A statement showing the number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) approved for setting up and funds allocated during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

- (c) During the last three years, 93 EMRSs have been sanctioned, out of which 33 are functional as on date. In these 33 EMRSs, 1707 male and 2003 female students are enrolled.

(d) As on date, a total of 271 EMRSs have been sanctioned across the country since 1997-98, of which 190 are functional. The enrolment in these schools has increased during the last three years. The year-wise details are as under:

Year	Number of students enrolled
2014-15	42,734
2015-16	46,537
2016-17	51,959
2017-18	54,320

Statement

The number of Eklavya Model Residential Schools set up and funds allocated during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
		Sanction EMRSs	Funds allocation	Sanction EMRSs	Funds allocation	Sanction EMRSs	Funds allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	12000.00	0	0	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2	3057.00	2	3200.00
3.	Assam	0	0	1	1200.00	2	2800.00
4.	Bihar	2	2400.00	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	9	10800.00	0	0
6.	Gujarat	0	0	1	1200.00	1	1200.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	2	2400.00
8.	Jharkhand	6	6000.00	0	0	4	4800.00
9.	Karnataka	0	0	1	1200.00	0	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5	4600.00	4	4800.00	0	0
11.	Maharashtra	3	4400.00	3	4800.00	2	2400.00
12.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	2	3200.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	1	1600.00
14.	Mizoram	3	4800.00	1	1600.00	0	0
15.	Nagaland	0	0	2	3200.00	0	0
16.	Odisha	0	0	6	7200.00	5	6000.00
17.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	1	1200.00
18.	Sikkim	0	0	1	1600.00	1	1600.00
19.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	4	4800.00
20.	Telangana	1	1200.00	2	2400.00	0	0
21.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	2	3200.00
22.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	1200.00
TOTAL		30	35400.00	33	43057.00	30	39600.00

Literacy rate of tribal communities

781. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent survey it has been found that tribal communities in Maharashtra and other parts of the country have low literacy level in comparison to other communities;

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

(c) the remedial measures Government proposes to take to substantially increase the literacy level of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) and (b) As per Census 2011, literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes (STs) is 59% whereas the literacy rate of all population is 73% at all India level. In respect of Maharashtra, literacy rate of Scheduled Tribes is 65.7% whereas the literacy rate of all population is 82.3%. State / UT wise literacy rates of all population, ST population and gaps are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

Some of the reasons for low literacy level of STs are:—

(i) Distance between the home and school;

- (ii) Lack of awareness and understanding of the value of formal education among illiterate elders;
- (iii) Shortage of teachers: due to remoteness teachers are often reluctant to work in schools in tribal areas; teachers from other areas are not familiar with local tribal languages and dialects;
- (iv) Tribal students face difficulties in following prescribed text books which are not in their dialect.
- (c) Government has been implementing a number of schemes / programmes to increase the literacy rates and education level of STs, which are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*Literacy Rates of All Population, ST Population and Gaps: Census 2011*

Sl. No.	India/State/ UT	Persons (in %)		
		All	ST	Gap
1	2	3	4	5
	India	73%	59%	14.0%
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.6	75.6	11.0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	67.4	48.8	18.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.4	64.6	0.8
4.	Assam	72.2	72.1	0.1
5.	Bihar	61.8	51.1	10.7
6.	Chhattisgarh	70.3	59.1	11.2
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.2	61.9	14.3
8.	Daman and Diu	87.1	78.8	8.3
9.	Goa	88.7	79.1	9.6
10.	Gujarat	78	62.5	15.5
11.	Himachal Pradesh	82.8	73.6	9.2
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.2	50.6	16.6
13.	Jharkhand	66.4	57.1	9.3
14.	Karnataka	75.4	62.1	13.3

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Kerala	94	75.8	18.2
16.	Lakshadweep	91.8	91.7	0.1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	69.3	50.6	18.7
18.	Maharashtra	82.3	65.7	16.6
19.	Manipur	76.9	72.6	4.3
20.	Meghalaya	74.4	74.5	-0.1
21.	Mizoram	91.3	91.5	-0.2
22.	Nagaland	79.6	80	-0.4
23.	Odisha	72.9	52.2	20.7
24.	Rajasthan	66.1	52.8	13.3
25.	Sikkim	81.4	79.7	1.7
26.	Tamil Nadu	80.1	54.3	25.8
27.	Telangana	66.5	49.5	17.0
28.	Tripura	87.2	79.1	8.1
29.	Uttar Pradesh	67.7	55.7	12.0
30.	Uttarakhand	78.8	73.9	4.9
31.	West Bengal	76.3	57.9	18.4

Note: No Notified Scheduled Tribes in Punjab, Chandigarh, Haryana, NCT of Delhi and Puducherry as in 2011

Statement-II

Government schemes / programmes being implemented to increase the literacy rates and education level of STs:

- (i) Ashram Schools: Funds are provided to States for setting up residential schools for STs for primary, middle, secondary and senior secondary levels of education.
- (ii) ST Hostels: Central assistance is given to States/UTs/Universities for construction of new hostel buildings and/or extension of existing hostels.
- (iii) Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts:

100% Grant-in-Aid is given to NGO / Voluntary Organizations for running and maintenance of educational complexes for ST girls.

- (iv) Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs): EMRS are set up with capacity of 480 students per school under grants in aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution to States, to provide quality education to middle, secondary and higher secondary level ST students.
- (v) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X and Post Matric Scholarship from classes XI onwards.
- (vi) Funds are provided under Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSP), Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution and Scheme for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTG) for various interventions relating to improvement of education including construction of hostels, schools, construction of boundary walls in schools, construction of playground, toilets and arrangement of drinking water, kitchen garden in schools etc.
- (vii) Ministry of Tribal Affairs has issued advisories to States for a series of measures to address issues of dropout, and for continuing education of tribal children including: development of bilingual Primers containing text both in regional and tribal language in local official script, school vacation synchronous with major tribal festivals; residential schools (200-300 students capacity) in block headquarters for quality education and physical safety, school management to engage teachers to overcome shortage, 100% screening of children for Sickle Cell Anaemia / Trait, 100% physical enrolment of children.
- (viii) 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, and including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups. The principal target of the programme is to impart functional literacy to 70 million adults (60 million females) including 8 million STs (6 million females) in the age group of 15 years and beyond.
- (ix) 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.

- (x) The National Council for Education Research and Training (NCERT) in the National Curriculum Framework, 2005 (NCF) makes it clear that language and culture are important to all children's learning including Scheduled Tribes. SSA aims to develop context specific interventions.
- (xi) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) scheme provides for residential schools for girls at upper primary level; a minimum of 75% seats are for minority, SC, ST and OBC girls. KGBVs cover 69% ST girls in ST Special Focus Districts.
- (xii) States are also advised for expansion of scope of education for Tribal children to include sports, physical education, vocational education, Tribal Art, painting, crafts, health, hygiene and nutrition, traditional food (minor millet) in school meals, etc., to make the school education useful, relevant and interesting for the children and tribal communities.

Monitoring of implementation of POCSO Act

782. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 2877 given in the Rajya Sabha on 10th August, 2017 and state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is aware that under Section 44 of the POCSO Act, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) constituted under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 have a legal obligation to monitor the implementation of the provisions of POCSO Act;
- (b) whether NCPCR and SCPCRs have monitored the implementation of the Act in various States; 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) As per section 44 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) constituted under section 3, or as the case may be, the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) constituted under section 17, of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 are mandated to monitor the

implementation of the provisions of the Act. NCPCR has taken several measures to ensure implementation of the Act on the various issues mandated to be monitored by them which includes, a dedicated/transparent 'Online Complaint System (e-baalnidaan)' to ensure timely/speedy redressal of complains of various violations and deprivation of child rights, a 'National Conference for Implementation of POCSO Act organized in association with MWCD, launched POCSO e-Box/e-mail/SMS on NCPCR's website for easy and direct reporting of POCSO cases. Issued advisory to DGPs of all States to generate awareness among children particularly the students for reporting of cases of sexual abuse and for use of POCSO e-Box, a consultation on Cyber Crime targeting Children with the Nodal Officers/ Heads of Cyber Crime Cells of the States/UTs was organized and pursued the matter with State Govt./UT Administrations, developed a 'Resource Book on Protection of Child Rights' for the use of SCPCR's, launched a mass awareness campaign about provisions of POCSO Act in Delhi with support of multi stakeholders. As the State Commissions are also mandated to monitor the implementation of the Act, NCPCR organized 4 National Level Consultation with all Chairpersons/Members of the State Commissions for effective implementation of the POCSO Act. NCPCR also organized 39 State Level/District Level Training Workshop cum Awareness Programme on POCSO Act, 2012 during the year 2016 and 2017. SCPCR's are also mandated to function as prescribed under section 13 in respect of NCPCR.

Cash transfer scheme under PMMVY

783. SHRI VIVEK GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of pregnant women covered up till now under Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), State-wise;
- (b) the reasons why the cash transfer scheme does not disburse claims *via* cash since a lot of these pregnant/lactating women do not have access to bank accounts and some banks also charge minimum account balance fees; and
- (c) the reasons for exclusion of female employees of Central Government, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) from this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries enrolled under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) as on 05.02.2018 is given in the Statement.

- (b) For maintaining transparency, the funds are transferred directly in the bank/post office account of the beneficiary. The beneficiary can open account in any bank/post

office and the field functionaries help them in opening account. In this regard detailed guidelines have been issued. The beneficiary can also open 'Jan Dhan' account with zero balance.

(c) The objectives of PMMVY, *inter-alia*, includes providing partial compensation for the wage loss in terms of cash incentive so that the woman can take adequate rest before and after delivery of the first child. The female employees of the Central Governments, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are entitled for paid maternity leave and they do not suffer any wage loss. Hence, they are excluded from the scheme.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries enrolled during the year 2017-18 (As on 05.02.2018) under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries Enrolled
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,240
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37,110
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6
4.	Assam	236
5.	Bihar	25,047
6.	Chandigarh	2,258
7.	Chhattisgarh	65,242
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	660
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	72
12.	Gujarat	63,384
13.	Haryana	27,481
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17,570
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12
16.	Jharkhand	10,953
17.	Karnataka	21,449
18.	Kerala	4,806

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries Enrolled
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,16,062
21.	Maharashtra	1,56,102
22.	Manipur	1,841
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	890
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	7
27.	Puducherry	144
28.	Punjab	33,114
29.	Rajasthan	8,825
30.	Sikkim	313
31.	Tamil Nadu	0
32.	Telangana	3
33.	Tripura	1,978
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,09,642
35.	Uttarakhand	9,509
36.	West Bengal	3,250
	TOTAL	7,19,206

Abhaya project for safety of women and girls

784. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry is implementing the Abhaya Project for safety of women and girl children proposed by the State Government of Andhra Pradesh under Nirbhaya Fund;

(b) if so, the details of the project, status of the project and the physical targets set and the manner in which they are going to be achieved;

(c) whether any other scheme/project is being proposed to be implemented under Nirbhaya Fund in that State; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir. Abhaya Project for Safety of Women and Girl child of Government of Andhra Pradesh and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has been appraised by the Empowered Committee under Nirbhaya Fund.

(b) The Abhaya Project envisages a mechanism wherein the women can share on real time basis the details of the Transport Vehicle, driver, the origin and destination point of journey, the location of vehicle etc., with her guardian, etc. In case of emergency or route diversion and safety threat, the distress call will be taken up by the police seamlessly and the vehicle is tracked on real time basis. The Fund allocation for the Abhaya Project as appraised by the Empowered Committee is ₹ 138.49 Crore for implementation by March, 2018.

(c) and (d) Yes, under the Nirbhaya Fund three schemes, namely- Mahila Police Volunteers, One Stop Centers and Women Help line are being implemented in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Children staying in roadside

785. SHRIMATI RAJANI PATIL: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of children in the country, mostly in the metropolitan cities, are staying on the roadside and selling things at the traffic signals;

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any steps have been taken for betterment of such children; 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) As per Section 2 (14) (ii) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), a child who is found working in contravention of labour laws for the time being in force or is found begging, or living on the street is included as a "child in need of care and protection", among others. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the State/UTs. However, Central Government is managing Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) now "Child Protection Services" under Integrated Child Development Scheme, and providing financial assistance

to the States/UTs on sharing pattern for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). Under the scheme institutional care is provided through CCIs, as a rehabilitative measure. In these CCIs, children are provided age appropriate education either within the institution or outside in a formal education system through convergence with other schemes and programs of the Government or civil society. Under the non-institutional care component, support is extended for adoption, foster care and sponsorship.

Compensation under Nirbhaya Scheme

786. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of survivors of sexual abuse and acid attack that have been given compensation under the Nirbhaya Scheme during the last three years and the amount of compensation given in total, so far, State and year-wise;
- (b) the details of survivors of sexual abuse and acid attack eligible for compensation but sanction is pending, State and year-wise;
- (c) the details of operational One Stop Centres and the details of services provided by each such Centre, State-wise; and
- (d) the details of projects undertaken for prevention of sexual harassment approved by the Empowered Committee under the Nirbhaya Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of Home Affairs has informed that as per Section 357A of Cr.P.C, State \ Governments have to compensate the Victim for the crimes perpetrated against them and to notify the State Victim Compensation Scheme (VCS). In order to align with the uniformity of compensation, Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) has been formulated, and that the States VCS align the same for having uniform compensation to the victims, so that the uniformity releases are made by the States to the women victims. Under the CVCF scheme, financial assistance of ₹ 200 Crores as one time grant has been released to all the States/UTs and the States/UTs release funds to the victims.

- (c) The Ministry is implementing Scheme for setting up One Stop Centre since 1st April 2015 to support women affected by violence. The scheme aims to facilitate access to an integrated range of services including medical aid, police assistance, legal

aid/ case management, psycho-social counselling, and temporary support services to women affected by violence. Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centre would be set up across the country in phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17. Recently, the Government of India has approved setting up 150 additional districts during the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. So far, 170 One Stop Centres have become operational. The State/UT-wise details is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called "Nirbhaya Fund" in 2013. The projects appraised by the Empowered Committee under Nirbhaya Fund aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women including prevention of sexual harassment in the country are Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), Integrated Emergency Response Management System (IERMS), Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC), Mahila Police Volunteers etc.

Statement

List of functional SAKHI-One Stop Centres as on 05.02.2018

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts	District
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT) (1)	1.	South Andaman
2.	Andhra Pradesh (13)	2.	Krishna
		3.	Chittoor
		4.	Srikakulam
		5.	Anantapur
		6.	Kurnool
		7.	Kadapa
		8.	East Godavari
		9.	Nellore
		10.	Guntur
		11.	Vishakapatnam
		12.	Vizianagaram
		13.	Prakasam
		14.	West Godavari

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts	District
3.	Arunachal Pradesh (2)	15.	Papumpare
		16.	East Pasighat
4.	Assam (5)	17.	Kamrup Metropolitan
		18.	Cachar
		19.	Jorahat
		20.	Kokrajhar
		21.	Nagaon
5.	Bihar (7)	22.	Patna
		23.	Begusarai
		24.	Darbhanga
		25.	Gaya
		26.	Saran
		27.	Purnea
		28.	Gopalganj
6.	Chandigarh (UT) (1)	29.	Chandigarh (UT)
7.	Chhattisgarh (27)	30.	Raipur
		31.	Balod
		32.	Baloda Bazar
		33.	Balrampur
		34.	Bastar
		35.	Bemetara
		36.	Bijapur
		37.	Bilaspur
		38.	Dantewada
		39.	Dhamtari
		40.	Durg
		41.	Gariyaband
		42.	Jangir-Champa
		43.	Jashpur

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts	District
		44.	Kabirdham
		45.	Kanker
		46.	Kondagaon
		47.	Korba
		48.	Koriya
		49.	Mahasamund
		50.	Mungeli
		51.	Narayanpur
		52.	Raigarh
		53.	Rajnandgaon
		54.	Sarguja (Ambikapur)
		55.	Sukuma
		56.	Surajpur
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)(1)	57.	Diu
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT) (1)	58.	Diu
10.	Goa (2)	59.	North Goa
11.	Gujarat (3)	60.	Rajkot
		61.	Kutchh
		62.	Sabarkantha
12.	Haryana (7)	63.	Karnal
		64.	Bhiwani
		65.	Gurugram
		66.	Faridabad
		67.	Hissar
		68.	Narnaul
		69.	Rewari
13/	Himachal Pradesh (1)	70.	Solan
14.	Jharkhand (3)	71.	Ranchi
		72.	East Singhbhum

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts	District
15.	Karnataka (4)	73.	Dhanbad
		74.	Udupi
		75.	Dharwad
		76.	Chamarajnagar
16.	Kerala (1)	77.	Chitradurg
		78.	Thiruvananthapuram
17.	Madhya Pradesh (18)	79.	Indore
		80.	Bhopal
		81.	Burhanpur
		82.	Chindwada
		83.	Dewas
		84.	Gwalior
		85.	Hoshangabad
		86.	Jabalpur
		87.	Katni
		88.	Khandwa
		89.	Morena
		90.	Ratlam
		91.	Rewa
		92.	Sagar
		93.	Satna
		94.	Shadol
		95.	Singrauli
18.	Maharashtra (12)	96.	Ujjain
		97.	Akola
		98.	Amravati
		99.	Nasik
		100.	Pune -1
		101.	Pune -2

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts	District
		102.	Thane
		103.	Nanded
		104.	Satara
		105.	Raigarh
		106.	Ahmadnagar
		107.	Aurangabad
		108.	Nagpur
19.	Manipur (1)	109.	Thoubal
20.	Meghalaya (2)	110.	Shillong
		111.	West Garo Hills
21.	Mizoram (1)	112.	Aizwal
22.	Nagaland (2)	113.	Dimapur
		114.	Kohima
23.	Odisha (1)	115.	Bhubaneswar
24.	Puducherry (UT)(1)	116.	Puducherry
25.	Punjab (6)	117.	Bathinda
		118.	Gurdaspur
		119.	Jalandhar
		120.	Patiala
		121.	SBS Nagar
		122.	Shri Muktsar Sahib
26.	Rajasthan (15)	123.	Ajmer
		124.	Baran
		125.	Bhilwara
		126.	Bikaner
		127.	Dholpur
		128.	Jaipur
		129.	Jalore
		130.	Jhunjhunu

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts	District
		131.	Hanumangarh
		132.	Karauli
		133.	Tonk
		134.	Pali
		135.	Pratapgarh
		136.	Rajsamand
		137.	Chhittorgarh
27.	Sikkim (1)	138.	Gangtok
28.	Tamil Nadu (1)	139.	Chennai
29.	Telangana (9)	140.	Nizamabad
		141.	Adilabad
		142.	Karimnagar
		143.	Khammam
		144.	Mahboobnagar
		145.	Medak
		146.	Nalgonda
		147.	Rangareddy
		148.	Warangal
30.	Tripura (1)	149.	West Tripura
31.	Uttar Pradesh (17)	150.	Banda
		151.	Agra
		152.	Allahabad
		153.	Bareilly
		154.	Ghaziabad
		155.	Ghazipur
		156.	Gorakhpur
		157.	Jhansi
		158.	Kannauj
		159.	Kanpur

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Districts	District
32.	Uttarakhand (4)	160.	Lucknow
		161.	Mirzapur
		162.	Meerut
		163.	Muzaffarnagar
		164.	Pilibheet
		165.	Sahajahanpur
		166.	Varanasi
		167.	Haridwar
		168.	Dehradun
		169.	Nainital
		170.	Udham Singh Nagar

Sakhi Centres

787. DR. PRADEEP KUMAR BALMUCHU:

SHRIDHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including Telangana regarding establishment of Sakhi Centres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantum of funds earmarked for each State and the amount being released at present; and

(d) by when these Centres would be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (d) Under the scheme, it has been envisaged that One Stop Centre would be set up across the country in phased manner. In the first phase, one Centre was sanctioned per State/UT. Further, 150 additional Centres are taken up in second phase during 2016-17. Recently, the Government of India has approved setting up of 150 additional Centres during the year 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20. So far, 170 One Stop Centres have become operational. The annual recurring grant for running the One Stop Centre is ₹30.00 lakh and non-recurring grant is ₹ 13.14

Lakh. The States who opt for construction, an amount of ₹48.69 lakh is being provided. States opting for construction an amount of ₹1.00 Lakh of non-recurring contingency grant will be given for refurbishment of the temporary accommodation. The State-wise details of fund sanctioned including Telangana during 2015-16, 2016-17 and current year is given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of funds sanctioned to the States/UTs under One Stop Centre

Scheme are as under:

		(₹ in lakh)		
Sl. No.	Proposal Received States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	13.19	--	31.20
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13.19	268.97	330.13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13.19	28.41	53.00
4.	Assam	38.84	75.65	--
5.	Bihar	13.19	198.90	--
6.	Chandigarh	13.19	--	--
7.	Chhattisgarh	48.30	734.27	146.08
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	43.37	--	--
9.	Daman and Diu	45.88	--	10.84
10.	Goa	45.88	19.41	--
11.	Gujarat	45.88	38.82	--
12.	Haryana	36.41	116.48	38.30
13.	Himachal Pradesh	37.68	--	15.00
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	45.88	95.65	87.52
15.	Jharkhand	10.26	56.82	18.47
16.	Karnataka	45.88	85.24	--
17.	Kerala	45.08	113.65	11.80
18.	Madhya Pradesh	45.88	773.04	131.27
19.	Maharashtra	45.88	213.55	413.34
20.	Manipur	12.89	--	--

Sl. No.	Proposal Received States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
21.	Meghalaya	13.19	28.41	7.75
22.	Mizoram	37.68	--	26.10
23.	Nagaland	45.88	55.41	80.41
24.	Odisha	10.28	15.00	83.64
25.	Puducherry	37.00	--	19.41
26.	Punjab	43.82	97.07	204.58
27.	Rajasthan	12.12	346.24	--
28.	Sikkim	45.88	--	30.71
29.	Tamil Nadu	45.88	--	--
30.	Telangana	45.88	155.31	48.69
31.	Tripura	45.88	--	--
32.	Uttar Pradesh	45.88	454.63	71.45
33.	Uttarakhand	13.19	58.24	114.51

Grievance redressal mechanism through Twitter and Facebook

788. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has prepared any structured guidelines for grievance redressal related communications *via* twitter and facebook and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) the total grievances voiced *via* twitter and facebook and redressed during 2014 to 2017 and what has been the general nature of these grievances; and

(c) what kind of human as well as Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure has been created for this task?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development dedicated an email (*complaint-mwcd@gov.in*) solely to address and resolve the issues of hateful conduct and stalking on Social Media platforms such as Twitter, Facebook etc *w.e.f.* July 2016.

As per Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), the complainants are enquired whether they have filed any FIR or have reported the offense to the concerned Social Media platform, if not, then they are advised to report to Twitter at <https://support.twitter.com/articles/15789> and <https://www.facebook.com/help/263149623790594/>. Subsequently, in most cases, an auto-generated complaint reference number is sent to the complainant's registered e-mail address by the Social Media platform, which the complainant is suggested to share with the Ministry for future reference. Both the Social Media Platform and local Cyber cell are enquired about the complaint by the Ministry. If the Social Media platform or the concerned Police fail to respond to the complaint within seven to ten days, then the Ministry intervenes, asking for an update/ Action Taken Report in the matter with the concerned authorities. After forwarding the complaint/reminders to the concerned authorities, the Ministry follows up the status of the complaint through continuous phone calls and reminder emails.

Discontinuation of ICDS

789. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to discontinue the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether Government has taken any steps to replace the above scheme with any other programme and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no proposal to close the Integrated Child Development Services Scheme.

Privatisation of Anganwadis in Kerala

790. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to privatise the existing Anganwadis in Kerala and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any agreement or MoU has been signed between Government and multinational companies 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) Question does not arise.

Funds for media campaign under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

791. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of districts where Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme is being implemented, State- wise;
- (b) the targets set under the scheme and the achievements made with respect to the targets since 2015;
- (c) the details of funds allocated under the scheme since 2015, year-wise;
- (d) the details of expenditure of funds received under different heads of the scheme including media campaign; and
- (e) the details of media companies and the details of funds given out to such companies year- wise for undertaking the media campaign under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme is currently being implemented in 161 districts across the country. The Government of India has decided to expand the BBBP scheme and covering all the 640 districts (as per census 2011) in the Country, through Multi-sectoral intervention in 244 districts in addition to existing 161 districts and Alert District Media and Advocacy in 235 districts. Lists of districts are given in the Statement (See below).

(b) BBBP aims to address the issues of declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and enabling Girl Child education. Towards this purpose, multi-sectoral interventions are carried out in selected BBBP districts. Apart from this, an awareness campaign is carried out for creating awareness and visibility about the criticality of the issue of declining Child Sex Ratio in the country. The overall objective of the Scheme is to improve declining Child Sex Ratio in the country and create an enabling environment for the education of girl child, which requires long-term attitudinal change. Scheme has been received well and in the last three years, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts with support from Departments of WCD, Health and Education. There is a strong emphasis on mindset change through training, sensitization, awareness raising and community mobilization on ground. The latest reports as per HMIS data of MoHFW for 161 BBBP districts indicate that for the time period between April-March, 2015-16 & 2016- 17, an

improving trend in Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) is visible in 104 districts, 119 districts have reported progress in first trimester registration against the reported Anti Natal Care registrations and 146 districts have reported improvement in institutional deliveries.

(c) and (d) The details of expenditure of funds allocated under different heads of the scheme including media campaign during last three years and current year are as under:

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released to States/ Districts	Funds released for the Media activities
1.	2014-15	50	13.37	18.91
2.	2015-16	75	39.08	24.54
3.	2016-17	43	2.9	29.79
4.	2017-18*	200	33.2	129.23

* As on 2nd February, 2018

(e) The funds for media campaign are being released to following Government agencies of Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The funds released/incurred for media under the scheme during last three years and current year is as under:

Name of media companies	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Directorate of Advertising and Visual & Publicity	18.91	20.54	18.01	27.45
Song and Drama Division	0	4.0	5.5	8.0
All India Radio	0	0	0	25.98
Doordarshan	0	0	1.36	25.49
National Film Development Corporation	0	0	4.92	42.29
TOTAL	18.91	24.54	29.79	129.21*

* As on 2nd February, 2018

Statement*State-wise details of district where BBBP scheme is under implementation*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of existing Advocacy and Media Plan and Multi Sectoral Action	No. of new Districts for Advocacy and Media Plan and Multi Sectoral Action	No. of new Districts for Advocacy and Media Plan	Total no. of Districts
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	7	5	13
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	5	10	16
4.	Assam	1	0	26	27
5.	Bihar	1	16	21	38
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	1	16	18
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	2
10.	Goa	1	0	1	2
11.	Gujarat	9	13	4	26
12.	Haryana	20	1	0	21
13.	Himachal Pradesh	3	5	4	12
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	6	1	22
15.	Jharkhand	1	11	12	24
16.	Karnataka	1	4	25	30
17.	Kerala	1	0	13	14
18.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	6	36	8	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Maharashtra	16	15	4	35
21.	Manipur	1	7	1	9
22.	Meghalaya	1	0	6	7
23.	Mizoram	1	1	6	8
24.	Nagaland	1	6	4	11
25.	NCT of Delhi	7	2	0	9
26.	Odisha	1	14	15	30
27.	Puducherry	1	0	3	4
28.	Punjab	20	0	0	20
29.	Rajasthan	14	19	0	33
30.	Sikkim	1	0	3	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	10	21	32
32.	Telengana	1	7	2	10
33.	Tripura	1	0	3	4
34.	Uttar Pradesh	21	47	3	71
35.	Uttarakhand	5	8	0	13
36.	West Bengal	1	2	16	19
TOTAL		161	244	235	640

Fake enrolment in Anganwadis

792. SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of fake enrolment of children in Anganwadis across the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the pilot study conducted in this regard in certain States particularly in Assam; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to check large scale pilferage of funds meant for Anganwadis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) No, Sir. No such incidence has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) As regards checking the pilferage of funds, the Government of India has prescribed a 5 tier monitoring Committees at the National, State, District, Block and Anganwadi Centre (AWC) levels. The data of the services rendered at the AWCs are generated by the Anganwadi Workers and is transmitted upwards which is reported to this Ministry every month by the State Governments as consolidated by them. For quick on-line transmission of data, Rapid Reporting System is in operation.

Global gender gap index

793. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India rank 108th in the annual Global Gender Gap Index behind countries like China at 100th and Bangladesh at 45th and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the report highlights the lack of political participation of women in the country as a major cause for the gender gap; and

(c) if so, Government's reaction in regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir, The World Economic Forum Report on Global Gender Gap published in November 2017 has placed India at 108th position (rank) in respect of Gender Gap Index (GGI) out of 144 countries of the World. China ranked 100th, while Bangladesh ranks 47th in Gender Gap Index (GGI). The index provides the scores on Global Gender Gap Index (GGI), which examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (sub-indices) namely, Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment. The report attributed widening of gender gap in political empowerment, health and basic literacy as the reason for India's decline in rank of the Global Gender Gap. However, India scores 0.407, better than the world average of 0.227 for Political Empowerment Index and ranked 15 out of 144 countries for this Index. The report articulated the need of making progress on this dimension with a new generation of female political leadership.

(c) Government of India is committed to improve women's political participation. The training programme for Elected Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions

launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development will help prepare women as political leaders of the future. About 50 representatives from each district of India, *i.e.* around 20 Thousand Elected Women Representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions will be trained under the programme. In addition for improving the political participation, 33% reservation for women in panchayats has been mandated by law in all States. It may also be mentioned that the political participation in terms of voting share of women across the country has increased over the years.

Schemes related to women and children in Maharashtra

†794. SHRIAMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of schemes running under the aegis of the Ministry pertaining to the work related to women and children particularly in Maharashtra;
- (b) the details of agencies implementing these schemes, State-wise and district-wise especially in Pune district of Maharashtra;
- (c) whether Government has assessed the work done by these agencies during the last three years;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, agency-wise and the number of people benefited by these agencies; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes/programmes for welfare of women and children across the country including Maharashtra. The schemes are: (i) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) (ii) Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme (iii) Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) (iii) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) (iv) Working Women Hostels (WWH) (v) Ujjawala (vi) Gender Budgeting (vii) Child Protection Scheme (CPS) (viii) Swadhar Greh (ix) National Creche Scheme (NCS) (x) Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) (xi) One Stop Centre and (xii) Women Helpline.

(b) to (e) The above mentioned schemes/programmes are being implemented through State Governments and some of the schemes such as Ujjawala, Swadhar Greh, WWH, National Creche Scheme and RMK are implemented through NGOs. The State/UT-wise details, of beneficiaries covered under these schemes/programmes are given in the Statement-I to Statement-VII respectively, (*See below*).

The Ministry holds regular review meetings with Women and Child Development

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Departments of State Governments/UT Administrations 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 imdlementation of schemes. For some schemes, the annual inspections are being carried out jointly by the Centre and State Government officials. 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.

Statement-I

List of districts under Beti Bachao Beti Padhao in Maharashtra

Sl. No	Name of State / UT	Name of Districts	CSR as per Census 2001	CSR as per Census 2011
1.	Maharastra (16)	Bid	894	807
2.		Jalgaon	880	842
3.		Ahmadnagar	884	852
4.		Buldana	908	855
5.		Aurangabad	890	858
6.		Washim	918	863
7.		Kolhapur	839	863
8.		Osmanabad	894	867
9.		Sangli	851	867
10.		Jalna	903	870
11.		Hingoli	927	882
12.		Solapur	895	883
13.		Pune	902	883
14.		Parbhani	923	884
15.		Nashik	920	890
16.		Latur	918	889

Statement-II*Number of Beneficiaries of supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme as on 30.09.2017*

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Angan-wadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition					Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education		
		Sanct- ioned	Operat- ional	Sanct- ioned	Operat- ional	Children (6 months 3 years)	Children (3 - 6 years)	Total Children (6 months- 6 years)	Pregnant & lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Bene- ficiaries (Children 6 mo-6 years plus P&LM)	Boys (3 - 6 years)	Girls (3 - 6 years)	Total (3-6 years)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	257	257	55607	55607	1376357	826236	2202593	587770	2790363	398631	425858	824489
2.	Telangana	149	149	35700	35634	917910	484862	1402772	361341	1764113	313581	313997	627578
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225	102785	103884	206669	26112	232781	51567	52317	103884
4.	Assam	231	231	62153	62153	1612832	1698053	3310885	691237	4002122	909118	892323	1801441
5.	Bihar	544	544	115009	91677	5033777	4858841	9892618	1662181	11554799	1135040	1196083	2331123
6.	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	49966	1176241	854071	2030312	455695	2486007	424630	429630	854260
7.	Goa	11	11	1262	1257	36728	17124	53852	15467	69319	8463	8661	17124
8.	Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029	1747111	1394878	3141989	754890	3896879	719928	710792	1430720

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
9.	Haryana	148	148	25962	25962	617153	292270	909423	269317	1178740	146864	145406	292270
10.	Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925	255543	168055	423598	98584	522182	60436	59893	120329
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	141	141	31938	29599	422537	422537	845074	102464	947538	153918	146208	300126
12.	Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	1590180	1590182	3180362	798312	3978674	579557	654976	1234533
13.	Karnataka	204	204	65911	64558	2284379	1712907	3997286	993802	4991088	879832	880421	1760253
14.	Kerala	258	258	33318	33115	356875	342763	699638	188560	888198	172498	170345	342843
15.	Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	94398	3364793	2926795	6291588	1402205	7693793	1452147	1452641	2904788
16.	Maharashtra	553	553	110486	109779	2725292	2741819	5467111	1008759	6475870	1386464	1394395	2780859
17.	Manipur	43	43	11510	11510	175636	179540	355176	75010	430186	90343	89179	179522
18.	Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5896	230864	259227	490091	84834	574925	107364	106847	214211
19.	Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244	47258	33102	80360	20530	100890	438775	433813	872588
20.	Naqaland	60	60	3980	3455	142180	145378	287558	47564	335122	72932	71120	144052
21.	Odisha	338	338	74154	72195	1926105	1897280	3823385	785918	4609303	774710	774764	1549474
22.	Punjab	155	155	27314	26836	496302	305176	801478	218858	1020336	155107	150069	305176
23.	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	61974	1764143	980575	2744718	871058	3615776	487511	500300	987811
24.	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1290	13829	11487	25316	5396	30712	5588	5899	11487

514
Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

25. Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439	1747253	701272	2448525	667409	3115934	559912	544634	1104546
26. Tripura	56	56	10145	9911	155005	159952	314957	67804	382761	83503	76449	159952
27. Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	187997	8808000	5140706	13948706	3774966	17723672	2872629	2671837	5544466
28. Uttrakhand	105	105	20067	20067	446159	172584	618743	170260	789003	85690	148009	233699
29. West Bengal	576	576	119481	114951	3187729	3274917	6462646	1289849	7752495	1624949	1619678	3244627
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	720	720	8498	3567	12065	2806	14871	1793	1764	3557
31. Chandigarh	3	3	500	500	23796	27139	50935	8239	59174	13983	13156	27139
32. Delhi	95	95	11150	10897	434426	262732	697158	144362	841520	133974	128758	262732
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	302	302	8465	9431	17896	3190	21086	4708	4723	9431
34. Daman and Diu	2	2	107	107	3665	2643	6308	1103	7411	1241	1402	2643
35. Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107	2361	2291	4652	1666	6318	1140	1152	2292
36. Puducherry	5	5	855	855	25239	814	26053	9400	35453	442	372	814
ALL INDIA	7075	7075	1400000	1356569	43267406	34005090	77272496	17666918	94939414	16308968	16277871	32586839

* Based on State level consolidated report sent by State Government and information sent in templates by State Governments/ UT Administration.

Written Answers to

[8 February, 2018]

Unstarred Questions

515

Statement-III*State/UT-wise details of beneficiaries covered under scheme for adolescent girls*

Sl. No	States/UTs	Nutrition Beneficiaries	
		2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	217486	291018
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	10670	11558
3.	Assam	409954	469521
4.	Bihar	1925753	1999642
5.	Chhattisgarh	309334	376143
6.	Goa	34242	34806
7.	Gujarat	796601	529521
8.	Haryana	161660	165136
9.	Himachal Pradesh	102110	98951
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	60310	87656
11.	Jharkhand	337489	365307
12.	Karnataka	378744	350269
13.	Kerala	250609	238372
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1044000	995000
15.	Maharashtra	898132	898132
16.	Manipur	39055	42247
17.	Meghalaya	59337	59429
18.	Mizoram	25343	28148
19.	Nagaland	27890	19456
20.	Odisha	627265	590168
21.	Punjab	169269	188723
22.	Rajasthan	0	0

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	16447	10473
24.	Tamil Nadu	401885	410247
25.	Telangana	288125	155861
26.	Tripura	56955	54208
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2082000	2082000
28.	Uttaranchal	0	0
29.	West Bengal	79282	100106
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11667	10649
31.	Chandigarh	1629	1741
32.	Daman and Diu	1527	1458
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	70721	NR
34.	Delhi	103348	92671
35.	Lakshadweep	80	2553
36.	Puducherry	4218	4221
TOTAL		11003137	10765391

Statement-IV

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of Hostels	Capacity Of WWH	No. of DCC	Capacity of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	3255	23	760
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	806	6	155
3.	Assam	14	799	5	79
4.	Bihar	6	266	3	75
5.	Chhattisgarh	10	486	3	60
6.	Goa	2	120	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Gujarat	26	1218	6	180
8.	Haryana	20	1561	9	265
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15	519	2	60
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	360	2	35
11.	Jharkhand	2	214	1	30
12.	Karnataka	52	4753	19	470
13.	Kerala	158	15119	92	2518
14.	Madhya Pradesh	62	3438	12	371
15.	Maharashtra	140	10617	49	1195
16.	Manipur	24	1422	15	412
17.	Meghalaya	3	214	1	15
18.	Mizoram	4	149	0	0
19.	Nagaland	23	1436	7	222
20.	Odisha	29	1825	8	140
21.	Punjab	14	1417	4	110
22.	Rajasthan	39	1868	13	320
23.	Sikkim	2	144	1	30
24.	Tamil Nadu	96	6900	40	1052
25.	Telangana	21	1427	5	220
26.	Tripura	1	50	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	41	3190	16	494
28.	Uttarakhand	7	538	2	90
29.	West Bengal	38	2639	16	406
30.	Chandigarh	7	736	2	55
31.	Delhi	20	3086	6	179
32.	Puducherry	4	221	0	0
ALL INDIA TOTAL		941	70793	368	9998

1	2	3	4	5	6
Hotels in rented premises					
1.	Rajasthan	1	25	--	--
2.	Maharashtra	3	187	1	15
3.	Assam	1	30	1	25
TOTAL (AS ON 27.11.2017)		946	71035	370	10038

Statement-V

State/UT-wise details of participants trained and funds sanctioned under Gender Budgeting scheme

Sl. No.	Name of Institution	Fund sanctioned (2015-16 to 2017-18) (in Lakh rupees)	Number of participants trained
1.	Vaikuntha Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management, Pune	23.04	380
2.	Yashwantrao Chavan Academy of Development Administration, Pune	11.05	160
3.	All India Institute of Local Self Government, Mumbai	13.54	160
TOTAL		47.63	700

Statement-VI

State/UT-wise details of number of Swadhar Green presently functional and the number of women beneficiaries

Sl. No.	Name	No. of Swadhar Greh	Number of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26	780
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	30
3.	Assam	24	720

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	16	480
5.	Punjab	2	60
6.	Chandigarh	1	30
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	120
8.	Delhi	2	60
9.	Goa	1	30
10.	Gujarat	7	210
11.	Haryana	1	30
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	120
13.	Jharkhand	3	90
14.	Karnataka	61	1830
15.	Kerala	8	240
16.	Madhya Pradesh	6	180
17.	Maharashtra	76	2280
18.	Manipur	23	690
19.	Mizoram	2	60
20.	Nagaland	1	30
21.	Odisha	72	2160
22.	Puducherry	1	30
23.	Rajasthan	14	420
24.	Sikkim	1	30
25.	Tamil Nadu	40	1200
26.	Telangana	24	720
27.	Tripura	4	120
28.	Uttar Pradesh	76	2741
29.	Uttarakhand	9	270
30.	West Bengal	48	1440
31.	Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	30
TOTAL		559	17231

Statement-VII

*State/UT-wise details of loan sanctioned, disbursed and beneficiaries
upto 30/11/2017 under Rashtriya Mahila Kosh scheme*

Sl. No.	State / UT	Amount (₹ in lakhs)		No. of Beneficiaries
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	40.00	40.00	667
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8,138.41	7,153.48	197760
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10.00	5.00	100
4.	Assam	485.90	453.90	6605
5.	Bihar	627.25	468.83	17156
6.	Chhattisgarh	14.50	8.50	370
7.	Delhi	954.72	839.62	7742
8.	Gujarat	223.50	193.50	7173
9.	Haryana	310.01	284.16	4392
10.	Himachal Pradesh	676.48	655.63	12925
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	182.00	107.00	1986
12.	Jharkhand	232.43	190.20	2338
13.	Karnataka	1,064.25	566.50	19188
14.	Kerala	866.22	682.52	34257
15.	Madhya Pradesh	2,207.30	1,987.40	21866
16.	Maharashtra	1,671.90	1,420.05	35672
17.	Manipur	284.05	216.04	8421
18.	Mizoram	4.00	2.00	70
19.	Nagaland	74.00	45.50	859
20.	Odisha	2,299.45	2,186.05	39097
21.	Puducherry	51.00	16.00	300
22.	Punjab	141.00	37.50	500

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Rajasthan	1,963.90	1,819.74	30285
24.	Tamil Nadu	8,013.84	6,495.77	169274
25.	Telangana	1,712.40	1,442.70	32553
26.	Uttar Pradesh	937.25	620.12	26683
27.	Uttanchal	361.24	331.89	2928
28.	West Bengal	2,477.29	2,023.79	54072
	TOTAL	36,024.29	30,293.38	735239

Regular employment to Anganwadi workers

795. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Anganwadi workers and all those engaged in programmes like AYUSH and mid-day meals are on agitation path these days;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government would consider either absorbing them as regular employees or at least increase their wages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government of India has been receiving such information of agitation of Anganwadi Workers from various quarters for fulfilment of their demands like regularization of their services and extension of social security benefits, etc. The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme [now renamed as Anganwadi Services under Umbrella ICDS Scheme] is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is implemented by the States/UTs. Accordingly, the Ministry of Women and Child Development had issued instructions as and when received to all concerned authorities to take appropriate measures and ensure that the services in the Anganwadi Centres are not affected due to the strike and Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) and Anganwadi Helpers (AWHs) not involved in these activities.

Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme implemented in partnership with the States and UTs. The overall responsibility for smooth functioning of

the scheme including providing cooked and nutritious mid day meal to the eligible children as well as engagement of Cooks-cum-Helpers (CCHs) lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. Under the Scheme, the CCHs engaged are honorary worker who have come forward for rendering social service and preparing and serving mid day meals at schools. In recognizing 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 UTs Administrations also supplement the honorarium by providing additional funds from their own resource. Under the Scheme, this Ministry has received intimation of agitation from Chhattisgarh Mahila Purush Madhyahn Bhojan Rasoiya Sangh and from Jharkhand Pradesh Vidyalaya Rasoiya/Sanyojika/Adhyaksh Sangh for pressing certain demands, during the year 2017-18.

(c) The Anganwadi Services under the Umbrella ICDS Scheme envisage the AWWs & 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. Since the AWWs and AWHs are honorary workers, these functionaries cannot be declared as "Government employees/regular employees" or extended the benefits as admissible to employees of the Government.

Further, the Supreme Court of India in ruling of 07.12.2006 in Civil Appeal No.4953-4957 of 1998 State of Karnataka & Ors. Vs. Ameerbi & Ors. has also held that AWWs/AWHs do not hold any civil post.

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. The updated additional honoraria being paid by the respective States/UTs to the AWWs & AWHs are given in the Statement (*See below*).

The Government of India has been fully conscious of the benefits available to AWWs/AWHs and efforts have been made to improve their working conditions by extending facilities/benefits from time to time, such as, paid absence on maternity, insurance cover under the Anganwadi Karyakartri Bima Yojana (AKBYVPradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY), Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna (PMJJBY) Female Critical

Illness benefits, scholarships to children of AWWs/AWHs, reservation of 50% of vacant posts of Supervisors for AWWs, recruitment of 25% of AWWs from AWHs etc.

Statement

Additional monthly honorarium paid to AWWs/AWHs by the States/UTs from their own resources (as on 31.10.2017)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	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
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.	Lakshdweep	1600	1000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2000	1000

1	2	3	4
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
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

Women abandoned by Non-Resident Indian husbands

796. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of women are abandoned by Non-Resident Indian husbands and the number has been increasing every year;

(b) if so, the details of complaints received during the last three years and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether the high powered panel set up by Government had made some recommendations against husbands who desert their wives and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Ministry of External Affairs has informed that the Ministry and Missions/Posts have received 3328 complaints from distressed Indian women deserted by their NRI spouses during the last three years. A total number of 796 complaints received in 2015, a number of 1510 complaints received in 2016 and a number of 1022 complaints received in 2017 (till November, 2017). Grievances, petitions, complaints from Indian women cheated, abandoned and abused by their overseas Indian spouses are addressed by providing counselling, guidance and information about procedures, mechanisms for serving judicial summons on the Overseas Indian husband; filing a case in India, issuing Look Out Circulars; getting access to lawyers and NGOs empanelled with Indian Missions; legal and financial assistance under Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF).

(c) The Government of India has constituted an Expert Committee on NRI Marital Disputes, which presented its Report in August, 2017. Its recommendations include *inter-alia* constitution of an Integrated Nodal Agency (INA) and developing of web portal for of maintain data base of NRI marriages. Action has already been initiated in this regard.

Direct cash transfer under ICDS

797. PROF. M.V.RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has planned pilot projects to replace hot cooked meals and panjiri given under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme with direct cash transfers;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the locations of the pilot projects;

(c) the number of workers employed in cooking and serving hot meals under ICDS, State wise;

(d) whether the Ministry has assessed the impact of introduction of direct cash transfer on the livelihood of the workers;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) In the Anganwadi Centres food is cooked and served by Anganwadi workers and Anganwadi Helpers. The State-wise number of these functionaries is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) to (f) Questions does not arise.

Statement

Status report of the ICDS quarter ending 31 December 2017 (updated as on 31.01.2018)

(Anganwadi Worker and Helpers Sanctioned, In-position)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of AWWs Sanctioned by GOI	In-position	No. of AWHs Sanctioned by GOI	In-position
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	55607	53926	48768	44699
2.	Telangana	35700	33156	31711	28230
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6225	6225	6225	6225
4.	Assam	62153	62153	56728	56728
5.	Bihar	115009	85980	107894	80176
6.	Chhattisgarh	52474	49253	46660	42366
7.	Goa	1262	1215	1262	1176
8.	Gujarat	53029	51491	51229	48545
9.	Haryana	25962	25347	25450	24891
10.	Himachal Pradesh	18925	18804	18386	18237
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	31938	28707	31938	29599
12.	Jharkhand	38432	35424	35881	33117
13.	Karnataka	65911	63186	62580	59026
14.	Kerala	33318	33102	33189	32953
15.	Madhya Pradesh	97135	94413	84465	82078
16.	Maharashtra	110486	107170	97475	92179
17.	Manipur	11510	10274	9958	9497

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Meghalaya	5896	5893	4630	4628
19.	Mizoram	2244	2244	2244	2157
20.	Nagaland	3980	3455	3980	3455
21.	Odisha	74154	69625	63738	60168
22.	Punjab	27314	26444	26074	24918
23.	Rajasthan	62010	58744	55806	52257
24.	Sikkim	1308	1289	1308	1285
25.	Tamil Nadu	54439	38827	49499	35154
26.	Tripura	10145	9911	10145	9911
27.	Uttar Pradesh	190145	173445	167855	150796
28.	Uttarakhand	20067	19130	14947	13987
29.	West Bengal	119481	107353	119481	101599
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	720	720	689	689
31.	Chandigarh	500	467	500	435
32.	Delhi	11150	10806	11150	10897
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	302	302	247	233
34.	Daman and Diu	107	102	107	102
35.	Lakshadweep	107	107	96	96
36.	Puducherry	855	855	855	855
TOTAL		1400000	1289545	1283150	1163344

Financial assistance under PMMVY

798. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of women who have received maternity benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY), State-wise;

(b) the exact financial assistance given to a single women under the scheme;

(c) whether the financial assistance is less than the promised ₹6,000 under the National Food Security Act; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the maternity benefits under PMMVY are restricted to the first child only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries who have received maternity benefits under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) as on 05.02.2018 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Under PMMVY, maternity benefit of ₹5,000/- is provided in three installments to eligible Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) during the period of pregnancy and lactation. The eligible beneficiary receives 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 ₹6,000/-.

(d) All eligible PW&LM are entitled for maternity benefits under the scheme for first living child of the family.

Statement

State/UT-wise number of beneficiaries who have received maternity benefit during the year 2017-18 (As on 05.02.2018) under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	733
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2,352
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Assam	0
5.	Bihar	1,676
6.	Chandigarh	887
7.	Chhattisgarh	27,702
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	135
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	0
11.	Goa	0
12.	Gujarat	13,282
13.	Haryana	1,878
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2,705
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1
16.	Jharkhand	2,439

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Beneficiaries
17.	Karnataka	6,300
18.	Kerala	793
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	37,209
21.	Maharashtra	50,831
22.	Manipur	0
23.	Meghalaya	0
24.	Mizoram	328
25.	Nagaland	0
26.	Odisha	5
27.	Puducherry	2
28.	Punjab	13,504
29.	Rajasthan	1,668
30.	Sikkim	33
31.	Tamil Nadu	0
32.	Telangana	0
33.	Tripura	505
34.	Uttar Pradesh	40,252
35.	Uttarakhand	0
36.	West Bengal	0
	TOTAL	2,05,220

Benefits for pregnant women under PMMVY

799. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana is still not operational;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor and if not, by when it was made to be operational;
- (c) whether it is a fact that under the Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, the benefits for pregnant woman is restricted to ₹5,000 to just one child per woman whereas under the National Food Security Act; the legal entitlement of every pregnant and lactating mother is ₹6,000 per child; and
- (d) if so, whether it amounts to a rule/guideline amending the provisions of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. The Government has approved Pan-India implementation of Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) on 17.05.2017 to be effective from 01.01.2017. A state-of-the art Common Application Software for registration of beneficiaries and direct bank transfer of the cash amount was developed and launched on 01.09.2017. So far, 2,05,220 beneficiaries have been paid maternity benefits under PMMVY.

(c) Under PMMVY, maternity benefit of ₹5,000/- is provided in three installments to eligible Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers (PW&LM) during the period of pregnancy and lactation. The eligible beneficiary receives 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 ₹6,000/-. All eligible PW&LM are entitled for maternity benefits under the scheme for first living child of the family.

(d) Question does not arise in view of (c) above.

Penal laws for child abuse

800. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of child abuse reported and taken cognizance by Government during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the number out of them relating to corporal punishment in schools resulting in serious and grievous injuries which caused mental trauma resulting in suicides and those of sexual abuse by family members, in schools and other places, separately in each category;

(c) the action taken by Government in relation to each such case; and

(d) whether Government proposes any amendments in the penal laws and procedures to deal effectively with all such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) As per National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 34,449, 34,505 and 36,022 cases are registered under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, related with other section of IPC during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) As informed by Ministry of Human Resource Development, no such incidents were reported.

(d) The POCSO Act, contains effective provisions to curb the menace of child abuse. The Act provides mandatory reporting, child friendly provisions of recording of statement and evidence and speedy trial of the cases. There are adequate penal provisions under POCSO Act, 2012 for the sexual offences against the children, as per the gravity of offences.

Statement

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases ChargeSheeted (CCS), Cases pending investigation at the end of the year (CPIEY), Cases Convicted (CON), Cases Pending Trial at the end of the year (CPTEY), Persons Arrested (PAR), Persons Chargesheeted (PCS), Persons Convicted (PCV) under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 r/w related sections of IPC (Total) for Crimes against Children during 2014-2016

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014						2015						2016					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV	CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andhra Pradesh	932	601	29	1163	792	29	1054	772	78	1233	980	85	830	795	51	855	862	52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	51	1	57	62	1	54	38	0	63	48	0	59	39	0	58	42	0
3.	Assam	506	223	8	489	223	8	819	453	15	802	453	15	821	511	43	824	512	43
4.	Bihar	191	188	17	228	231	22	187	142	22	187	161	24	233	157	23	292	199	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	1684	1608	191	1804	1812	263	1656	1606	524	2085	2047	562	1570	1576	354	1778	1773	378
6.	Goa	107	76	3	116	96	3	79	98	13	79	107	15	75	56	13	82	60	13
7.	Gujarat	613	527	5	779	705	5	1609	1317	8	1886	1801	8	1408	1302	5	1677	1691	6
8.	Haryana	707	631	103	826	794	119	988	800	137	1041	1035	149	1020	844	94	1125	1035	130

Written Answers to																			[8 February, 2018]	Unstarred Questions
9. Himachal Pradesh	209	167	25	246	221	33	206	198	27	264	280	37	205	177	25	255	234	31		
10. Jammu and Kashmir	45	33	1	46	44	1	30	29	1	49	45	1	25	25	1	30	30	1		
11. Jharkhand	112	102	13	136	116	15	182	136	28	175	144	28	348	222	17	363	244	17		
12. Karnataka	1380	1073	27	1538	1282	29	1526	1266	32	1800	1516	32	1565	1323	55	1641	1451	58		
13. Kerala	1392	1136	48	1483	1356	51	1486	1265	83	1505	1460	100	1848	1717	47	2671	2490	53		
14. Madhya Pradesh	4995	4888	721	5888	5862	848	4624	4612	791	5634	5675	944	4717	4591	641	5678	5642	792		
15. Maharashtra	3926	3342	112	4623	4187	129	4816	3791	195	5589	4711	219	4815	4291	250	5092	4983	279		
16. Manipur	50	14	0	34	8	0	43	32	1	23	29	1	43	39	1	28	23	1		
17. Meghalaya	118	126	7	122	131	7	167	112	2	153	135	2	151	116	28	153	126	28		
18. Mizoram	165	127	37	140	101	38	169	189	101	171	190	102	167	148	54	174	153	54		
19. Nagaland	17	6	2	15	6	1	15	13	4	16	16	4	27	25	6	27	27	9		
20. Odisha	1126	909	14	1193	1129	16	1372	1202	39	1324	1282	40	1928	1566	38	1721	1661	48		
21. Punjab	652	493	114	763	604	121	666	506	169	769	677	207	596	401	94	659	441	98		
22. Rajasthan	1327	1020	133	1228	1217	152	1311	994	130	1210	1225	167	1479	1196	151	1479	1478	168		
23. Sikkim	70	56	19	66	56	3	55	50	16	55	52	16	92	75	9	100	84	9		
24. Tamil Nadu	1065	769	73	1158	893	65	1544	1268	133	1869	1530	143	1583	1249	199	1866	1480	214		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
25. Telangana		924	657	35	1332	1061	35	1394	1092	39	1343	1225	42	1158	1023	25	1625	1354	32
26. Tripura		245	174	9	228	206	11	133	136	12	141	173	14	156	129	24	165	133	25
27. Uttar Pradesh		8009	6847	302	12753	10565	410	4541	4342	874	7469	6715	1241	4954	4245	714	8452	6554	1003
28. Uttarakhand		189	161	16	186	188	20	168	131	79	207	194	85	218	158	38	238	193	45
29. West Bengal		1291	815	22	1062	967	22	1504	1816	21	1928	1858	22	2132	1494	48	1209	1303	48
TOTAL STATE (S)		32103	26820	2087	39702	34915	2457	32398	28406	3574	39070	35764	4305	34223	29490	3048	40317	36258	3659
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		29	22	4	34	27	4	39	37	0	38	37	0	49	35	1	51	38	0
31. Chandigarh		49	47	21	54	62	22	62	59	15	72	71	22	51	41	19	61	55	19
32. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		2	2	0	3	3	0	15	11	0	13	11	0	11	13	2	14	16	2
33. Daman and Diu		1	1	1	1	1	1	5	4	0	8	7	0	10	6	0	11	8	0
34. Delhi UT		2240	1480	162	1917	1621	202	1936	1563	218	1847	1757	238	1620	1258	156	1692	1443	179
35. Lakshadweep		1	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	5	5	0	4	5	0
36. Puducherry		24	20	0	18	21	0	49	33	2	41	36	2	53	43	0	46	49	0
TOTAL UT(S)		2346	1573	188	2030	1738	229	2107	1707	235	2020	1919	262	1799	1401	178	1879	1614	200
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		34449	28393	2275	41732	36653	2686	34505	30113	3809	41090	37683	4567	36022	30891	3226	42196	37872	3859

Source: Crime in India.

**REGARDING DEMAND FOR SPECIAL CATEGORY STATUS
TO ANDHRA PRADESH**

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, this is the third day since I had given the notice for the first time. This is a very sensitive issue. The State is burning there.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY): Sir, if you permit, I would like to give some suggestion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohan Rao, please sit down. Let everybody sit down. Mr. Ramesh, please sit down. I have a suggestion to Mr. Ramesh and others also, like Dr. Ramachandra Rao and others. Once the Chair says something, that should be followed. Otherwise, you know what happened yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI CM. RAMESH: We respect the Chair, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): I had mentioned this yesterday also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: When somebody is there in the Well, I don't mention. I have received your notice.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I had raised this issue yesterday from my seat only. Today also, I am raising this issue from my seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Everybody will get an opportunity during the Budget discussion. The Budget discussion is for the purpose of raising such issues. Then, the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address is also a general discussion. I don't know why Members are concerned. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. C.M. Ramesh has raised an issue. Yesterday, he was agitated, and the Chair, naturally, was also agitated. I suggest that this issue should be sorted out in a proper manner. Mr. Y.S. Chowdary, your leader, wants to suggest something.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, on behalf of the Government of India, I would like to mention here, at the cost of repetition, that the entire House is fully aware how the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act was passed so unscientifically and unreasonably ...*(Interruptions)*... for which both the national parties are responsible. ...*(Interruptions)*... Notwithstanding that, the present gridlock has to be unlocked. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the solution?

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: I am coming to the solution. When we are talking about co-operative federalism, it cannot be partly co-operative. Respect has to be there for Members, not for numbers. So, in this case, for the last-three-and-a-half years, our Government could not implement certain commitments given during enactment of this Act, as well as ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What do you want to say?

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, my suggestion is that if the Government is willing, there are some issues of Special Category Status, bridging up the resource gap, capital development ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): यह तो कांस्टीट्यूशनल क्राइसिस हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: All these things are there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my request is ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह तो कांस्टीट्यूशनल क्राइसिस हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have called him for a solution. Please, be seated. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is not making a speech. He is giving a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, my request is that on behalf of the Government, if they can commit that the Finance Minister, while replying to the Budget discussion, will commit to resolve these issues within fifteen days, that is how I can request to solve this issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijay Goel.

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): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to assure the Members that during the reply of the Budget discussion, the Finance Minister will sort out their issues.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: He is not a Member; he is a Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Ministers also have got a right to suggest. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ramachandra Rao, please go back to your seat. If you want to say something from

there, you can say. Dr. Ramachandra Rao, please go back to your seat. I will call you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, there is a State-wide bandh in Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, I have not called you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want the issue to be resolved or do you want the stalemate to continue? A suggestion has been given by him. I want to resolve the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Secondly, the Budget Session is going on now and second part of the Budget Session is also there. So, we can use this occasion and sort out the issues. Congress Members, Dr. Subbarami Reddy, Dr. Ramachandra Rao, Shrimati Renuka, and other Members, Shri Vijayasai Reddy and all others, whoever is interested... ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... All of them can utilize this occasion by talking to the respective parties and then see to it that the issue is resolved. It is an emotive issue. The issue has to be addressed. It is a State issue. Please keep that in mind and cooperate with the Chair. Otherwise, what will happen is that the issue will remain the same and we will be losing the time otherwise also.

So, as suggested by Shri Naresh Agrawal and agreed to by the House, I am proceeding with the Budget Discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramachandra Rao, do you wish to say something? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I am not only representing the anguish, hardship and the misery of the people of Andhra Pradesh, particularly of the youth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to speak on the Budget, I will give you time later on. ...*(Interruptions)*... To resolve the issue, what do you wish to say? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, please tell me how many minutes have been allotted to me? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhaskar, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Subbarami Reddy, you also please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... If anybody wants to suggest a solution to the stalemate, he can... ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't speak on general issues. General issues have to be discussed in the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I will suggest a solution.
...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I am also worried about the propriety.
...(Interruptions)... Sir, you are the custodian of the Constitution. You are occupying the most respected Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, if the respect of this Chair and this august House, which has passed the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, which has.
...(Interruptions)... The then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, with the approval of the Opposition, with the suggestions and ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion? ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, when an assurance has been given to the House. ...(Interruptions)... If they are not adhered to, if they are not followed, and, if this House is incapable of protecting our rights, keeping our own words, what for the Constitution has created this House? ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.
...(Interruptions)... Please.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: What are we supposed to do here by sitting?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We can discuss it. ...(Interruptions)... Now, the Leader of the Opposition. ...(Interruptions)... I have called the Leader of the Opposition, please.
...(Interruptions)... Ramachandra Rao ji, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Bhaskar, please sit down.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: What for are we making laws?
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Laws are being made and they are implemented.
...(Interruptions)... Now, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad.
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I have a point of order.
...(Interruptions)... The point of order has to be heard first, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order and under what rule?
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, please allow me to make one suggestion.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, my point of order is under Rule 238(1), Rule 238(2), Rule 238A and Rule 255. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to this. Please permit me.

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

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to Articles 74 and 75 of the Constitution of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already mentioned the rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But what is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, please refer to Article 74. Let me read it. It says, "There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President, who shall, in exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice." Article 75(3) says that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House. 'Collectively responsible' is what I am emphasising on. Sir, as per Articles 74 and 75, which I have read out, the Government, the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister is required to secure the confidence of the House, including its Ministers. If a Minister of a political party...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, that is what. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow me to ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am allowing you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are generally speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... What has to be done by the Chair, leave it to the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am coming to that, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please allow me to conclude it. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is the Telugu Desam Party. I am naming the party today. Day before yesterday ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Telugu Desam Party is partnering with the BJP and is part of the Government and was party to the approval of the Presidential Address in the Cabinet. They have approved the Presidential Address in the Cabinet. There is a collective responsibility. The same Telugu Desam Party Member and the same Minister,

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Mr. Y.S. Chowdary, has now given a statement. You have also heard the statement. The same Minister is part of the Cabinet, which has approved the Presidential Address. If they want to differ with the Government, there are three options. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sit down, Mr. V. Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Point No.1. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have raised the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: First, they should have resigned from the Cabinet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have gone through the point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even a Minister can give a suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is nothing wrong in that. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a collective responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Minister has given the suggestion to end the stalemate. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want discussion ...*(Interruptions)*... No arguments. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No argument. ...*(Interruptions)*... No point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... No point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramesh, a Minister or a Member can always give a suggestion and the Chair after considering. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am also watching what is happening. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not concluded. ...*(Interruptions)*... I allowed you this much long. ...*(Interruptions)*... No constitutional misuse has taken place. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't worry on that account. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want a solution. I want the House to run smoothly and peacefully so that everybody will get an opportunity to discuss. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my purpose. ...*(Interruptions)*... In my discretion, I allowed him. He wanted to give a suggestion. That is a suggestion. It has nothing to differ with the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा point of order है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down, Mr. Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह कोई तरीका नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय सभापति जी, मेरा point of order है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You raise a point of order when there is order. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is disorder by 'different people. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं यहां से बोल रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मैं वही कह रहा हूं। वे वहां से बोल रहे हैं और आप यहां से बोल रहे हैं। मैं क्या करूं? श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी, please आप बैठिए। Please sit down.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, मैं तो point of order उठा रहा हूं। मेरा यह कहना है कि Constitution के Article 75 में, जब मंत्रिपरिषद् की सामूहिक जिम्मेदारी है, तो क्या एक मंत्री की उठाई बात पर दूसरा मंत्री उसको राय दे सकता है या उसके लिए कह सकता है? क्या ऐसा कोई नियम है? अगर एक मंत्री कोई issue उठाए, तो क्या दूसरा मंत्री उसको राय दे सकता है? मैं इस पर आपकी ruling चाहता हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप बैठिए। Under Articles 74 and 75, the hon. Minister, who is a Member of this House, has got every right to give a suggestion. If he goes against the Government, then that will be a different situation. If somebody is giving a suggestion and that too with the permission of the Chair to resolve an issue. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): It can happen in a meeting with the Prime Minister, not in the Parliament. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has not protested. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has given a suggestion. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is the end of the matter. I wanted the issue to be resolved to the satisfaction of the general. ...**(Interruptions)**... Otherwise, you had seen what happened yesterday. ...**(Interruptions)**... Stalemate ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सभापति महोदय, केवल Prime Minister assure कर सकते हैं, कोई Minister assure नहीं कर सकता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has not assured. ...**(Interruptions)**... As the Finance Minister is not there, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has given the assurance that he will take it up with the Finance Minister. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have not called you people. ...**(Interruptions)**... This will not go on record. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Leader of the Opposition. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please be seated. ...**(Interruptions)**... You don't want a solution. ...**(Interruptions)**... You don't want any solution. You don't want to run the House. You don't want order in the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**... This is not the way. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, you may expel me. ...*(Interruptions)*... It does not matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It does not matter to you! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, what can I do? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't want to take the permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... If everybody wants to take a posture and then want a particular type of action, then I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have no problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Please listen to me, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record except what is said from the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing should go on record in print, electronic or otherwise also in the records of the House.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have the option of either naming you or taking action. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't want to do it to the extent possible because I want the House to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... And you don't want to suspend the Question Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*... You don't want to cooperate with the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can these two things happen? ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't eat the cake and have it again. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2 p.m.

The House then adjourned at sixteen minutes past twelve of the clock.

The House reassembled at two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair.*

*Not recorded.

THE UNION BUDGET, 2018-19

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, we will take up the Budget Discussion ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri P. Chidambaram.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, since yesterday, the House has been waiting to begin....

श्री मेघराज जैन (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, चिदम्बरम जी ने करोड़ों छोटे व्यापारियों का अपमान किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा): सर, अगर ये इस तरह का व्यवहार करेंगे तो कोई बोल नहीं पाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कोई तरीका है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want the Budget Discussion or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, भारतीय जनता पार्टी चाहती है कि चिदम्बरम साहब अपने विचार न रखें, इस के लिए कोई-न-कोई बहाना ढूँढ रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: आपने चिदम्बरम साहब का नाम बुलाया है, लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोग जान-बूझकर उन्हें रोकना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: इन की कोई बजट नीति नहीं है वरना मैं कोई कारण नहीं समझ सकता कि जब चिदम्बरम जी को आप ने बुलवाया है ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन: चिदम्बरम जी ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे माफी मांगें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): यह क्या तरीका है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): ये डर गए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: सर, अब सच्चाई सामने आ गयी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रिपुन बोरा (असम): अगर नहीं सुनना चाहते, तो बाहर चले जाओ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The nation is watching you. ...*(Interruptions.)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह क्या तरीका है? Sir, invoke Rule 255 against the Ruling Party Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... यह क्या हो रहा है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... अनंत कुमार जी, यह क्या हो रहा है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन: इन्होंने करोड़ों छोटे व्यापारियों ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये माफी मांगें। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, we want the House to run. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow Shri P. Chidambaram to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Parliamentary Affairs Minister, with a great difficulty, after a great deal of discussion between the Chairman and the leaders of the Opposition parties, we have succeeded that this House should function and this time, not a single Opposition Member has got up. It is the first time that the Ruling party does not want to discuss the Government Business. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a total failure of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a total failure of the Government to run this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI CHUNIBHAI KANJIBHAI GOHEL (Gujarat): We are willing to run this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: आप संसद चलाना चाहते हैं या संसद खत्म करना चाहते हैं?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICAL AND FERTILIZERS; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Sir, the hon. Leader of the Opposition is unnecessarily accusing that we don't want to run the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government wants to run the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want to have a fruitful discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want to have a fruitful discussion on

the Budget but if there are issues perturbing the hon. Members, they have every right to raise those issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... At the same time,...

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, this is the way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, the hon. Leader of Opposition also should advise his colleagues in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the Lok Sabha, when the hon. Prime Minister was giving the reply to the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is the behaviour of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister who is supposed to run the Parliament! If the Parliamentary Affairs Minister himself becomes a party in disrupting the House, I am sorry about the conduct and behaviour of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: And in the other House, they behaved like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Don't show all these things. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: They did not allow the hon. Prime Minister to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... It has never happened in the last 70 years of democracy, in the temple of this democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ghulam Nabiji is a witness. Anand Sharmaji is a witness. ...*(Interruptions)*... They should have advised Sonia Gandhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... They should have advised Rahul Gandhi. ...*(Interruptions)*..... They should have advised Mallikarjun Kharge. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why have they behaved so? I am not justifying that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Now, I request you that the House should be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House should be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, for the entire one-and-a-half hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... रोकने की कोशिश की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: The conduct and behavior of the ruling party and more so...(Interruptions)... The conduct and behavior of the Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अनंत कुमार: जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री बोल रहे थे ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जब राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण पर चर्चा का जवाब दे रहे थे, तब कांग्रेस पार्टी ने ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Mr. Minister, please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Ananthkumar, please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अनंत कुमार: रोकने की कोशिश की। ...(व्यवधान)... इनकी लोकतंत्र में कोई आस्था नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... They don't have any commitment to the democratic tradition. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Mr. Ananthkumar, please cooperate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: I condemn it as a Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please go back. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: This is not proper...(Interruptions)... And they want cooperation from all the Members of the House! ...(Interruptions)... When the hon. Prime Minister, the Leader of the House, was speaking, they did not cooperate. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Mr. Minister, whatever happens in that House, it cannot be repeated here. ...(Interruptions)... Whatever has happened in that House, don't disturb here ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, I want you to continue the debate. ...(Interruptions)... I want you to continue the debate. ...(Interruptions)... Let the debate continue. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Then ask your Members to sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Ask your Members to sit down.

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Let Mr. Chidambaram speak. ...(Interruptions)... Yesterday, the hon. Prime Minister spoke for one-and-a-half hours. ...(Interruptions)... He

spoke for one-and-a-half hours ...*(Interruptions)*... He gave the reply...*(Interruptions)*...
He gave the reply to all the questions raised by the Opposition... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please sit down.
...*(Interruptions)*... Tell your Members...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Yes, you speak.
...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Shri Derek O'Brien. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this is historic. ...*(Interruptions)*... The ruling NDA,
the BJP MPs are disrupting the House. We want the discussion on the Budget. They do not
have any answers. ...*(Interruptions)*... They cannot answer the questions on the Budget.
...*(Interruptions)*... They do not have any facts. They are disrupting the House. The nation
must see. ...*(Interruptions)*... The BJP is disrupting the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... The
NDA is disrupting the House... *(Interruptions)*... Come and debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Come and debate with us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Mr. Ananthkumar, please
ask your Members to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I appeal to you ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, our Members have no problem in cooperating in
the debate on the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Even our MoS, Finance is here.
...*(Interruptions)*... But Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Ghulam Nabi Azadji, hon. Leader of
Opposition, one of the senior-most leaders of the Congress party and Mr. Anand
Sharma, इन दोनों को प्रधान मंत्री जी के खिलाफ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Do you want the discussion
or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अनंत कुमार: माननीय प्रधान मंत्री के भाषण के समय ...*(व्यवधान)*... कल उनके जवाब के
समय इन्होंने गतिरोध किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इन्होंने जो हंगामा किया, उसके बारे में माननीय प्रधान
मंत्री जी से दोनों को माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...
This House was orderly. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Prime Minister was speaking, this
House was orderly. ...*(Interruptions)*... This House was orderly. ...*(Interruptions)*... I
appeal to the Treasury Benches, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I appeal to you to
please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: They should explain that. ...*(Interruptions)*... They should explain why they behaved like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): I appeal to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIANANTHKUMAR: Sir, from 2004 to 2014, Manmohan Singhji was the Prime Minister. Before that also, many Congress Prime Ministers were there. ...*(Interruptions)*... When those Prime Ministers gave reply to the President's Address, then at no time, being a major Opposition party, the Bharatiya Janata Party ever thought of behaving like this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, Treasury Benches are interrupting. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this?

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: My request to you is ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very sad example of intolerance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): I appeal to the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... I adjourn the House for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at eleven minutes past two of the clock.

The House reassembled at twenty-one minutes past two of the clock,

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN) *in the Chair*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Hon. Members, let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not disturb. Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri P. Chidambaram may speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, they are coming into the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please-take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Vice-Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to make one submission. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday we had a debate in this House. For two full days we discussed the Motion of Thanks on the President's Address in a correct parliamentary manner. It is most unfortunate and unprecedented in the history of Indian Parliament that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is encouraging disruption in this House. He wants the Opposition to apologize for what happened —the dynamics — in the other House. This House heard the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should make a truthful statement. And the Parliamentary Affairs Minister who himself has violated every parliamentary norm, is not the right person to tell us about our commitment to democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have a commitment to democracy. That is why we heard the Prime Minister, without disruption. We heard everyone, and there was no disruption. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: There was no interruption. How can you say that? ...*(Interruptions)*... He has said so. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, he has questioned that. And I have the right to answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Mr. Ramesh, please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We cannot be bullied. You are holding the Parliament to ransom. ...*(Interruptions)*... They don't believe in democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, it is very unfortunate that the Deputy Leader of the Congress Party Anand Sharmaji, is saying again and again that the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is inciting the situation. But, he should understand, and Ghulam Nabiji should understand that Shrimati Sonia Gandhi herself is responsible for the awkward situation in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is talking about the commitment to democracy. What is his commitment to democracy, Sir? What happened in the other House is known to everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*... हमारे जो सदस्य हैं, वे आक्रोशित हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (T.K. RANGARAJAN): You ask your Members to go back to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, Parliament comprises both the Houses. Combined together is Parliament. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Prime Minister is the leader of Parliament, whether he speaks in this House or the other House. His speech is obstructed. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (T. K. RANGARAJAN): Do you want the Discussion or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am asking you: Do you want the Discussion on the Budget or not? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: Sir, the Members are agitated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (T.K. RANGARAJAN): I request your party Members to remain silent. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANTHKUMAR: I request, through you, Mr. Chidambaram, the hon. Member and former Finance Minister to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Let the people listen. All our Members are agitated; they are protesting against the behaviour of the Congress Party Members in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... उनका आक्रोश तो अपनी जगह पर रहेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे आक्रोशित हैं, वे अपना आक्रोश दर्ज कराते रहेंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस बीच वे बोल सकते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे बोल सकते हैं। उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Has he taken permission from the Chair? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I want to say one thing. The hon. Prime Minister spoke for nearly two hours in the other House on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. It has never happened in seventy years that the Prime Minister was obstructed. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister was disturbed for the full two hours. ...*(Interruptions)*.. We are ready for a debate. As Ananthkumarji said, let Mr. Chidambaram speak on the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let Mr. Anand Sharma speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने सरकार से और सभापति महोदय से बात करके ...*(व्यवधान)*... संसद को सुचारु रूप से चलाने के लिए पूर्ण सहयोग दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... इस सदन के अन्दर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की बात सुनी गई, ...*(व्यवधान)*... पर उसके बावजूद

मंत्रियों के द्वारा यह कहा जा रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... कि विपक्ष ने, कांग्रेस पार्टी ने बात नहीं सुनी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, रिकॉर्ड निकाल कर देखिए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री बोले हैं और सबने सुना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री को टोका-टाकी नहीं की, कोई व्यवधान नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chidambaram to speak now. ...*(Interruptions)*... You start speaking, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... We want the Budget Session to go on.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): I have called Mr. Chidambaram to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You start speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want this discussion to go on? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Mr. Chidambaram to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, yesterday the House began the debate on the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): You speak.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the Prime Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): I appeal to the Treasury Benches to sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We heard the Prime Minister with rapt attention yesterday when he was speaking on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): I have asked Mr. P. Chidambaram to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The Prime Minister spoke about the achievements in the last four years, and to that, the hon. Prime Minister is entitled to. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Budget is supposed to be a roadmap for the year ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*... Before the Budget another document is tabled by the Government, in fact, ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very researched document, a very argued document ...*(Interruptions)*... It is fully supported by facts. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the Economic Survey presented by the Chief

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Economic Advisor. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unfortunately, the Chief Economic Advisor has been a good doctor. ...*(Interruptions)*... The patient is a terrible patient. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the diagnosis of the Chief Economic Advisor? ...*(Interruptions)*... I thought the hon. Prime Minister would refer to the diagnosis. ...*(Interruptions)*... We understand that the patient is very ill, the patient may be even terminally ill. ...*(Interruptions)*... The doctor has prescribed further treatment. ...*(Interruptions)*... But we did not hear a word from the hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is what the doctor is saying. He goes further and says, 'Our education... ...*(Interruptions)*... and I quote, "The issue that needs re-emphasizing is education, looking at the looming technological headwinds... ...*(Interruptions)*... and the risk of there being a stall in India's convergence process, ...*(Interruptions)*... the education challenge cannot be addressed soon, given India's alarming outcomes. ...*(Interruptions)*... The second challenge is agriculture and what did the doctor say? The doctor said. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to me. Most of us are from rural constituencies. Most of us owe our first allegiance to the farmers and this is what the doctor says... ...*(Interruptions)*... In the last four years, the level of real agricultural GDP and the level of real agricultural revenue have remained constant. In the last four years, real wages have not increased, real GDP has not increased in agriculture, which means, compared to other sectors, the farmer has become poorer and poorer when India's GDP rises. You claim that India's economy has grown by six per cent, six-and-a-half per cent, seven per cent, ...*(Interruptions)*... is the world's fastest economy. Thank God you have not claimed that we are growing at 100 per cent, but the fact is, while India is growing according to you, the farmer's real wages, the farming sector's real GDP has remained constant. What does that mean? Please understand. Please reflect on that. It means that the farmer, relatively to other sections of the society, has become poorer and poorer, ...*(Interruptions)*... The third challenge is employment. What does the doctor say about employment? He says, "Providing India's young and burgeoning labour force, with good, high productivity jobs will remain a pressing medium term challenge." ...*(Interruptions)*... For four years you could not meet this challenge. You have one year left. How are you going to meet this challenge in one year? You don't have any medium term plan. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have a one year term more. If you have not addressed this challenge in the last four years, how are you going to address this challenge in one year? This is what the doctor said. Sir, it is unfortunate that the hon. Finance Minister, the Leader of the House, is not present when we started the Discussion on the Budget. In fact, I anticipated this. I anticipated

that he would not be present. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will understand the numbers better than anyone else because he is in the chair ...*(Interruptions)*... I think I understand it fairly well. I am therefore, prepared to ask him 12 questions. I know he won't answer it here. He is not here. I hope he will answer it sometime in this House or I hope he will answer it somewhere. But somewhere the people in this country need answers to the 12 questions that I wish to ask the hon. Finance Minister on the numbers of this Budget. After I ask these questions, I want to talk about a few other things very briefly. The first question is, the Economic Survey said, "There are two macroeconomic vulnerabilities, the fiscal deficit account and the current account deficit. Budget 2018-19 has made the fiscal deficit worse. As against the target of 3.2 per cent, you have fixed the target of 3.5 per cent and for the next year, as against the target of 3 per cent, you have fixed target at 3.3 per cent. What I want to ask the Government is, while we know the fiscal deficit number for the current year, I want to know what the current account deficit number for the current year is and what the current account deficit number for the next year is.

Sir, Question No. 2: Every deficit target has been breached by the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Fiscal deficit has been breached. Revenue deficit has been breached. ...*(Interruptions)*... Effective revenue deficit has been breached. ...*(Interruptions)*... Primary deficit has been breached. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will the impact of these deficits be inflationary? ...*(Interruptions)*... Currently, the Wholesale Price Index stands at 3.6 per cent. The Consumer Price Index in December stood at 5.2 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yesterday, the Reserve Bank of India said April-December, 2018, inflation will rise to 5.6 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I want to ask the Government is: What is the Government's estimate of average WPI and average CPI in 2017-18 and 2018-19? ...*(Interruptions)*...

Question No. 3: Thanks to the Budget, Treasury Bond yields have increased rapidly in the last six days. ...*(Interruptions)*... On 31st January, the interest rate was 7.43 per cent. Yesterday, the yield on Treasury Bonds rose to 7.57 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot recall a six-day period in which Treasury Bond yield had risen by 14 basis points. ...*(Interruptions)*... What I want to ask the Government is: Is this a signal that the interest rate across all instruments is going to rise? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is this the signal that we are being faced with inflation within six months to twelve months period? ...*(Interruptions)*...

Question No. 4: What is your assumption of the crude oil price in the Budget? ...*(Interruptions)*... Every Budget ...*(Interruptions)*... assumes that crude oil prices will

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

remain at a particular level. ...*(Interruptions)*... I remember, July 8, 2008, when crude oil prices crossed US \$ 147 a barrel. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you came to Government, you got a bonanza. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, crude oil prices went below US \$ 40 a barrel. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, you wasted that opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... Today, crude oil is US \$ 67 a barrel. I want to ask the Government: Suppose the crude oil price rises to US \$ 70 or 75 a barrel, what is the impact of it on your Budget estimates? ...*(Interruptions)*... The most important question, on behalf of millions of people who ride two-wheelers, millions of people who travel in buses, millions of people who use tractors, will you ...*(Interruptions)*... increase retail price on petrol and diesel or will you cut the excise tax and give relief to the poor people? ...*(Interruptions)*... I want a definite answer. When crude oil prices rise, will you cut the excise duty rather than increase the price of petrol and diesel? ...*(Interruptions)*... You give us a definite answer -- 'Yes' or 'No'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Question No. 5: ...*(Interruptions)*... By increasing the fiscal deficit from 3.2 per cent to 3.5 per cent in the current year, you additionally borrowed ₹ 48,000 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want you to understand these numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*... They will understand it tomorrow or later. ...*(Interruptions)*... By increasing your borrowings by ₹ 48,000 crores and if you add ₹ 37,000 crore which ONGC borrowed on your behalf, total borrowings will be ₹ 85,000 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to ask you: Where did this ₹ 85,000 crores go in the Budget? What did you do with ₹ 85,000 crores? If you look at the numbers closely, the total expenditure increased only by ₹ 71,000 crores. Where additional borrowing is Rs. 85,000 crores, the total expenditure increases by ₹ 71,000 crores. When you look closely, you find Revenue Expenditure — mark my words, Revenue Expenditure, not Capital Expenditure — has increased by ₹ 1,07,371 crores. So, what have you done? You borrow ₹ 85,000 crores, ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Capital Expenditure is*(Interruptions)*... and you spend on revenue account an additional ₹ 1,07,371 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... History, will say that this is a spendthrift Government.*(Interruptions)*... All norms of fiscal prudence have been thrown out of the window and you have wasted money*(Interruptions)*...

Question No. 6: What is your Capital Expenditure? According to the Budget Estimates, 2017-18, it is a very serious number. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want you to note this number. According to the Budget Estimates for the current year, the Capital Expenditure was ₹ 3,09,000 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... According to the Revised Estimates, the

Capital Expenditure is only ₹ 2,73,000 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a shortfall of ₹ 36,000 crores. Please tell me, which are the schemes and projects that have been hit by the reduction in Capital Expenditure? ...*(Interruptions)*... Which projects have been hit? You should ask, whether Polavaram Project has been hit or a railway project has been hit or a road project has been hit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Which project has been hit by the reduction of ₹ 36,000 crores in the Capital Expenditure? Please give us a list of projects that have been hit. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Question No.7: Nominal GDP in 2017-18, according to the Budget, is estimated to grow at 10.5 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... The real GDP will grow by 6.5 per cent. So, nominal GDP will grow by 10.5 per cent, and the real GDP will grow by 6.5 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, next year, you say nominal GDP will grow by 11.5 per cent. What I want to ask is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Will this additional one per cent be reflected in the real GDP growth or in the inflation? ...*(Interruptions)*... According to yesterday's RBI statement, this additional one per cent will not come by way of growth, but will come by way of inflation. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the growth will be the same for next year, you must answer, where will this one per cent go. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, we come to a very sensitive matter ...*(Interruptions)*... Now we come to a very sensitive matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Question No. 8. Before you assumed office, you had promised two crore jobs a year. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), a proper job is employment that is certain, regular and reasonably secure. ...*(Interruptions)*... A 'job' is defined as employment that is certain. It is regular. It is everyday, six days a week. And, it is reasonably secure. ...*(Interruptions)*... A job is defined as an employment which is certain. ...*(Interruptions)*... Every day you go there. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is work, it is regular, it is everyday - six days a week, and, it is reasonably secure. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is a job. What is your definition of a job? ...*(Interruptions)*... You must answer this question. What is your definition of a job? How many ILO-defined jobs have you created in the last four years? ...*(Interruptions)*... In a lighter vein, I may say, will you now recommend to the ILO that frying *pakor*as is also a job? ...*(Interruptions)*...

Question No. 9: In the Budget Estimates, the customs duty for the current year was supposed to be ₹ 2,45,000 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... Very serious number, Sir! The customs duty estimate was ₹ 2,45,000 crores. In the Revised Estimate, it is only Rs.1,35,000 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... How did ₹ 2,45,000 crores become ₹1,35,000

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

crores? What is worse is, the next year, customs duty estimate is only ₹ 1,12,500 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... From ₹ 2,45,000 crores, this year, it has become ₹ 1,35,000 crores and-for the next year, it is ₹1,12,500 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is, despite, in the Budget, the Finance Minister has raised customs duties across the board, and imposed surcharge on customs duty. ...*(Interruptions)*... After all these, why is customs duty figure coming down to ₹ 1,12,500 crores next year? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is there a story that you have not yet told the country and the people? If there is a story, please tell us the story. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Question No. 10: I am a little puzzled by these numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken credit for service tax and excise duties up to 30th June, 2017 and also for excise revenue on non-GST goods. ...*(Interruptions)*... The GST came into effect on 1st of July, 2017. Your GST revenue collection for 2017-18 is estimated at ₹ 4,44,631 crores. What I want to know is, you have accounted for service tax up to 30th June, you have accounted for excise duty up to 30th June, you have accounted for excise duty on non-GST goods for the whole year, and, then, you say GST revenue is ₹ 4,44,631 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*... My calculation says this is for nine months. Somebody would ask how can it be nine months! March's will come in April; this is only for eight months. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then I hear the Finance Minister and the Finance Secretary saying this is only for 11 months, how is the GST for 11 months? Please explain to us the mystery of this number. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Question No. 11: The Economic Survey, the good doctor that you hired in 2014, a competent doctor, Dr. Arvind Subramanian, says, two things are worrying him - the fall in savings and the fall in investments. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unfortunately, please correct me if I am wrong, nowhere in his Budget speech has the Finance Minister even acknowledged that savings have fallen and investments have fallen. Nowhere. ...*(Interruptions)*... But please understand one more fact. ...*(Interruptions)*... Corporate savings are not falling, which means, corporate profits have been good, corporate savings are more or less constant. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is household savings which have fallen. Individual household saving has fallen. ...*(Interruptions)*... As a result, gross fixed capital formation has fallen by five percentage points during your tenure. ...*(Interruptions)*... From a high of 35 per cent, today about 29 per cent is your GFCF; 29 per cent is your GFCF. ...*(Interruptions)*... Five per cent on GDP is a loss of investments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

In that background, I want to ask you the following. ...*(Interruptions)*... Corporation tax is expected to grow next year by only 10.15 per cent. Income-tax is expected to grow by 19.88 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... But GST is expected to grow by a whopping 67 per cent. GST is an indirect tax. ...*(Interruptions)*... Income-tax is a direct tax; corporate tax is a direct tax. ...*(Interruptions)*... All over the world, all economists are agreed that indirect taxes are regressive and you must give relief in indirect taxes, and income tax and corporate tax are progressive and you must increase them. ...*(Interruptions)*... What have you done? You have increased indirect taxes. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taxed income of individual households but you have given relief to the corporate sector. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: As usual. As usual. Nothing new. As usual ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Shall we tell the people? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shall we go out and tell the people that the philosophy of the NDA Government's taxation is burden the poor and pat the rich? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shall we go and tell the people? Shall we tell the people that the NDA Government believes in burdening the poor people with indirect taxes? ...*(Interruptions)*... Shall we tell the people that NDA Government believes that you must tax individuals and hardworking middle class rather than the rich corporates? ...*(Interruptions)*... These are the twelve questions. I hope the Finance Minister will answer them in this House if he is allowed to speak by his fellow Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... If he is not allowed to speak by his fellow Members, I don't want you to strain yourself. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't want you to raise your voice and affect your health. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am willing to take the risk. But I don't want you, Finance Minister, to take the risk. ...*(Interruptions)*... But please answer these twelve questions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Now, Sir, I want to talk about three issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... They want issues. India has made a significant contribution to the English dictionary. ...*(Interruptions)*... The first time I heard this word from a BJP leader who coined the phrase, '*Chunavi Jumla*'. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't know who did it. But somebody did it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, this word is India's NDA-BJP's great contribution to the English language, the word '*Jumla*'. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to give time to my colleagues. I have taken 28 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take another 12 minutes. I want to talk about three *jumlas*, *teen jumla*. ...*(Interruptions)*... We support the Triple Talaq Bill. But we don't support these

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

3.00 P.M.

triple *jumlas*. ...*(Interruptions)*... You bring the Triple Talaq Bill. We will pass it. But don't bring these triple *jumlas*. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Most of us are from rural constituencies. The first *jumla* is the MSP *jumla*, the Minimum Support Price *jumla*. Dr. Swaminathan said 'cost plus 50 per cent'. For four years, you did not implement it. In the first three years, you publicly said, 'MSP is inflationary; we will not give you a high rise in MSP'. ...*(Interruptions)*... I remember, in the first year and second year, you gave MSP increases of five rupees. I have got the figures of UPA's MSPs. From 2004 to 2010, MSP in practically every agricultural produce increased by 100 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sharad Pawarji would agree on this. Between 2004 and 2014, MSP increased by 100 per cent. If it was ₹ 300, it became ₹ 600; if it was ₹ 500, it became ₹ 1,000. In the first two years, you * the farmers of India. Now, suddenly you have woken up and said that we will give you cost +50% ...*(Interruptions)*... Which cost? Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there are three costs. One is A2 cost -- A2 is input cost; the second is A2 plus family labour (A2+FL); the third cost is the cost including rent for land and cost of interest, which is C2 cost. ...*(Interruptions)*... I read the Budget Speech carefully. You said, 'cost plus 50 per cent'. You even said, 'I have already given cost plus 50 per cent'. They have already given the cost! Which cost? Is it 50 per cent of A2 cost, 50 per cent of A2 plus FL or 50 per cent of C2? ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. Ashok Gulati, the most celebrated Agricultural Economist in this country, has yesterday torn your mask and said that you have not given C2 plus 50 per cent. In only some crops you have given 50 per cent plus A2 costs. You have not even given A2 plus Family Labour cost. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, what I want to ask is something very important, and Sharad Pawarji must endorse me on this and tell me if I am right or wrong. You can announce an MSP, but not all farmers get MSP. Farmers are forced to sell in the market. Most farmers sell at the market price. Suppose the MSP that you give is more than the market price and the farmer is forced to sell in the market, will you bear the difference between the market price and MSP? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you would pay the difference between the market price and the MSP, have you made a Budget provision this year? There is a zero Budget provision for that. And yet you say, 'I am going to give MSP at cost plus 50 per cent'. This is a *jumla* which farmers have already noticed. Open the social media; they will tell you that this is a *jumla*. You have not defined MSP in your Budget Speech and you are not

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

giving an MSP. And, even if you now give the MSP, it will have an impact only for the *kharif* crop, but by all accounts, you are going to hold an election even before the *kharif* comes. So, this is only an election *jumla*, a *chunavi jumla*. ...(Interruptions).. I will give it to you; please give it. The second *jumla* is the jobs *jumla*.

I told you what is the ILO's description of a proper job? ...(Interruptions)... The Economic Survey very carefully avoids this issue. ...(Interruptions)... The Economic Survey does not give any number about jobs. ...(Interruptions)... What does the Finance Minister do? ...(Interruptions)... The hon. Finance Minister cited a private research paper of two academics who apparently had privileged access to EPFO data. ...(Interruptions)... That data is not in the public domain. I ask first why only two academics were given access to data. ...(Interruptions)... Why Jairam Ramesh did not get access to the data? Why Praveen Chakravarty did not get access to the data? ...(Interruptions)... Jairam Ramesh and Praveen Chakravarty had punched holes into that paper of the two academics. ...(Interruptions)... I also wrote a column. After that, the two academics are unwilling to come on a public platform and defend their number. ...(Interruptions)... Let's look at their number. I have got published numbers of EPFO registered members who are contributing members. Kindly mark my words. ...(Interruptions)... I have got the numbers publicly available of registered contributing members of EPFO. ...(Interruptions)... I have got numbers for 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17. The difference between one and the other is an increase. I hope I am right. Hon. Finance Minister must kindly hear this number. In 2014-15, when you claim that India's GDP grew by 7.5 per cent, the increase in number was 23 lakhs. ...(Interruptions)... In the second year, in 2015-16, when you claim that India's GDP grew by 8.2 per cent, the increase was 27 lakhs. ...(Interruptions)... In 2016-17, when India's GDP, according to your number, has fallen to 7.1 per cent, the increase in number is 75 lakhs. ...(Interruptions)... Worse for 2017-18, when you admit that India's GDP is falling further to 6.5 per cent, you are claiming 70 lakh jobs have been created. ...(Interruptions)... This must be the only country in the world where GDP falls but employment increases. Sharady/, there is a moral to the story. This is the only country which says GDP is falling and employment is increasing. ...(Interruptions)... So, how do you increase employment? ...(Interruptions)... How do you increase employment? ...(Interruptions)... Push the GDP down, increase employment. ...(Interruptions)... Let the GDP go down. ...(Interruptions)... Let it go to 5 per cent, employment will increase; let it go to 4 per cent, employment will increase; let it go to 3 per cent, employment will increase. ...(Interruptions)... What kind of *jumla* is this? ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Chunaavi jumla! ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mother of all *jumlas*! ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I want to tell you where the jobs are. ...*(Interruptions)*... Where are the jobs? I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I come from Sivaganga district. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have the honour of representing Maharashtra now. ...*(Interruptions)*... But my old district was Sivaganga. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are two Kendriya Vidyalayas. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just giving an example. All of you can give these numbers from your constituencies. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are two Kendriya Vidyalayas. One Kendriya Vidyalaya has a sanctioned strength of 40 teachers, but it has 13 vacancies. ...*(Interruptions)*... In another Kendriya Vidyalaya, sanctioned strength is 35, and there are six vacancies. Sir, as far as CSIR Laboratory in Karaikudi is concerned, sanctioned strength is 155 Scientists, but 40 posts are vacant. ...*(Interruptions)*... In CRPF, there are 24,450 vacancies. In BSF, there are 10,176 vacancies. In CISF, there are 15,232 vacancies. In Seema Suraksha Bal, there are 18,557 vacancies. In ITBP, there are 7,540 vacancies. In Assam Rifles, there are 2,279 vacancies. The total number of vacancies in paramilitary forces is 78,234. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you fill these jobs? ...*(Interruptions)*...

There are vacancies of Judges. In Calcutta High Court, sanctioned strength is 72, but the number of Judges is 29. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are vacancies of doctors, vacancies of nurses, vacancies of para-medical personnel, vacancies of medical technicians. Why don't you fill those vacancies? ...*(Interruptions)*...

I will tell you, right under your nose, in great city of Delhi, which the LG controls, * LG says, "I will take all decisions." ...*(Interruptions)*... Right in Delhi, under your LG, in the Prisons Department, out of 2,705 posts, 1,087 are vacant. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Delhi Fire Service, out of 3,629 sanctioned posts, 1,541 are vacant. ...*(Interruptions)*... In Revenue Department, out of 1,706 posts, 863 are vacant. In Education Department, for teachers, 10,312 vacancies are there. In Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, 817 vacancies are there.

In Health Services, 555 vacancies are there. In Lok Nayak Hospital, 1,022 vacancies are there. In the Public Works Department, 1,043 vacancies are there. In the

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Services Department, 5,923 vacancies are there. Total vacancies in Delhi alone are 36,554 ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you fill them? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you fill them? And, this is the same story everywhere in the Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Instead of telling people that these are the jobs, this is the job, why don't you fill these vacancies? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why don't you appoint doctors? Why don't you appoint nurses? Why don't you appoint teachers? ...*(Interruptions)*...

The last *jumla* is this grand world's largest Government-funded health programme! ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the biggest '*jumla*-world's largest Government-funded medical care programme. Sir, this is the world's largest unfunded Government *jumla*! ...*(Interruptions)*... Not one rupee has been allotted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) was announced when Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad was the Health Minister in the year 2008.. It was a modest programme with a coverage of ₹ 30,000. ...*(Interruptions)*... In 2016-17, the hon. Finance Minister of this Government announced a National Health Scheme to cover six crore families with a coverage of ₹ 1 lakh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Where was the scheme? There was no scheme. Cabinet did not approve the scheme. No money was provided. The scheme was quietly buried. ...*(Interruptions)*... The scheme was quietly buried. Two years later, you announce another scheme. This scheme is that you will cover ten crore families up to 5 lakhs. For the scheme to cover six crore families up to one lakh, you did not provide a rupee and you buried it in two years, and, now you say that you will cover ten crore families up to 5 lakhs. Will people believe this?

Sir, State Governments have their own schemes. Many State Governments have their own scheme. Andhra has a scheme; Tamil Nadu has a scheme; Kerala has a scheme. I have looked at all the schemes. They cover up to one lakh rupees. I have added up the premium of all the States which have schemes. Kindly note these numbers. The premium contribution of all these States, which have got smaller schemes, is rupees one lakh crore a year. For the coverage of rupees one lakh, for all the States put together, it is one lakh crore of rupees. If you want to cover up to five lakhs, what would be the premium? At one per cent, the premium would be 5,000 rupees per family. For ten crore families, it is 50,000 crore of rupees. At two per cent, it is one lakh crore of rupees, and, at three percent, which I believe, will be the right premium, it will be one-and-a-half lakh crore of rupees. Forget one-and-a-half lakh crore, let us take the middle number, that is, one lakh crore of rupees. For one lakh crore of rupees, where is the provision? I heard the Finance

[Shri P. Chidambaram]

Minister, and, I saw it reported in the paper that he said, "I will raise additional resources". He said, "I will raise additional resources". These are the five crucial words. When will you raise additional resources? From where will you raise additional resources? The new cess has already been accounted for. The new cess has already been accounted for on the revenue side, expenditure has been provided, deficit is 3.5 per cent. Where will you raise resources? The only way you will raise resources is the way you know, and that is, increase the tax on petrol and diesel. That is what you will do. From where will you raise one lakh crore of rupees? There is no way that you can raise one lakh crore of rupees in the remainder of the next year. This is the biggest jumla that this Government has given us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I want to conclude by saying something. You have ruled this country for four years. I am not saying that you have done nothing. In fact, in the television interviews, they ask me, "Did you find nothing good in the Budget?" I say, no. if somebody writes a speech of 167 paras, there are bound to be some nuggets.

You have announced 24 medical colleges; we welcome it. You have announced 9,000 kilometre highway; we welcome it. Thank God, you have not cut money to the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, we welcome it. For half a dozen schemes, you have cut money. You have kept the allocation same for MNREGA. You should have increased it but thank God, you have not cut it. But that is not the point. The point is that you came into office when the people had given you a massive mandate. You got 282 seats. We have all been Ministers at some point or the other. I always tell my friends, unfortunately, in none of those ten years, our Party had an absolute majority. You are in absolute majority in Lok Sabha. More than that, in 2013-14, according to your own number, not my number, the economy was growing at 6.4 per cent. Crude oil prices dropped to below 40 dollars. ...*(Interruptions)*... You should have taken India to what your doctor calls 'the boom years'. Dr. Arvind Subramanian calls 2005 to 2011 as the boom years. You should have taken India to the boom years. Unfortunately, your record is 7.5, 8.2, 7.1, 6.5 and the next year it will come to 6. This is your record. ...*(Interruptions)*... No jobs, farmers in distress, education outcomes are pathetic, health outcomes are pathetic. I tell you something about our children. When I spoke at a convocation in Kolhapur, I had tears in my eyes. And if you hear this, you will have tears in your eyes. One out of every two children in this country is anaemic. One out of three children in this country is stunted. One out of five

children in this country is wasted. ...*(Interruptions)*... Look at our educational outcomes. Look at the ASER Report. A child of class, eight or class five cannot read a second standard textbook. These are the problems you must address. Instead of addressing these problems, you are going to leave behind an economy that is limping. Investments are falling. Credit growth is sluggish. Jobs are not being created. Exports have not crossed the high of 300 billion dollars of 2013-14. You are leaving behind an economy that is limping. Your doctor has told you what the state of health is. Your doctor is a good doctor. Even if he went to Harvard, he is a good doctor. Listen to him. Listen to his diagnosis. Listen to his prescription. Listen to his course of treatment and kindly do a big course correction. ...*(Interruptions)*... All that we can do in the last year of this Government is hope that there will not be another Budget of this Government. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you, Mr. Chidambaram. We had a very good experience. We listened to you intently. Next is, Shri Bhupender Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. Shri Bhupender Yadav is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your party Member is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tiwari, ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सब से पहले आप को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि आपने मुझे इस बजट भाषण पर मेरी पार्टी की तरफ से अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट भाषण पर चर्चा में बहुत सारे अवसर आते हैं, जब हम राजनीतिक विषयों पर चर्चा करते हैं, लेकिन राजनीतिक विषयों पर चर्चा करते समय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Sit down, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: यू.पी.ए. सरकार के समय का जो हमारा एक सब से बड़ा आरोप रहा है कि यू.पी.ए. सरकार में न केवल policy paralysis रहा था ...*(व्यवधान)*... बल्कि संवैधानिक संस्थानों का बुरे तरीके से दुरुपयोग भी किया गया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*... माननीय चिदम्बरम जी ने अपना विषय रखा है। वे कांग्रेस के एक वरिष्ठ राजनेता रहे हैं और यू.पी.ए. के शासनकाल में देश के गृह मंत्री भी रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... * ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कम-से-कम बताने का प्रयास किया जाए क्योंकि यह सार्वजनिक जीवन का विषय है। यह विषय बताता है कि 10 साल के ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): He is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my point of order is that this is a discussion on the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: जो Pioneer का समाचार पत्र है, मैं उसको quote कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, he is levelling personal allegations against... *(Interruptions)*... It should be removed from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Remove it from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*... He should go by the rules.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: जो 8 फरवरी का समाचार पत्र है ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं इसको रिकॉर्ड पर रखने को तैयार हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा जो विषय है, वह एक इंस्टीट्यूशन को लेकर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह विषय CBI का विषय है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... classified scam report ...*(व्यवधान)*... इसलिए यह जो विषय है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह बताता है कि यूपीए के दस साल के शासनकाल में ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): You speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: संवैधानिक संस्थाओं का दुरुपयोग किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, हमारी लोकतंत्र से चुनी हुई सरकार है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Remove it from the record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: हम लोकतंत्र से चुनकर आए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... हमारी सबसे बड़ी लड़ाई है ...*(व्यवधान)*... यूपीए के दस साल के शासनकाल में ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिस प्रकार से संवैधानिक संस्थाओं का दुरुपयोग किया ...*(व्यवधान)*... जिस प्रकार से संवैधानिक संस्थाओं में अपने मॉल खड़े किए ...*(व्यवधान)*... मॉल खड़े करके, आज देश में एक प्रकार की व्यवस्था में जिस प्रकार का ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): I will see the record and do it accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will see the record and do it accordingly. ...*(Interruptions)*... If there is anything against the rule, after seeing that I will do that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सीबीआई ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... दीमक के घुन की तरह रोग लगाया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं इसको पढ़ना चाहूंगा, *

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

सबसे पहले कांग्रेस पार्टी यह बताए ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह कम से कम यह बताए कि जो संवैधानिक संस्थाएं हैं, उनका आपने किस प्रकार से दुरुपयोग किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस के साथ सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत का विषय यह है ...**(व्यवधान)**... पिछले चार सालों में अपने विकास की गति पर जो भारत आया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या भारत को अपने विकास की गति पर आने का आपको विचार आने चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज़ादी दिलाने में जो नेता लगे हुए थे, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी रहे थे, वे कांग्रेस के साथ नहीं गए। राममनोहर लोहिया जी रहे थे, वे भी कांग्रेस के साथ नहीं गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राजा जी भी कांग्रेस के साथ नहीं गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अकाली दल के लोग भी कांग्रेस के साथ नहीं गए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने स्वराज पार्टी का निर्माण किया था और अलग से स्वराज पार्टी बनाई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबने अपने-अपने राजनीतिक दल बनाए ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन कांग्रेस के सत्ता में आने के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... विचार पर कम काम करना शुरू किया और व्यवहार पर ज्यादा काम करना शुरू किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोगों ने किस प्रकार से काम करना शुरू किया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कांग्रेस के शासनकाल में राहत इंदौरी ने एक चीज़ कही थी कि

"सियासत में जरूरी है रवादारी,
समझता है वो,
रोज़ा तो नहीं रखता,
लेकिन इफ़्तारी समझता है।"

आपको जब मौका मिला, आपने टोपियां पहनीं और आज आपको लगने लगा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो आज आ अपने कोट के ऊपर जनेऊ भी पहनने लगे हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप न हिन्दू के हो, न मुसलमान के हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने केवल opportunist party को देखने का काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आप लोग फिस्कल डेफिसिट की बात कह रहे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप UPA के शासनकाल 2006, 2008, 2009 को देखिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... 6 परसेंट। 2009-2010 का आपने एस्टिमेट किया था, 6.8 परसेंट ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह रहा 6.4 परसेंट, 2011-12 का 4.9 परसेंट ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2012-13 का 5.67 परसेंट ...**(व्यवधान)**... और हमारे शासन काल में ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2015-16 का 3.9 परसेंट ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2016-17 का 3.5 परसेंट ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश के fiscal discipline को बनाने का यह काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमने ऐसा अधिनियम ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकर किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज जब हम ...**(व्यवधान)**... वित्तीय अधिनियम अनुशासन को लाने का काम कर रहे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... संवैधानिक संस्थाओं से लड़ते हुए ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस पर आगे बढ़ते हुए देश के एक आर्थिक अनुशासन को आगे बढ़ाने का काम कर रहे हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... तब मैं कम से कम इतना कहना चाहूंगा ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी ने कहा है,

"जब भी किसी से गिला रखना,
सामने अपने आईना रखना।"

कांग्रेस को अपना समय और शासन देखना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कम से कम उसके बाद कोई बात कहनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सम्माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि देश में जीएसटी आया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सारे राजनैतिक दल लेकर आए ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन जब सारे राजनैतिक दल जीएसटी को लेकर

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

आ रहे थे, तो उस समय कांग्रेस ने क्या कहा? और जब देश में एक नया आर्थिक कानून आया, तो कांग्रेस ने कहा, "Defending its decision to skip Parliament's special midnight session tonight ahead of the launch of the landmark Goods and Services Tax, the Congress today called it an insult to 1947 and called it an ideological boycott." आप मुझे बताइए कि देश में जीएसटी आ रहा है, देश में सत्रह किस्म के इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स खत्म हो रहे हैं, देश के गरीब को फायदा हो रहा है, देश के गरीब को फायदा होना ...(व्यवधान)... क्या इसको कहा जा सकता है कि यह कांग्रेस का आइडियोलॉजिकल स्ट्रगल है? ...(व्यवधान)... क्या इसके कारण आपने जीएसटी का बायकॉट किया? ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी सरकार ने चुनौतियों का सामना किया है और आज भारत विकास के दौर में आगे आया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, सरकार के इन तीन साल के शासन काल में ...(व्यवधान)... इस सरकार का जो सबसे बड़ा काम था ...(व्यवधान)... और जिस काम को करने का काम किया है, वह maintaining the macro-economic stability है। भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को समग्र रूप से स्थायित्व देने का काम किया है।

महोदय, श्री पी. चिदम्बनम जी ने बहुत सारे विषय कहे हैं ...(व्यवधान)... और बहुत सारे विषयों को यह सरकार पूरा नहीं कर पाई। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन मैं 2014 से लेकर अब तक के उन सारे विषयों के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा, जो देश के वित्त मंत्री न रखे और देश को आर्थिक स्थायित्व देने के लिए उन्हें पूरा किया। ...(व्यवधान)... सबसे पहले तो ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... Members want to listen. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: हम जीएसटी को लेकर आएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... कॉस्टीट्यूशनल अमेंडमेंट बिल पास किया गया और जीएसटी को लेकर ...(व्यवधान)... चार जो कानून हैं ...(व्यवधान)... वे भी देश की संसद के द्वारा पास किए गए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके बाद हमने कहा कि हम लेबर में Apprenticeship Act को लेकर आएंगे। बजट में हमने कहा ...(व्यवधान)... हमने इसको पास कराया। ...(व्यवधान)... इसके बाद हमने कहा कि फॉरेन डायरेक्ट इन्वेस्टमेंट में जो इश्योरेंस कंपनीज़ हैं ...(व्यवधान)... हम उसकी कैप को 26 परसेंट से 49 परसेंट तक इन्क्रीज़ करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... बजट में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने उसको पास कराया। ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बाद हमने कहा कि देश की पूंजीगत अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत करने के लिए, आर्थिक stability के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... इनसॉल्वेंसी और बैंकरप्सी कोड...(व्यवधान)... लेकर आएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): One minute, please. ...(Interruptions)... If you don't go back to your seats, I will have to name you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: हमने न केवल उसके लिए कहा, बल्कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने पास भी कराया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बाद हमने कहा कि एक बिल ...**(व्यवधान)**... टू इंट्रोड्यूस ...**(व्यवधान)**... दि रिजोल्यूशन ऑफ ...**(व्यवधान)**... कमर्शियल डिस्प्यूट। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में एक आर्थिक स्थायित्व देने के लिए यह कहा जा रहा था कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... कमर्शियल डिस्प्यूट को दूर करने के लिए हम कानून लेकर आए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... I request you. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is a very important discussion. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: वह कानून ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सरकार लेकर आई और हम लोगों ने उसको पास कराया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके बाद बेनामी ट्रान्जेक्शन के लिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ज़रा सुन लीजिए कि आप जो गवर्नेंस का विषय कहते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपके गवर्नेंस के विषय पर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please go back. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: आप लोगों ने Second Administrative Reforms Commission बनाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये तो राज भी बेनामी करते थे। ...**(Interruptions)**... Second Administrative Reforms Commission में जो चैप्टर लिखा गया, वह चैप्टर Ethics in Governance ...**(व्यवधान)**... Ethics in Governance, श्री वीरप्पा मोइली उसके चेयरमैन थे ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): If you don't listen to me, I will have to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: मैं उस रिपोर्ट के पैरा 3.5 को कोट करना चाहूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... "Unfortunately in the last 18 years, rules have not been prescribed by the Government for the purpose of sub-section (1) of Section 5 with the result that the Government is not in a position to confiscate properties acquired by the real owner in the name of his benamidar." हमारी रिपोर्ट नहीं है। यह श्री वीरप्पा मोइली की Second Administrative Reforms की रिपोर्ट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसमें उन्होंने Ethics in Governance में कहा था कि यह सरकार पूरे तरीके से बेनामी प्रॉपर्टी को जब्त करने में विफल रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने इस प्रकार का राज चलाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन हमने ...**(व्यवधान)**... बजट में आने के बाद ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा ...**(व्यवधान)**... उस बिल को पास कराया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please don't force me to adjourn the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: इसके बाद, The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Bill, ...(व्यवधान)... आधार का कानून यह सरकार लेकर आई। ...(व्यवधान)... उस कानून को भी इस सरकार के द्वारा पास कराया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बाद SARFAESI Act, यह भी देश में एक बहुत बड़ा macro-economic, financial stability को लेकर कानून था। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Don't come to the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ...(व्यवधान)... बजट के अंदर लेकर आए। ...(व्यवधान)... और उसको पास कराया। ...(व्यवधान)... 2013 में आप जो कंपनीज़ एक्ट बना कर गए थे, वह एक डिफेक्टिव कंपनीज़ एक्ट बना कर गए थे। जो आप यह कंपनीज़ एक्ट बना कर गए थे, उससे न केवल देश की कंपनीज़ को नुकसान हुआ बल्कि एक लंबे समय के इन्वेस्टमेंट वाला भी घबड़ाने लगा था। उस कंपनीज़ एक्ट की जो डिफिकल्टीज़ थी, उनको रिमूव करने के लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी उसे अपने बजट में लेकर आए और उसको पास कराया। ...(व्यवधान)... उसके बाद नेगोशिएबल इंस्ट्रूमेंट एक्ट, 1881 में 'ensure that the payees of dishonoured cheques are able to realise payments', ऐसे मामले भी वित्त मंत्री जी लेकर आए और उस बिल को भी पास कराया गया। देश में मॉडल लॉ ऑफ कॉन्ट्रैक्ट फार्मिंग का जो था, उसे भी सभी राज्यों को सर्कुलेट किया गया। देश की मेक्रो इकॉनॉमिक स्टेबिलिटी को लेकर पूरे देश का विकास करने के लिए जिस प्रकार के कानूनों में परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता थी, इस सरकार ने उनको पूरा करने का काम किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

दूसरी मिसाल, इस देश में आर्थिक व्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए फाइनेन्स कमेटी ...(व्यवधान)... की रिपोर्ट दी गई और कहा गया कि देश में अगर हमें एक अच्छी व्यवस्था को बनाना है, तो कम से कम जो रेगुलेटरी मैकेनिज्म है, उस रेगुलेटरी मैकेनिज्म को बड़ा करना पड़ेगा और इसलिए मॉनेटरी पॉलिसी की रिपोर्ट आरबीआई को दी गई। ...(व्यवधान)... मॉनेटरी पॉलिसी की कमेटी का जो एक्ट है 1934, ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी सरकार मॉनेटरी पॉलिसी के विषय को लेकर आगे आई। पब्लिक डेट मैनेजमेंट एजेंसी की बात हुई, तो उसके प्रॉविज़न के लिए सरकार ने काम किया। फाइनेन्शियल रिज़ेसल एजेंसी की बात हुई, वह ड्राफ्ट बनाकर रिलीज किया गया। फाइनेन्शियल डाटा मैनेजमेंट सेंटर की बात हुई, उसके डाटा को बनाकर दिया गया। देश में एक लंबे समय से जो पॉलिसी पैरालाइसिस चल रहा था, उस पॉलिसी पैरालाइसिस को ठीक करने के लिए सरकार की आवश्यकता थी कि फाइनेन्शियल साइड में इस प्रकार के नए कानून लाकर देश में एक नया कानूनी ढांचा ऐसा खड़ा किया जाए, जिसके कारण हमारी जो मेक्रो-इकॉनॉमिक स्टेबिलिटी है फाइनेन्स में, उसे कम से कम खड़ा किया जाए, उसको बनाने का काम किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: आज हम ओपन बाजार की तरफ जा रहे हैं। कंज्युमर प्रोटेक्शन, रेजोलुशन, रिस्क रेगुलेशन, रेगुलेटरी आर्किटेक्चरल गवर्नेन्स, इन विषयों को सरकार ने जो 2014 से लेकर अब तक अपने पिछले बजट में रखा, उन सब विषयों को सरकार ने पूरा किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, अभी यहां मुद्रास्फीति और महंगाई की बात की गई। एक लंबे समय तक महंगाई को लेकर लोग त्रस्त रहे, महंगाई पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए कोई मैकेनिज्म नहीं बनाया गया, लेकिन माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को मैं बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि कीमतों पर नियंत्रण के लिए उन्होंने न केवल फंड का निर्माण किया, पिछले चार साल में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने माननीय मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में महंगाई का जो इंप्लेशन था, उसके इण्डेक्स को काबू करने में हम कामयाब रहे, जो दस साल में आप कभी नहीं कर पाए। राजकोषीय सुधार के साथ-साथ मौद्रिक नीति को बनाकर 90 के दशक से जो ...**(व्यवधान)**... आर्थिक सुधार हैं, उसमें व्यापक पारदर्शिता की व्यवस्था थी, उसकी कमी को दूर करने का काम किया।

महोदय, हमारा देश एक कल्याणकारी राज्य है और कल्याणकारी राज्य में यह सरकार काम करती है, लेकिन अपने फाइनेन्शियल सेक्टर के द्वारा पूर्व की सरकार ने लाचारी दिखाई, कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया। 1970 के दशक से जो सब्सिडी का एक दौर शुरू हुआ था, उसमें जो बैड सब्सिडी और गुड सब्सिडी थी, उसको लेकर इस सरकार ने काम किया। सब्सिडी से एक लंबे समय तक जिस प्रकार से होता रहा, कांग्रेस के समय प्रधान मंत्री इस बात से लाचारी दिखाते रहे, जो देश में सब्सिडी है और भ्रष्टाचार है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस सब्सिडी और भ्रष्टाचार के तंत्र में ऐसी क्या मजबूरी थी कि इसको रोका नहीं गया? यूपीए की सरकार के दौर में अमीरी और गरीबी का अंतर बढ़ा, यूपीए के दौर में टैक्स बेस नहीं बढ़ा, यूपीए के दौर में ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस पर पाबंदी लगी, लेकिन हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद बजट के माध्यम से इस सरकार ने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से कल्याणकारी सरकार के रूप में काम किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यही कारण है कि देश के गरीब आदमी को, देश के छोटे आदमी को देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था में जोड़ने के लिए, इकॉनॉमिक इन्क्लूजन करने के लिए इस छोटे से समय के अंदर 31 करोड़ लोगों के जनधन एकाउंट खोल कर इस देश में इकॉनॉमिक एन्क्लूजन का काम किया गया। इस देश में इस सरकार ने एक छोटे से समय में अपने लक्ष्यों को पूरा किया। यही कारण था कि हमने लक्ष्य तय किया था कि हम पांच करोड़ लोगों को उज्ज्वला के माध्यम से लाभ पहुंचाएंगे। आज हम उस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने जा रहे हैं और अब इस लक्ष्य को बढ़ा कर आठ करोड़ किया गया है। पांच साल के शासन काल में ऐसा काम हुआ है, जो पांच करोड़ लोगों को उज्ज्वला का लाभ तो मिला ही है, जो हमने लक्ष्य को बढ़ा कर आठ करोड़ किया है, उसे भी हम पूरा करेंगे ही करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब देश में यह सरकार आई, तो आर्थिक प्रबंधन के द्वारा जो 18 हजार गाँव ऐसे थे, जिनमें बिजली नहीं थी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम न केवल उस लक्ष्य को पूरा करने जा रहे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... बल्कि हम 'सौभाग्य योजना' के माध्यम से कल्याणकारी सरकार के रूप में 4 करोड़ गरीबों के घर में मुफ्त बिजली के connections देने का काम करने जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज इस सरकार के आने के बाद 6 करोड़ से ज्यादा शौचालयों का निर्माण हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना' के अन्तर्गत आने वाले 2 वर्षों में एक करोड़ आवास का जो लक्ष्य रखा गया है, निश्चित रूप से कल्याणकारी सरकार के रूप में उसे आगे बढ़ाया जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में स्व-रोजगार की

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

दृष्टि से कम से कम जो Self Help Groups हैं, उनकी राशि को बढ़ा कर 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए किया गया है। इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि एक कल्याणकारी सरकार के रूप में 321 करोड़ मानव दिवस का रोजगार, 3.17 लाख किलोमीटर की ग्रामीण सड़क, 51 लाख ग्रामीण मकान, ...(व्यवधान)... 1.88 करोड़ शौचालय, 1.7 करोड़ को बिजली connections, ये सब देने का काम इस सरकार ने किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: कांग्रेस के साथ सबसे बड़ी दिक्कत यह है कि इन्होंने जो भी लक्ष्य तय किए, वे लक्ष्य उसने कभी पूरे नहीं किए। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए आज देश में कांग्रेस के खिलाफ जो हवा है, उसके बारे में मैं यही कहना चाहूँगा कि

"कोई चिराग जलाता नहीं सलीके से,

मगर सभी को शिकायत हवाओं से होती है।" ...(व्यवधान)...

हवा आपके खिलाफ जानी है, क्योंकि आपने शासन करते समय किसी प्रकार से काम नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, यह देश ग्रामीण भारत है, गाँवों का देश है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी सरकार गाँवों के और इस देश के विकास के लिए पूरी तरह प्रतिबद्ध है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं तो यहाँ तक कहना चाहूँगा कि यही एक सरकार है, जो शुद्ध रूप से किसानों की सरकार बन कर आई है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारी सरकार गाँवों की सरकार है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने पहले संकल्प में कहा था कि यह सरकार गरीबों के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... यह सरकार किसानों के लिए, ...(व्यवधान)... यह सरकार महिलाओं के लिए, ...(व्यवधान)... यह सरकार दलितों के लिए, ...(व्यवधान)... यह सरकार ओबीसी के लिए, ...(व्यवधान)... यह सरकार इस देश के नौजवान के सपने के लिए समर्पित सरकार है। ...(व्यवधान)... आज़ादी के बाद ...(व्यवधान)... यही कारण है, मैं कांग्रेस वालों से कहना चाहूँगा कि जो भी नेता किसान नेता थे, वे सब कांग्रेस को छोड़ कर गए। ...(व्यवधान)... यह परंपरा चौधरी चरण सिंह से शुरू होती है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह परंपरा चौधरी देवी लाल से शुरू होती है। ...(व्यवधान)... कोई एक ऐसा किसान नेता बताओ, जो कांग्रेस में टिका हो, ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि कांग्रेस की नीतियाँ हमेशा से किसान और गरीब की विरोधी रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आज़ादी के बाद अगर हिन्दुस्तान में 'प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना' को शुरू करने का काम था, तो 'प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना' अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने शुरू की। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के गाँवों को 50 साल तक सड़क का इंतजार क्यों करना पड़ा? ...(व्यवधान)... जिस पार्टी की सरकार 50 साल तक गाँवों को सड़क नहीं दे पाई, उस पार्टी को इस देश में भविष्य में भी सरकार चलाने का अधिकार नहीं होना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आज माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के

नेतृत्व में 'प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना' का जो तीसरा भाग है, उसके अन्तर्गत सारे लिंक रोड, जिसके अंतर्गत सारे स्कूल, जिसके अन्तर्गत जो छोटे-छोटे लोगों को अस्पताल से जोड़ने वाली सुविधाएँ हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन लिंक रोड्स को जोड़ने का काम किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई भी देना चाहूँगा कि इस बार उन्होंने इसको मनरेगा से जोड़ा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह ग्रामीण श्रम और इसको जोड़ कर देश के गाँवों को आगे बढ़ाने वाली बात हमने की है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

दूसरी बात, यहाँ MSP का विषय आया है। मैं MSP के विषय में यहाँ एक बात कहना चाहूँगा कि कांग्रेस के सब लोग MSP की बात बहुत ज्यादा करते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन मैं रिजर्व बैंक का एक data आपके सामने देना चाहूँगा कि इस देश में कृषि क्षेत्र में अगर सबसे कम ऋण मिला है, तो वह 2005 में जब इनकी सरकार आई थी, तब सबसे कम ऋण मिला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर कृषि क्षेत्र में सबसे ज्यादा ऋण दिया गया है, तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी के समय में 11 लाख करोड़ रुपए, सबसे ज्यादा कृषि ऋण देने का काम किया गया है, जो हमारी सरकार के अन्तर्गत किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मैं कुछ दिनों पहले Economic and Political Weekly के दो articles पढ़ रहा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please allow other Members to listen. ...**(Interruptions)**.. Please allow other Members to listen to the speech. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: मैं उनको भी सदन के सामने रखना चाहूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि जो किसान भूमि वाला किसान है, उसको तो ऋण की उपलब्धता है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन जिस किसान के पास भूमि नहीं है, उसको ऋण की उपलब्धता नहीं है। यह जो आँकड़ा देखा गया, Economic and Political Weekly में और जो दो आँकड़े देखे गए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनमें आन्ध्र प्रदेश और तेलंगाना के आँकड़ों का उदाहरण देकर कहा गया कि जितने किसानों ने suicide की हैं, उनमें 54 परसेंट किसान वे किसान हैं, जो भूमिहीन किसान हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में आजादी के बाद पहली बार बजट में अगर भूमिहीन किसान को ऋण देने की व्यवस्था और उसकी बात की गई है, तो वह माननीय वित्त मंत्री, अरुण जेटली जी ने इस बजट के अन्दर की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... और इसलिए किसानों का जो असली मर्ज है, जो भूमिहीन किसानों की समस्या है, उसको दूर करने का काम इस सरकार ने किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अक्सर यह कहा जाता है कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के अंतर्गत कृषि के सामान को बेचने के लिए उचित बाजार की व्यवस्था नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सरकार को इसके लिए बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 22,000 ग्रामीण हाट खोल करके और मनरेगा के द्वारा उसके आधारभूत ढाँचे को खड़ा करके कृषि बाजार को मज़बूत करने की व्यवस्था है, वह पहली बार प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में कृषि उत्पादन के साथ-साथ बागवानी के विषय को और फूड प्रोसेसिंग के विषय को भी हमारी सरकार ने महत्व दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... टमाटर और आलू जैसी उपज, जो पहले सड़ जाया करती थी, उसको Operation Greens के माध्यम से आगे

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

बढ़ाने का काम किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके साथ-साथ डेयरी उद्योग को आगे बढ़ाने का काम भी हमारी सरकार के द्वारा किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, जब हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की बात करते हैं, तो यह बहुत ही व्यापक क्षेत्र है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें कुछ ही क्षेत्रों में गांवों की रचना नज़र आती है, किन्तु हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर लगभग 137 नदियां हैं और उन सारी नदियों के किनारे छोटा-छोटा समाज रहता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हिन्दुस्तान में समुद्र के किनारे बसा हुआ 6000 किलोमीटर का क्षेत्र है और उस 6000 किलोमीटर के क्षेत्र में मछुआरा समाज बसा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे लोगों के लिए मत्स्य फंड की बात की गई है, जो पहली बार हमारे सरकार के इस बजट में की गई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सरकार को इसके लिए बधाई देना चाहूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

देश में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में पशु-पालक वर्ग रहता है, जो देश के पशु-धन का रखवाला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देश में पशु-धन को बढ़ाने के लिए इन पशुपालकों के सामने आज तक जो समस्याएं थीं, उनको दूर करने के लिए बजट में 'डेयरी फंड' को बढ़ाया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं अजमेर के क्षेत्र से आता हूं, इसलिए मुझे पता है कि पिछली बार हमारी सरकार के द्वारा जो National Dairy Development Board के फंड को बढ़ाया गया था, उसने डेयरी उद्योग का विकास करके देश के किसानों को मज़बूत किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... डेयरी उद्योग के साथ जुड़ा हुआ एक छोटा सा पशुपालक वर्ग भी है। इस देश में 100-200 से ज्यादा छोटे-छोटे समाज ऐसे हैं, जो उस वर्ग से आते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन पशुपालक वर्गों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने पशुपालक फंड की व्यवस्था की है, जो निश्चित ही बहुत महत्वपूर्ण काम हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

इस देश में कांग्रेस के 70 साल के राज में कृषि की केवल 43 प्रतिशत जमीन ही सिंचित हो पाई थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप देश की 50 प्रतिशत कृषि भूमि को भी सिंचाई के योग्य नहीं बना पाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा भी था कि हमारे देश में ऐसी कितनी ही अंतर्राज्यीय नदी परियोजनाएं हैं, जो आपके 50 साल के राज में पूरी होनी तो दूर, शुरू तक भी नहीं हो पाई थीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चाहे केन-बेतवा योजना हो या दूसरी अन्य योजनाएं हों, ऐसी 99 योजनाओं को हमारी सरकार ने शुरू किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन योजनाओं को शुरू करने के साथ-साथ, देश में जो कृषि योजनाएं हैं, उनको पूरा करने का काम भी इस सरकार के द्वारा किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

तीन ऐसे विषय हैं, जिन पर श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के सरकार में जितना काम हुआ है, उतना पहले कभी नहीं हुआ था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रोजगार का विषय, शिक्षा का विषय और स्किल फाउंडेशन का विषय, ये तीन विषय ऐसे हैं, जिनके लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बार के बजट में दूरदृष्टि अपनाते हुए काफी अच्छी स्थिति में फंड का एलोकेशन किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को इसके लिए बधाई देना चाहूंगा, क्योंकि उनका यह बजट आने वाले समय की एक मज़बूत बुनियाद बनेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रोजगार के क्षेत्र में, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में और स्किल एजुकेशन के क्षेत्र में काफी अच्छी मात्रा में बजट का जो एलोकेशन किया गया है, इसके लिए वे बधाई के पात्र हैं।

...(व्यवधान)... पहले यह बात कही जाती थी कि कम से कम वे उद्योग, जिन उद्योगों के द्वारा इंसेंटिव मिल सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... उन उद्योगों के लिए सरकार को इंसेंटिव देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... सरकार ने टेक्सटाइल से लेकर अन्य काफी सारे उद्योगों में EPF इत्यादि के माध्यम से इंसेंटिव देने का काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

इसके बार हमारा स्किल या लेबर का विषय है। लेबर को लेकर geographical mismatch हमारे देश की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है। ...(व्यवधान)... जिस geographical area में लेबर की प्रॉब्लम है, वहां लेबर उपलब्ध नहीं है और जहां लेबर जाना चाहती है, वहां रोजगार उपलब्ध नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... इन दोनों के मिसमैच को दूर करने के लिए लम्बे समय से यह बात चल रही थी कि हमें सभी जगहों का skill upgradation करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, आज हम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को अगर आगे बढ़ाना भी चाहते हैं, तो उसे आगे भी बढ़ाया जा सकता है, जब वहां पर स्किल अपग्रेडेशन का विषय हो। सरकार ने पहली बार इस विषय को जमीनी स्तर पर पूरी तरह से एड्रेस करने का काम किया है। स्किल अपग्रेडेशन को लेकर जिस प्रकार की योजनाएं इस बजट में रखी गई हैं, वह निश्चित रूप से इस सरकार और वित्त मंत्री जी की दूरदृष्टि का विषय है। शिक्षा स्तर बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ रोजगार और स्किल की चुनौतियों को इस सरकार ने इस बजट में एड्रेस करने का काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... देश के विकास की बात आज जरूर करते हैं, लेकिन देश के विकास को लेकर कांग्रेस ने कभी कोई गंभीर बात नहीं किया है।

महोदय, तीन विषय - लैंड, लेबर और कैपिटल, इनका किस प्रकार से मैच हो सकता है, इसे लेकर इस सरकार ने काफी काम किया है। शिक्षा की जमीनी हकीकत का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए हिन्दुस्तान में आज़ादी के बाद पहली बार किसी सरकार ने ऐसा किया है कि 20 लाख बच्चों का सर्वेक्षण कर के जिले के अनुसार रणनीति बनाने का काम किया गया है। हमें प्राथमिक शिक्षा में जो काम करना है, वह जिले के अनुसार रणनीति बनाकर किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आपको हल्ला बोलना चाहिए था, तो देश की शिक्षा व्यवस्था पर बोलना चाहिए था, जो काम आपने नहीं किया। अगर हल्ला बोलना चाहिए था, तो एनपीए का लोन लेने वाले उन लोगों पर बोलना चाहिए था, जिनके कारण हमें 2 लाख 11 हजार करोड़ रुपए देश के बैंकों को देने पड़ रहे हैं। अगर हल्ला बोलना चाहिए था, तो उनके ऊपर बोलना चाहिए था, जिनके कर्मों के कारण 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए बैंकों के रिकैपिटलाइजेशन के कारण देने पड़े हैं। इस प्रकार से टैक्सपेयर का जो मनी है, उसे लूटने का अगर काम हुआ है, तो यूपीए राज के अन्तर्गत हुआ है। हल्ला अगर आपको बोलना था, तो भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ हल्ला बोलना था, तो आज आपकी यह दुर्दशा नहीं होती। ...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, हमने इनकी सरकार को हटाया है। अगर हिन्दुस्तान का कभी इतिहास लिखा जायेगा कि देश की सबसे भ्रष्ट सरकार को हटाने का काम किस ने किया, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी, श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी के नेतृत्व में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार को यह श्रेय जाएगा। हमने इस देश की सबसे भ्रष्ट सरकार को हटाने का काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में काफी चुनौतियां रही हैं। स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र की जो चुनौतियां रही हैं, उन्हें एड्रेस करने का काम देश की किसी सरकार ने बहुत बड़े तरीके

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

से नहीं किया। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में गरीबों ने लम्बे समय तक कभी आंसू, कभी खुशी और कभी बेबसी देखी है। हमने इस देश में जिस प्रकार से स्वास्थ्य व्यवस्था दी, वह आपने कभी नहीं दी। आपने 50 साल तक शासन चलाया, लेकिन आपने देश के लोगों को मूलभूत चिकित्सा तक उपलब्ध नहीं कराई।

महोदय, मैं झारखंड के अंदरूनी एरिया में रहकर आया, मैं पूर्वी चम्पारण और पश्चिमी चम्पारण में रहकर आया, मैं कोलान के क्षेत्र में रहकर आया, लेकिन आज आप जिस बात को कह रहे हैं, आपको शर्म आनी चाहिए, आपके राज में झारखंड के जंगलों में इलाज तो बहुत दूर की बात है, डिस्प्रेन और एनासिन की गोली तक नहीं पहुंची। यह आपने देश के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र को बढ़ाने का काम किया है। आपके राज में जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या हुई और यदि देश में फर्जी डाक्टरों को खड़े करने का काम किया, तो वह कांग्रेस के शासन काल में हुआ। हमने देश में स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या पीएचसी और पीएसी की है, वह दूर की। आप देश में बिजली तक नहीं पहुंचा पाए। उसके कारण देश में हर क्षेत्र में बड़ी समस्या हुई। उसके लिए आपको शर्म आनी चाहिए। हमारे देश में स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या हुई, वह लो लैवल पब्लिक स्पेंडिंग के कारण हुई। लो लैवल पब्लिक स्पेंडिंग के कारण देश के गरीब आदमी को जो स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं मिलनी चाहिए थीं, वे नहीं मिलीं।
...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, आज हम देश के 10 करोड़ परिवारों को यदि इश्योरेंस की सुविधा देने जा रहे हैं, तो इससे ज्यादा तकलीफ कांग्रेस के लोगों को हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपके पास कोई आंकड़े नहीं हैं ... (व्यवधान)... आपको तो यह कहना चाहिए था कि आप 10 करोड़ लोगों को स्वास्थ्य बीमा देने जा रहे हैं, हम इसमें आपके साथ हैं, लेकिन आपने ऐसा नहीं किया। ... (व्यवधान)... इस देश का इतिहास याद रखेगा कि जब गरीबों के लिए देश में जीएसटी आया, तो उसका ideologocal विरोध कांग्रेस ने किया। इस देश में जब गरीबों के स्वास्थ्य का विषय आया, तो उसका ideological विरोध कांग्रेस ने किया। इस देश में जब "आधार" के माध्यम से गरीबों को सब्सिडी पहुंचाने का विषय आया, तो इसका ideological विरोध कांग्रेस ने किया। ... (व्यवधान)... जब गरीबों के लिए नोटबंदी का विषय लेकर आये, तो इसका आइडियोलॉजिकल विरोध कांग्रेस ने किया। ... (व्यवधान)... जब जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में हिन्दुस्तान को तोड़ने के नारे लगाये जा रहे थे, तो उसका समर्थन कांग्रेस ने किया। ... (व्यवधान)... इसलिए देश आज आपकी आइडियोलॉजी को समझना चाहता है कि आपकी आइडियोलॉजी क्या है? ... (व्यवधान)... हम यह जानना चाहते हैं कि क्या यह आइडियोलॉजी इस देश की कांग्रेस देना चाहती है? ... (व्यवधान)... मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना कोई नई योजना नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)... यह योजना चल रही है। हम लोगों ने भी, हमारी सरकार ने भी, केन्द्र की सरकार ने इस योजना को दिया है। ... (व्यवधान)... आज टोटल 18 राज्यों का डाटा मेरे पास है। टोटल बीपीएल फैमिलीज़ 5 करोड़ 91 लाख वहाँ पर रजिस्टर्ड हैं, उनमें से 3 करोड़ 63 लाख को उसका फायदा मिल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)... अगर यह योजना छोटे स्तर पर 18 राज्यों के साथ मिलकर चल सकती है, तो फिर यह योजना पूरे देश के 10 करोड़ गरीबों के लिए क्यों नहीं चल सकती है? ... (व्यवधान)... इसका विरोध केवल कांग्रेस कर रही है, लेकिन आप

विरोध करते रहें, हमें आपके विरोध की परवाह नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारा यह विषय है कि हम देश के गरीबों को एक लाभ पहुँचाना चाहते हैं और हम देश के गरीबों को वह लाभ पहुँचाएँगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि स्वास्थ्य से सम्बन्धित यह जो योजना यह सरकार लेकर आयी है, हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में यह जो "नमो केयर" लेकर आये हैं, यह हिन्दुस्तान का केयर करने वाली योजना है। इस योजना को मिशन मोड में यह सरकार पूरा करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, आज इस देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए शिक्षा, रोजगार, स्किल के साथ-साथ एक और क्षेत्र है, जिसमें हमारी सरकार ने इस बजट के माध्यम से एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय रखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है - मैनुफैक्चरिंग का क्षेत्र, आधारभूत ढाँचे का क्षेत्र। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो बढ़ता हुआ अरबनाइजेशन है, उस अरबनाइजेशन के विषय को इस सरकार ने अपने इस बजट भाषण में एड्रेस किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... रोजगार सृजन के विषय में सरकार ने जहाँ पर इंसेंटिव्स दिये हैं, वहीं पर सूक्ष्म, लघु और मध्यम प्रतिनिधियों के 250 करोड़ के टर्नओवर पर कॉरपोरेट टैक्स 5 परसेंट घटाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश का जो एक छोटा व्यापारी है, जो आज आगे बढ़ने लगा है, इस देश का जो मैनुफैक्चरर है, इस देश में एक लम्बे समय से विनिर्माण में काम करने वाले जो लोग हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please go back to your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर ...**(व्यवधान)**... 250 करोड़ में 99 प्रतिशत इस देश की जो मैनुफैक्चरिंग इंडस्ट्री आयेगी, उनको 5 परसेंट रिबेट देकर हम लोगों ने देश के मैनुफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कम से कम वहाँ पर लेबर लगेगा, कम से कम वहाँ पर स्किल लगेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर वहाँ पर लेबर और स्किल के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिलेगा, तो इसका विरोध आज कांग्रेस पार्टी कर रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि कांग्रेस को कम से कम बजट के दस्तावेजों का ठीक ढंग से अध्ययन करना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, जो शहरीकरण है, उसको एड्रेस करने का हमारी सरकार ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस सरकार के आने के बाद देश के शहरीकरण में स्मार्ट सिटी की योजना को, देश के शहरीकरण में "अमृत योजना" को आगे बढ़ाने का काम इस सरकारके द्वारा किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... शहरीकरण की समस्या के बारे में हम सब को पता है कि देश में जो मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटी है, मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटी के तीन विषय जो हैं, वे सबसे ज्यादा अहम हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहला, देश की जितनी भी मेट्रोपोलिटन सिटीज़ हैं, उधर dominance in economic activities सबसे ज्यादा है। इसके कारण आज वे स्टेग्नेशन के एक स्तर पर आ गये हैं। उसके कारण sub-urbanisation का प्रोसेस शुरू हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह sub-urbanisation का जो प्रोसेस शुरू हुआ है, "श्यामा प्रसाद मुखर्जी रूरुर्ब मिशन" लाने का काम हमारी सरकार ने इसीलिए किया कि कम से कम जो रूरुर्ब क्षेत्र हैं, उसको इसके द्वारा मदद मिले। ...**(व्यवधान)**... "अमृत योजना" लाने का काम इस सरकार ने इसीलिए किया कि कम से कम जो छोटे शहर हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN): Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

4.00 P.M.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: देश के जो 100 छोटे शहर हैं, उन 100 छोटे शहरों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए स्मार्ट सिटी के लिए और "अमृत योजना" के लिए इस बजट में भी जिस प्रकार से साधनों को बढ़ाकर उसे आगे बढ़ाने का काम किया गया है, मेरा यह मानना है कि सरकार ने एक बहुत बड़ा और प्रगतिशील कदम उठाने का काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि भारत की जो बहुत बड़ी वैचारिक ताकत है, वह इस देश का मध्यम वर्ग है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस मध्यम वर्ग को एक प्रकार की ताकत देने का काम -- यह जो शहरी नौकरी-पेशा वर्ग है, जो छोटा प्रोफेशनल वर्ग है, उसके विचार और वह ईमानदार करदाता के रूप में है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम यह जानते हैं कि उस ईमानदार करदाता को एक ताकत देने का काम करना चाहिए। इसके लिए उस मध्यम वर्ग और नौकरी पेशा वर्ग के लिए सरकार ने इस बार टैक्स में 40,000 हजार रुपये का एक रिबेट देने का काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सरकार ने न केवल इतना ही किया है, बल्कि ये जो प्रोफेशनल लोग हैं और जो नौकरी-पेशा वर्ग के लोग हैं, उस नौकरी-पेशा वर्ग के ईमानदार करदाताओं में से जो पेंशनभोगी हैं, उनकी भी चिन्ता करके, उनको रियायत देने का काम इस सरकार के द्वारा किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारे देश में जो मध्यम वर्ग है, उस मध्यम वर्ग का कोई एक प्रकार का चरित्र नहीं कह सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह देश बहुत बड़ा है, यह देश बहुत बड़ी भौगोलिक विशेषताओं को लिये हुए हैं, इसलिए यहां पर मध्यम वर्ग आये से भी है, मध्यम वर्ग की कल्पना शिक्षा के माध्यम से भी है, मध्यम वर्ग की कल्पना व्यवसाय के माध्यम से भी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मध्यम वर्ग की कल्पना इस माध्यम से भी है कि वह किस सोसाइटी में रहता है, मध्यम वर्ग की कल्पना इस माध्यम से भी है कि वह किस प्रकार की जीवन शैली को जीता है, लेकिन इन सारे मध्यम वर्ग को हम तभी आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, जब हम सबको आधारभूत ढांचा सही से देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस मध्यम वर्ग को हम तभी आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, जब शिक्षा में जो मौलिक सुधार चाहिए, उन सुधारों को लेकर हम आगे बढ़ेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

(उपसभाध्यक्ष, श्री तिरुची शिवा पीठासीन हुए)

इस मध्यम वर्ग को हम तभी आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, जब जिस प्रकार से देश में नये innovative ideas चाहिए, उनके लिए हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा साधनों का प्रयोग कर सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस मध्यम वर्ग को हम तभी बढ़ा सकते हैं, जब जिस स्थिति में वे काम कर रहे हैं, उनका स्किल अपग्रेडेशन करने के काम को हम आगे बढ़ाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस मध्यम वर्ग को हम तभी आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, जब शहरी क्षेत्रों में जिस प्रकार की सुविधाओं की आवश्यकता है, उन सुविधाओं की पूर्ति की जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस मध्यम वर्ग को हम तभी आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं, जब हायर एजुकेशन में जितने आवश्यक सुधार चाहिए, उन सुधारों को करने का काम किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस मध्यम वर्ग को हम तभी ताकत दे सकते हैं, जब लघु और सूक्ष्म उद्योगों के लिए जो नीति सरकार के द्वारा बनायी गई है, उन नीतियों को आगे बढ़ाया जाए और हमारी सरकार ने इन सारे विषयों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम इस बजट के माध्यम से किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने पूर्व में कहा है कि यह जो बजट है, यह केवल एक साल का नहीं ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप चार साल के बजट में देखेंगे, तो आप पाएंगे कि

सरकार ने एक consistency के साथ सारे विषयों को आगे बढ़ाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कम से कम आपकी तरह ऐसा नहीं किया था कि 2003 से 2008 तक fiscal deficit को लेते रहे, जब 2008-09 में चुनाव लड़ने का वक्त आया, तब आपने fiscal deficit को 6 परसेंट कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने देश में रेवड़ियां बांट कर सरकार चलाने का काम किया, लेकिन देश की जनता ने तब भी आपको स्वीकार नहीं किया, क्योंकि वह आपके असत्य के पुलिंदे थे, जिसको इस देश की जनता ने नकारा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मैं सबसे अंत में यह कहना चाहूंगा और मुझे इस बात का फख भी है कि हम लोग जिस पार्टी के लिए काम करते हैं, जिस राजनीतिक विचार के लिए काम करते हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह पंडित दीनदयाल जी की राजनीतिक विचाराधारा से प्रभावित होकर करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम लोग एक राष्ट्रवाद के दर्शन के आधार पर काम करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 1952 से लेकर आज तक अगर किसी पार्टी ने अपने राजनीतिक विचारों के साथ समझौता नहीं किया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर किसी पार्टी ने सब लोगों को साथ लेकर आगे बढ़ने का काम किया है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर किसी पार्टी ने राजनीतिक छुआछूत का काम नहीं किया है, तो मैं बड़े गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के राजनीतिक आंदोलन में भारतीय जनता पार्टी वह पार्टी है, जिसने देश में बिना राजनीतिक छुआछूत के राजनीति की है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Why don't you go back to your seats? ...**(Interruptions)**... Go to your seats, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदय, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान में जब से गवर्नेंस की राजनीति आई है, जब से सुशासन राजनीति का आधार बना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वह तभी से बना है, जब 1996 में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की, श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के नेतृत्व में, हमने पांच साल की सरकार दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please go to your seats ...**(Interruptions)**... Resume your seats, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदय, हमने प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमने लगातार 15 साल तक एक सफल शासन गुजरात में दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसका सबसे बड़ा कारण था कि हमने देश की राजनीति में गवर्नेंस को एक विषय बनाया और गवर्नेंस को विषय बनाकर आज हिन्दुस्तान में सुशासन की राजनीति को आगे बढ़ाया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please go to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज जिस भी प्रकार का देश का वातावरण बना है, उसका जो सबसे बड़ा कारण है, वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में पिछले 70 साल की राजनीति में जिनके अधिकार थे, जिनको अधिकार देने चाहिए थे, उनको अधिकार नहीं दिए गए, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिन गरीबों को उनका हक देना चाहिए था, उनको हक नहीं दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिन गरीबों

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

तक उनका हक पहुंचना चाहिए था, उस हक को देने का काम नहीं किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन गरीबों को हक देने का काम इस सरकार ने किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सबसे पहले मनरेगा का पैसा सीधा कैश ट्रांसफर करने का काम हमारी सरकार के द्वारा किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज आपको लगता होगा कि हम यह जो आयुष्मान योजना लेकर आए हैं, यह इश्योरेंस का पैसा गरीबों को कैसे जाएगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको कहना चाहूंगा कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी हैं, उन्होंने तीन साल पहले सोच लिया होगा कि अगर गरीब को पैसा भेजना है, तो पहले उसका अकाउंट खोला जाए और इसलिए दूरदृष्टि का काम प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपको तो तीन साल पहले पता भी नहीं था कि हम जन-धन खाता क्यों खोलना चाहते हैं? हम यह इसलिए खोलना चाहते थे, क्योंकि हम गरीब को ताकत देना चाहते थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम गरीब तक संसाधन पहुंचाना चाहते थे, क्योंकि हमारी पार्टी पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी की विचारधारा पर काम करती है, एकात्म मानववाद के विषय को लेकर काम करती है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि हमारा जो सबसे बड़ा विषय है, वह हमारा अन्त्योदय का नारा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अन्त्योदय के नारे को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, न केवल हमने देश में संकल्प लिया है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... बल्कि हम लोगों ने अपनी सरकार को उसी दिशा में चलाने का प्रयास किया है।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस प्रकार से देश में कार्य किया है, जिस प्रकार की सरकार दी है, इस सरकार का लक्ष्य क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस सरकार का लक्ष्य है कि -

"जो लोग अंधेरे घर में हैं,
अपनी ही नज़र में रहते हैं,
हम उनके कोने-कोने में उद्यम के दीप जलाएंगे,
जो लोग हार कर बैठे हैं,
उम्मीद मार कर बैठे हैं,
हम उनके बुझे जीवन में फिर से प्रकाश जगाएंगे।
है शोक यही, अरमान यही,
हम देश के जीवन में बदलाव लाएंगे।" ...**(व्यवधान)**...

इस देश में भ्रष्टाचार-मुक्त और पारदर्शी शासन, देश में गरीबों के हित में शासन, देश के युवाओं को रोजगार देने वाली सरकार के रूप में शासन-प्रणाली को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह सरकार, जो किसानों की सरकार है, यह सरकार जो ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था के चेहरे को बदलने का संकल्प लेकर आई है, उस संकल्प को रोकने का काम वे लोग कर सकते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिन्होंने 50 सालों में अपने उत्तरदायित्व को नहीं निभाया है। हम उस उत्तरदायित्व को पूरी संजीदगी के साथ निभाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए देश का जो आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण आया है, वह बताता है कि यह देश लगातार प्रगति के पथ पर आगे बढ़ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यही इस सरकार की सबसे बड़ी सफलता है कि ग्लोबल कंपिटिटिव इंडेक्स इस देश का सबसे ज्यादा सुधरा है। 'Ease of doing business' के क्षेत्र में

यह देश सीधे एक-साथ तीस पायदान की छलांग लगाकर ऊपर पहुंचा है। सबसे ज्यादा फॉरेन रिज़र्व इस सरकार के समय में बढ़ा है। डिमॉनेटाइजेशन के बाद, जो सबसे बड़ा काम यह हुआ है, वह है काले धन की अर्थव्यवस्था पर लगाम लगाने का काम, जो हमारी सरकार के द्वारा किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी सरकार के समय में ब्लैक मनी संबंधी जो व्हाइट पेपर आप लाए थे, आपने उसे लागू नहीं किया, क्योंकि आपको डर था कि सिद्धांत बनाना अलग होता है और उस सिद्धांत के आधार पर दृढ़ता से निर्णय लेना और गरीब के हित में निर्णय लेना सबसे बड़ा काम होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस निर्णय को लेने और आगे बढ़ाने का काम देश के प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्रभाई मोदी ने किया है। इसलिए सबसे पहले मैं उन्हें इस बजट के लिए बधाई देना चाहूंगा कि यह बजट अपने आपमें एक अभूतपूर्व बजट है। यह कोई पहला बजट नहीं है, बल्कि लगातार इस सरकार का तीसरा-चौथा ऐसा बजट है, जिसके माध्यम से देश में प्रगति की दिशा बनी है।

आज इस आर्थिक बजट पर चर्चा करने के साथ-साथ मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि सरकार का सामाजिक दशन भी महत्वपूर्ण होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इस बजट में सरकार गरीबों के हित में जो योजनाएं लेकर आई है, उसका विरोध कांग्रेस ने किया। आज मैं सदन में कहना चाहता हूं कि सामाजिक क्षेत्र में भी जब हम ओ.बी.सी. के हित में बिल लेकर आए, उसका भी विरोध कांग्रेस ने किया। जब हम मुस्लिम महिलाओं के हित में बिल लेकर आए, उसका भी विरोध कांग्रेस ने किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की स्थिति सुधारने संबंधी बिल जब हम लेकर आए, उसका भी विरोध कांग्रेस पार्टी ने किया। सबसे बड़ी बात है कि कांग्रेस ने हालांकि विरोध में मत तो नहीं दिया, लेकिन ...**(व्यवधान)**... विषय को जब हमने विकास में परिवर्तित करने का प्रयास किया, तो उसके विरोध का स्वर भी कहीं न कहीं हमें सुनाई दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि जहां तक हिन्दुस्तान के विकास का प्रश्न है, कम-से-कम विकास के विषय पर उनको आगे आना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह देश इस बात का साक्षी है कि जब भी देश में लोकतंत्र की आवाज़ को दबाने का काम हुआ है, स्वर्णिम अक्षरों में वह काला, ...**(व्यवधान)**... इतिहास कांग्रेस के नाम पर लिखा हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए हिन्दुस्तान में लोकतंत्र की आवाज़ को आप किसी प्रकार से दबा नहीं सकते। थोड़े समय के लिए कुछ लोगों को भ्रमित कर सकते हैं, लेकिन हर समय लोगों को भ्रमित नहीं कर सकते। मैं पुनः कहना चाहूंगा कि सामाजिक क्षेत्र में, आर्थिक क्षेत्र में कांग्रेस पार्टी की नीतियां आज सबके सामने उजागर हुई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमारी सरकार गरीबों के हित के लिए, पंडित दीन दयाल उपाध्याय जी के राजनैतिक विचारों के अनुरूप कार्य कर रही है।

अंत में मैं सबसे बड़ी बात कहना चाहूंगा कि देश के विकास का मंत्र महात्मा गांधी देकर गए थे। महात्मा गांधी जी ने कहा था - 'मैं आप लोगों को एक ताबीज़ देता हूं कि जब भी आप कोई योजना बनाएं तो अपने मन में समाज के सबसे अंतिम छोर पर बैठे व्यक्ति के चित्र को ध्यान में रखते हुए योजना बनाना।' ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं गर्व के साथ कह सकता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्रभाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार की जो भी योजना बनी है, वह हमेशा देश के गरीब आदमी के चेहरे को ध्यान में रखकर बनी है। आप उस पर किसी प्रकार की टीका-टिप्पणी कर सकते हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन देश के गरीब का आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण और देश के हर वर्ग का सामाजिक समायोजन करने के लिए जो हमारी सरकार प्रतिबद्ध है, उसको आप रोक नहीं सकते, ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि देश की जनता का आर्शीवाद और विश्वास भारतीय जनता पार्टी की यह सरकार और प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी के साथ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)... Please go back to your seats.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, जनरल बजट पर हमारी पार्टी के सदन के नेता, माननीय प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव जी ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मान्यवर, यह एक जनरल बजट है। पूरे देश की जनता बजट को सुनना चाहती है। मैं यह उम्मीद करता था कि देश के पूर्व वित्त मंत्री चिदम्बरम जी बोलेंगे, लेकिन उनको भी बोलने नहीं दिया गया। जिस तरह से यहाँ सदन में एक दूसरे पर टीका-टिप्पणी, चोर-सिपाही की लड़ाई चालू की गई है, यह देश के लिए दुर्भाग्य है। सदन इसलिए है कि यहाँ देश के गरीबों के ऊपर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, देश की भुखमरी पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, देश के कुपोषण पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए, बेरोजगारों पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। लेकिन, आज देश के गाय-गोबर पर चर्चा हो रही है, बीफ पर चर्चा हो रही है, हिन्दू-मुसलमान पर चर्चा हो रही है, चोर-सिपाही पर चर्चा हो रही है। मान्यवर, यह सदन कानून बनाने के लिए है। हम देश की जनता से कहना चाहेंगे कि जिस तरह दाहिने और बाएँ, दोनों तरफ से शोर हो रहा है, इन दोनों को हटाकर देश की जनता बीच के लोगों को सरकार बनाने का मौका दे, हम देश के गरीबों और नौजवानों को आगे बढ़ाने का काम करेंगे।

मान्यवर, देश में ऐसे मौके आए हैं, जब बोफोर्स कांड को लेकर देश में सरकार बनी थी। इसी तरह, 2014 में केवल एक ही नारे पर, काले धन के नाम पर देश में मोदी जी की सरकार बनी थी। मोदी जी ने वादा किया था और कहा था कि हम काला धन वापस लाएंगे और 15-15 लाख रुपये सबके खाते में देने का काम करेंगे। महोदय, चार साल बीत गए, अब चुनाव का मौका आ गया। अब केवल जुमला रह गया, किसी के खाते में एक रुपया भी नहीं पहुँचा। माननीय पूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी ने 12-प्वाइंट पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, प्रधान मंत्री जी से जवाब माँगा है। मैं उस पर कुछ कहना चाहूँगा। आदम गोन्डवी जी का एक शेर है - "तुम्हारी फाइलों में गाँव का मौसम गुलाबी है, मगर ये आँकड़े असत्य, तेरा दावा किताबी है।" यह जो बजट है, यह केवल किताबी है, यह आँकड़ों का मकड़जाल है।

महोदय, अभी भूपेन्द्र जी जन-धन खातों के संबंध में चर्चा कर रहे थे। जब आपने घोषणा कर दी कि 15 लाख रुपये आएँगे, तो एक तरफ से लोगों ने जन-धन खाते खुलवाने चालू किए। 30 करोड़ खातों में से 24 करोड़ खाते सक्रिय हैं और धीरे-धीरे वे भी बन्द हो रहे हैं, क्योंकि अब लोगों की उम्मीद खत्म हो गई है। वे सोचते हैं कि चुनाव आ गया है, अब किसी भी खाते में 15 लाख रुपये आने वाले नहीं हैं। मान्यवर, इसी तरह से "स्वच्छता अभियान" में 12-15 हजार रुपये में शौचालय कैसे बनेगा, जबकि महँगाई इतनी चरम-सीमा पर चली गई है? बालू के रेट्स 10-गुना बढ़ गए और अब 10-15 हजार रुपये में एक ट्रॉली बालू आ रहा है। अगर लोहा, सीमेंट, उसकी शीट और चादर आदि का खर्च जोड़ लिया जाए, तो वह कुल मिलाकर 25-30 हजार रुपये में बनता है। मान्यवर, इन्होंने केवल प्रचार में 550 करोड़ रुपए खर्च करने का काम किया है। इसी तरह से उज्जवला योजना चलाई। इस बारे में काफी किताबी आंकड़े हैं। उज्जवला योजना के तहत गरीब महिलाओं को मुफ्त कनेक्शन के नाम पर सरकार ठगी कर रही है। पहला गैस कनेक्शन मुफ्त, दूसरे में पहले का भी चार्ज वसूलने का काम साढ़े तीन

लाख लोगों में से आधे से भी ज्यादा लोग गैस सिलेंडर नहीं भरवा रहे हैं, छोड़ रहे हैं। यह पिछला रिकॉर्ड है। तो फिर आगे लोग कैसे गैस कनेक्शन कराएंगे?

महोदय, इसी तरह प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना है। इस योजना में हम देख रहे हैं कि केवल बीमा कम्पनियों को फायदा हुआ। बीमा कंपनियां जितना प्रीमियम ले रही हैं, मैं डिटेल् में बताऊंगा, उससे कम भुगतान हो रहा है। इसी तरह से 5 लाख की स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना है। मान्यवर, अभी हमारे स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी बैठे हुए थे, वित्त मंत्री जी नहीं हैं। अगर ये किसी दिन डा. राममनोहर लोहिया अस्पताल चले जाएं, क्योंकि देश के बड़े नेता हैं, स्वास्थ्य मंत्री हैं, वित्त मंत्री हैं, वैसे इनको फुर्सत नहीं है कि किसी पब्लिक अस्पताल में जाने की। हम वहां गए हैं और देखा है कि पर्चा बनवाने के लिए रात के तीन बजे से लाइन लगती है। कितने लोगों का पर्चा बन पाता है और डॉक्टर्स एक दिन में कितने लोगों को देख पाता है? पूरे देश में जितने सरकारी चिकित्सालय, अस्पताल हैं, उनमें न पर्याप्त डॉक्टर्स हैं, न दवाइयां हैं, न ईक्विपमेंट्स हैं। आप कैसे इलाज करोगे? केवल प्राइवेट बीमा कम्पनियों को ले आओगे और उनको ठगी करने के लिए छोड़ दोगे?

इसी तरह से ये मुद्रा बैंक योजना लाए। मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूं। वहां के हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी बन गए हैं। चले आओ अपने गोरखपुर में ही, किसी बैंक से अगर लोन लेना है तो कोई भी बिना कमीशन के कोई भी बैंक मैनेजर फाइल स्वीकृत करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। इनकी मुद्रा योजना भी फेल हो गई है। इसी तरह से प्रधान मंत्री सिंचाई योजना जमीन पर नहीं उतरी है। इसको चार साल बीत गए हैं। किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, निराश हो गया है। मान्यवर, 30 नदियों को जोड़ने का कुछ अता-पता नहीं है, न बजट का पता है, न नदियों का पता है कि कहां जोड़ी जा रही है, क्या हो रहा है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Ramesh, please go back to your seats. You are all tired.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, ई-मंडी है, हमारे देश में किसानों की फसल बर्बाद होती है। जब उनके पास फसल होती है तो उसका कोई खरीददार नहीं होता। ओने-पौने दाम पर बिचौलिए खरीदने का काम करते हैं। जो सरकारी आढ़ती और सरकारी केन्द्र हैं, उनमें कोई खरीद नहीं होती। उनमें खरीद या तो बड़े आदमी की होती है, व्यापारियों की होती है। मैं उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा, जिस तरह से नोटबंदी लागू हुई। पांच सौ और एक हजार के पुराने नोट किस के बदले गए? बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के। क्या वे लाइनों में कभी लगे? लाइनों में वे लगे जो गरीब थे और दो हजार रुपए लेने के लिए कुछ तो शहीद हो गए। कुछ महिलाओं का बच्चा बैंकों की लाइनों में ही पैदा हो गया।

मान्यवर, इनकी ये सब योजनाएं फ्लॉप हैं। डेयरी के लिए कामधेनु योजना उत्तर प्रदेश में हमारे माननीय अखिलेश यादव जी ने चालू की थी। इन्होंने कामधेनु योजना को बंद करने का काम किया है।

मान्यवर, गायों की बात करते हैं। आज बाजार में कोई गाय नहीं बिक रही है। अगर कोई दुधारू गाय बाजार से लेकर अपने घर जा रहा है, तो कुछ तथाकथित लोग उन लोगों की हत्या करने का काम करते हैं। आज पूरे देश में लोग दहशत में हैं। तो कैसे दूध की बढ़ोतरी होगी, कैसे इनकी डेयरी सफल होगी। किसानों की फसलों पर लागत का डेढ़ गुना देने की बात की गई। मान्यवर, अब तक चार

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

साल तो बीत गए। अभी तक चाहे विदर्भ हो, चाहे बुंदेलखंड हो, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, हमारे बुंदेलखंड जाकर वहां के हालात देखिए। आज वहां का किसान तबाह है, मर रहा है। वहां फसल सूख गई है, वर्षा आधारित खेती है। वहां के लोग रोजगार के लिए बाहर पलायन कर रहे हैं। आज किसी को उनकी उपज का लागत मूल्य सही नहीं मिल रहा है, जिस कारण वहां आत्महत्याएं हो रही हैं।

इसी तरह से बेरोजगारी के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा। देश के करीब 14 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग बेरोजगार हैं। उनके लिए पहली बार राज्य सभा में मैं प्राइवेट मेम्बर बिल लाया था। मैं उम्मीद करता था कि सत्ता पक्ष भी इसको सपोर्ट करेगा, लेकिन आज जो बजट में ये नारा दे रहे हैं, आंकड़े दे रहे हैं, ये सब थोथे लग रहे हैं, असत्य हैं, गलत हैं तथा जुमले हैं। मान्यवर, हमारे उस प्राइवेट मेंबर्स बिल को भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने एक वोट से गिराने का काम किया था। ये बेरोजगारों के विरोधी हैं। इन्होंने यह वायदा किया था, प्रधान मंत्री माननीय मोदी जी ने कहा था कि हम पांच साल में दस करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने का काम करेंगे। आप बताइए कि दस करोड़ लोगों में से आपने कितने लोगों को रोजगार दिया है? आज नौकरियां घट रही हैं। क्यों घट रही हैं? ये कह रहे हैं कि जिसकी उम्र पचास साल हो गयी है, जो सरकारी नौकर है, अगर उसके खिलाफ उसके अफसर ने कोई भी bad entry कर दी है तो उसको permanent retire कर दो, जबरिया रिटायर किया जाए। आज लाखों लोग रिटायर हो रहे हैं, उन्हें जबरिया रिटायर किया जा रहा है - नौकरी देना तो दूर की बात है। हमारे पूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी ने आंकड़े दिए कि हर विभाग में कितने पद खाली पड़े हैं। आज लाखों पद खाली पड़े हैं, जिन्हें भरा नहीं जा रहा है।

मान्यवर, आज देश के हालात बहुत खराब हैं। आप चार साल से दुहाई दे रहे हैं, इन्होंने कई बार चर्चा की, हर मीटिंग में ये पाकिस्तान की चर्चा करते थे, इनके पास हिन्दुस्तान-पाकिस्तान की चर्चा करने के अलावा और कुछ भी ही नहीं। इन्होंने कहा था कि एक सिर के बदले में ये दस सिर लेकर आएंगे। चार साल में हमारे फौजी शहीद हुए हैं, जितने 70 साल में हमारे नौजवान शहीद नहीं हुए। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार पाकिस्तान से दोस्ती क्यों बनाये हुए है? सरकार वहां से चीनी खरीद रही है, हींग खरीद रही है, क्यों नहीं यह सब खरीदना बंद कर देते? एक तरफ आप उससे दोस्ती करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ घुड़की देते हैं। आप देश की जनता को बेवकूफ बनाना चाहते हैं, आप दोनों तरफ बात करते हैं। आप वहां से चीनी मंगा रहे हैं, हींग मंगा रहे हैं, यहां से वहां साड़ी भेज रहे हैं, बिंदी भेज रहे हैं - यह क्या चक्कर है? आप देश की जनता से कहते हैं कि हम पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ हैं, जबकि हमारे नौजवान शहीद हो रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, आज देश का गन्ना किसान मर रहा है, यहां का चीनी उद्योग पूरी तरह से बर्बाद हो गया है। आज बुंदेलखंड में भुखमरी है, गरीबी है, किसान घाटे की खेती कर रहा है। हमने कई बार देश में जो अल्पसंख्यक लोग हैं, ओबीसी के लोग हैं, एससी/एसटी के लोग हैं, उनके संबंध में चर्चा की। मैं माननीय संसदीय कार्य मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि अगर उत्तर प्रदेश का बैकवर्ड क्लास का कोई व्यक्ति है तो यहां दिल्ली में वह बैकवर्ड क्लास का नहीं माना जाएगा, इस प्रकार पूरे देश में यह भिन्नता है। हम आपसे निवेदन करना चाहेंगे कि आप इसमें एकरूपता लाने का काम करें। सारे देश में लोग नौकरी के लिए एक शहर से दूसरे शहर में जाते हैं। इस कारण से उनके बच्चों को रिजर्वेशन का

लाभ नहीं मिलता है, उनकी पढ़ाई नहीं हो पाती है, ये तमाम समस्याएं हैं। हमारे अखिलेश यादव जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में 17 जातियों को आरक्षण के लिए संस्तुति भेजने का काम किया था, लेकिन भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार ने उसको लटकाने का काम किया है। हम चाहेंगे कि उसको बहाल किया जाए।

मान्यवर, इन्होंने टीबी की चर्चा जी - बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन देश में सबसे बड़ी भयावह बीमारी कौन सी है - कैंसर। आज आप जिस किसी अस्पताल में भी चले जाएं, अगर वहां 500 रोगी होंगे तो 500 रोगियों में से 50 रोगी आपको कैंसर से पीड़ित मिलेंगे। कैंसर पीड़ित रोगियों के लिए आपके पास अस्पताल नहीं हैं, मुंबई में टाटा मेमोरियल अस्पताल है, वही पूरा देश देख रहा है, एम्स में कुछ व्यवस्था है, लेकिन कैंसर के अस्पतालों की दिक्कत है, उसके लिए सरकार को इंतज़ाम करना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, बजट में किसानों को उनकी लागत का डेढ़ गुणा लाभकारी मूल्य देने का वादा लोक सभा चुनाव में किया गया था। उसी दौरान...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Nishad, please yield for a minute. The hon. Minister wants to say something.

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, फिर उनका समय रोक दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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, in the morning, we had assured these Members, standing here, that the hon. Finance Minister would respond to their demands in his Budget reply. So, please ask them to go back to their seats.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): In view of the hon. Minister's assurance, please resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Just one minute, Sir. I want to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): पहले इन्हें समाप्त करने दीजिए, फिर आप अपनी बात कहिएगा।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, पहले हमारा भाषण complete होने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Rameshji, let him finish his speech first. Vishambharji, you please resume your speech.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: मान्यवर, उनकी जितनी भी योजनाएं हैं, सब flop हो गयी हैं। फसल बीमा से केवल बीमा कम्पनियों को फायदा हो रहा है, किसानों को उनका फायदा नहीं मिल रहा है।

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

फसल बीमा योजना किसानों के लिए कम, बीमा बाजार के लिए अधिक मुनाफे का सौदा है। केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को 40 प्रतिशत बीमा दावों में भुगतान की जिम्मेदारी दी है, जिसमें कई राज्य सरकारों ने इस योजना को लागू करने से मना कर दिया तो कैसे आपकी फसल बीमा योजना लागू हो जाएगी? मान्यवर, पहले से किसान का किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से फसल बीमा होता था। उस अनुभव के आधार पर देय प्रीमियम से कम दावे बीमा कंपनियों द्वारा स्वीकार किए जा रहे हैं। पिछले दो मौसम में राज्य सरकार और केंद्र सरकार ने बीमा कंपनियों को 20,374 करोड़ रुपए का भुगतान किया, जिसमें दावे 5,650.37 करोड़ के हुए, जिसमें केवल 53.94 लाख किसानों का फायदा हुआ। इसी तरह से निजी कंपनियों ने पूरे देश में advertise किया, प्रचार किया, शोर मचाया कि हम प्रीमियम की राशि से कम से कम 200 गुना का भुगतान करेंगे, लेकिन बीमा कराने के बाद दावे से कम भुगतान हो रहा है। मान्यवर, 2016-17 में बीमा कंपनियों की आय 1.27 करोड़ थी और इस वित्तीय वर्ष में तीन लाख करोड़ हो गई है। इससे private बीमा कंपनियों को फायदा पहुंच रहा है। इन्होंने 1,14,953 किसानों को केवल 51.52 करोड़ का भुगतान किया है, जो प्रीमियम से कम है और उस प्रीमियम का 1.82 प्रतिशत है। अब आप बताइए कि इसको डेढ़ गुना करेंगे, जबकि 1.2 प्रतिशत प्रीमियम किसानों को मिला है।

मान्यवर, लोक सभा और प्रदेश की चुनावों की सभाओं में, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने देश के सभी किसानों का एक लाख रुपये तक का कर्ज माफ करने का वायदा किया था, जो आज तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मान्यवर, 2016-17 में, 5500 करोड़ के विपरीत 2733.67 करोड़ के दावे किए गए। गत वर्ष 10 लाख करोड़ में से 671113.42 के ऋण के दावे हुए। बैंकों के द्वारा किसानों को ऋण देने में आनाकानी की जाती है। मान्यवर, बिचौलियों के माध्यम से कमीशन लिया जाता है। ये कृषि जमीन परीक्षण की बात करते हैं। मैं इसके बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि देश में 648 कृषि विज्ञान केंद्र हैं, जिनमें 6 विषयवस्तु विशेषज्ञों का प्रावधान है। देश में कुल 4487 पदों में 1014 से ज्यादा पद रिक्त हैं। देश में 70 कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों की हालत बहुत खराब है। उनके पास मानक के अनुसार जमीन नहीं है और अन्य सुविधाएं भी नहीं हैं। केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों के हालात बहुत ज्यादा खराब हैं। यदि आप उत्तर प्रदेश में देखें, तो झांसी, अलीगढ़, बनारस, इलाहाबाद में बुनियादी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जबकि बनारस माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का संसदीय क्षेत्र है, वहां पर भी बुनियादी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश के कृषि विश्वविद्यालय में फैजाबाद, कानपुर, बांदा, मथुरा के हालात बहुत खराब हैं, वहां पर मानकों के अनुसार अभी तक पूरी faculty नहीं है।

मान्यवर, कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों में भी बुरे हालात हैं, उनके पास पर्याप्त लैब नहीं है, technicians नहीं हैं। गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के केन्द्र तथा सरकारी केन्द्र के कृषि वैज्ञानिक या तो NGO के मालिकों के लिए काम करते हैं या राजनीतिक दलों के असरदार बड़े लोगों के कृषि फार्मों के लिए काम करते हैं। यह सब हवा-हवाई हो रहा है। जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, उनके यहां कृषि वैज्ञानिक लगे हुए हैं और किसानों को उसका कोई लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है।

मान्यवर, देश में कृषि की तरह मत्स्य पालन और मत्स्य आखेट का काम करोड़ों किसान करते हैं, जिनको जल किसान भी कहा जाता है। चाहे नदियां हों, तालाब हों, झीलें हों, जलाशय हों या समुद्र हों, वे मत्स्य आखेट का काम करते हैं, जिससे देश की आर्थिक व्यवस्था मजबूत होती है। आए दिन

श्रीलंका और पाकिस्तान की सेना मछुआरों को पकड़कर ले जाती है और आज भी हजारों fishermen श्रीलंका और पाकिस्तान की जेलों में बंद हैं। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि उनको छुड़ाया जाना चाहिए और उनके हितों के लिए योजनाएं बनाई जानी चाहिए।

मान्यवर, आज देश के हालात बहुत खराब हैं। बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने के लिए जो हम लोगों ने बजट में प्रावधान रखा था, वह बहुत कम था। इन्होंने 2014 में कहा था - आप देश के संविधान में संशोधन कर दें कि पांच साल का चुनाव न हो, आप आज ही संशोधन ले आए कि 2019 का चुनाव न हो और 2022 में चुनाव हों, तब तो हम मान सकते हैं कि आप 2022 में 70 लाख लोगों को नौकरी देंगे। 10 करोड़ तो आपके चले गए, वह जुमला हो गया लेकिन अब 70 लाख लोगों को नौकरी देने का जो 2022 तक वायदा किया गया है, वह भी आपने चुनाव के मौके पर किया है। हम जानते हैं कि गांव में जब प्रधान का चुनाव होता है, जब last में चुनाव का time रह जाता है, तो प्रधान क्या करता है? वह राशनकार्ड/आवास के लिए, उसके शौचालय के लिए, उसके पट्टे के लिए फौरन ग्राम सभा की बैठक करके कार्यवाही में नाम दे देता है, वह सबके घर में कह देता है कि तुम्हारा भी नाम है, तुम्हारा भी नाम है, मुझे प्रधान बनाना, इस बार मैं तुमको मकान दूंगा। वही हाल मोदी जी का है, इन्होंने 2014 में कहा था कि हम 10 करोड़ लोगों को नौकरी देने का काम करेंगे, किसानों को उनकी उपज डेढ़ गुना मूल्य देने का काम करेंगे। मान्यवर, इस सरकार ने कोई काम नहीं किया है, केवल जुमला बोलने वाली रह गई है। मान्यवर, देश में जहां-जहां चुनाव हुए हैं, वहां पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सभाएं की हैं। उन्होंने हर जगह पर 24 घंटे बिजली देने की बात कही है। आप बिजली का उत्पादन कर नहीं रहे हैं, तो कैसे आप बिजली देंगे? आज उत्तर प्रदेश में बिजली की हालत खराब है। जब उत्तर प्रदेश में माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी और अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार थी - चित्रकूट जो भगवान राम की कर्मस्थली है, जहां के हम लोग रहने वाले हैं, वहां पर 24 घंटे बिजली रहा करती थी, आज वहां पर 15 घंटे, 20 घंटे भी बिजली नहीं मिल रही है। वहां के साधु-संत बहुत परेशान हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे लिए जो पुरानी सरकार, अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार अच्छी थी।

मान्यवर, जिस तरह से इन्होंने लॉलीपॉप देने का काम किया है, वे बिहार गए थे, वहां पर कितने हजार करोड़ का वायदा करके आए थे कि हम बिहार के विकास के लिए पैसा देंगे, लेकिन चुनाव के बाद कह दिया कि वह तो चुनावी जुमला था। मान्यवर, पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में श्री अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार ने निःशुल्क बिजली देने का काम किया, निःशुल्क नहरों से पानी देने का काम किया, निःशुल्क ट्यूबवैल्स से पानी देने का काम किया, 15 लाख से ज्यादा समाजवादी पेंशन देने का काम किया और नौजवानों को लैपटॉप देने का काम किया था। मान्यवर, उनके द्वारा चलायी गयी सभी योजनाओं को बंद कर दिया गया है। एक तरफ हमारे अखिलेश यादव जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के नौजवानों के हाथों में लैपटॉप देने का काम किया और हमारे नरेन्द्र मोदी जी उनको पकौड़ा बेचने की सलाह देने काम करते हैं। इन दोनों में अंतर है, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि आज जो देश में महंगाई है, गरीबी है, भुखमरी है, उसके निदान का बजट में कोई अता-पता नहीं है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने FDI की बात कही है और वे 100 प्रतिशत FDI देश में लेकर आए हैं। हमारे देश के जो छोटे-छोटे व्यापारी हैं, वे कहा जाएंगे?

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

देश में जीएसटी लगाने से पूरा व्यापार बर्बाद हो गया है। हम कहना चाहते हैं कि आप जैसे 100 का नोट लाते हैं, आप 100 परसेंट की बात करते हैं, आप 28 परसेंट जीएसटी लगा देते हैं, आप पांच परसेंट ट्रांजेक्शन चार्ज लगा देते हैं, आप 20 परसेंट टैक्स लगा देते हैं, तो आप 100 रुपये के नोट में क्यों कहते हो कि मैं आपको 100 रुपये देने का वचन देता हूँ, आप कह दीजिए कि हम 100 रुपये में केवल 43 रुपये देने का वचन देते हैं, बाकी तो आप टैक्स के रूप में काट ही रहे हैं, क्यों देश के लोगों को बेवकूफ बना रहे हैं?

मान्यवर, जो 10 करोड़ परिवारों को पांच लाख रुपये तक का निःशुल्क बीमा देने का लक्ष्य सरकार ने रखा है, वह एक जुमला है, खोखला है। इससे केवल बीमा कंपनियों को फायदा होगा।

मान्यवर, आयुष्मान भारत के अंतर्गत सरकार ने 1200 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की है और 24 नये मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने की बात कही है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि पहले हमारे पुराने अस्पतालों को ठीक करवाने की व्यवस्था करवा दीजिए। यह केन्द्रीय बजट गरीब विरोधी बजट है, गरीब किसान, मजदूर विरोधी बजट है, बेरोजगारों और कारोबारियों की अनदेखी करने वाला बजट है, यह किसानों को छलने वाला और अमीरों को बढ़ावा देने वाला बजट है। देश में किसानों की आत्महत्याएं रोकने के लिए उनके कर्जे माफ नहीं करना और 2022 के सपने दिखाना, यह जमीनी हकीकत से दूर है, इसलिए मैं इस बजट भाषण के माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपने जनता से वायदे किए हैं, वे वायदे जमीन पर नहीं उतरे हैं, धरातल पर नहीं उतरे हैं और 2019 के इलेक्शन में जनता आपको बता देगी। जो चोर-सिपाही का खेल चल रहा है, यह बंद होना चाहिए। इस देश में गरीबी, भुखमरी और बेरोजगारी समाप्त होनी चाहिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you Vishambharji. Now, Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, till what time are we continuing today?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): 8 o'clock.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, on the eve of the Budget presentation, there was great expectations -- creation of jobs, a rise in income tax limit and so on and so forth. But contrary to expectations, there is no effort to create any job here. As far as income tax is concerned, the present Ruling Party used to say that income tax limits should be raised from two lakh to five lakh rupees, for the last five years. When they were in the Opposition and the UPA was in their place, they were repeatedly saying that. So, one expected that, at least, in the fourth year's Budget, the slab will be raised. But the slab was not raised. However, I must admit that standard deduction was raised to ₹ 40,000. But, at the same time, the education cess was raised

from 3 per cent to 4 per cent. By raising standard deduction to Rs.40,000, the Government is expected to lose about ₹ 8,000 crores a year and by raising this one per cent cess, the Government will get ₹11,000 crores a year. So, they are giving from one hand and taking it with the other hand. That is the position. Transport allowance of ₹19,200 and medical reimbursement of ₹15,000 given under Section 17(2) were taken away. Basic excise duty on petrol and diesel was two rupees and additional excise duty, six rupees. Taken together, it comes to eight rupees. That was also taken away. They gave some relief, but again they have brought a cess. The long-term capital gains tax has also come. Now, I would like to mention certain other things.

The hon. President has mentioned the contribution the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana has made in connecting the rural villages by roads. Ensuring road connectivity is the first step towards network connectivity and other things would follow. So, definitely, the Scheme must be welcomed and it must be carried out in a proper way. The GST Council has been responding positively with regard to the new suggestions of changes in the GST rates.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Union Government the practice of levying GST on projects executed for State Governments, which amounts to a fiscal transfer from the States to the Union Government. In a way, it is a tax on the States, paid from the taxes collected from the people. Moreover, it also adversely affects the financial capacity of the States to execute works. I, therefore, request the Union Government to exempt projects executed for State Governments from the purview of the GST. There is another thing. When we give money out of MPLADS for the execution of works, there also the tax comes in. It is also considered for GST. So, these taxes must be definitely given up, so that the entire amount earmarked for the schemes are properly utilized. Post the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations, when the share in vertical devolution of Central taxes was increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, hon. Members may recollect, that the Government of India had reduced its share in the Centrally Sponsored Schemes from 75 per cent to 60 per cent. This was done by the Government of India unilaterally on the pretext that the States had obtained additional fiscal space due to the increase in the devolution to States from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. Unfortunately, a few States like Tamil Nadu had suffered badly due to the Fourteenth Finance Commission's recommendations, wherein the share of horizontal devolution for Tamil Nadu was reduced from 4.969 per cent to 4.023 per cent. So, we lose a heavy amount. This can be corrected by the Finance Commission itself, or the Central Government could consider this issue and see to it that

[Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam]

justice is done to States like Tamil Nadu. It is just a few States, not all, like Tamil Nadu, which are losing out. Such significant reduction in allocations has been noticed only in the case of a few States like Tamil Nadu. Therefore, the Finance Commission, with reputed economists, should have identified this shortcoming and should have provided a compensation mechanism to assure a minimum level of increase in devolution to all the States. This failure should be corrected only by the Union Government to bring fairness in resource distribution. I request the hon. Union Finance Minister to provide a special *ad hoc* grant to such States including Tamil Nadu to ensure equity in Central allocation.

Sir, the hon. President, in his Address, has mentioned, 'My Government is working actively to remove economic insecurity among the poor, farmers'. I am glad that the Government of India is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana to protect farmers from the vagaries of nature. I am sure that the State of Tamil Nadu will proactively work in meeting the objectives of the Government of India. However, I wish to inform this august House that the Government of India has reduced the budgetary allocations in some very important schemes like the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana when agriculture is the mainstay of this country. Also, there are other major schemes which cater to the rural areas and the poor like the National Rural Livelihood Mission, the National Rural Drinking Water Programme and the National Urban Livelihood Mission, which have also suffered significant reduction in budgetary allocations in the last three years at the national level. The hon. President in his Address has mentioned that 'My Government is committed to strengthening and modernizing school education system in the country.' However, the Union Government has not increased the allocations for schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan over the last three years and they have been largely stagnant. The investments we make in education sector are long-term investments, and if we do not make adequate allocations now, we may have to sacrifice on the economic development in the long run. I, therefore, request the Government of India to significantly increase the allocations for these vital schemes. I also wish to point out that many Ministries have not been making release of funds for the Centrally-sponsored schemes to States that have been committed by them on the ground that they have exhausted their budgetary allocations. This is really unfortunate as it affects the resource planning of the State Governments. Consequently, there is a huge backlog in release of grants from the Centre, adversely affecting the implementation of the schemes. Tamil Nadu alone has pending arrears of ₹ 6,696 crore to be received from the Government of

India under various Centrally-sponsored schemes which are pending for more than a year. I would like to state a few examples for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister of India. Under the post-matric scholarship scheme, an amount of ₹1,547 crore is pending for Scheduled Castes for more than a year. The annual allocation in the Budget is grossly inadequate. There are pending arrears of ₹ 1,312 crore under the SSA and ₹1,588 crore under the RMSA for projects that have been approved by Central Project Approval Board. Almost ₹ 3,000 crore are pending for that State. The Government of India had sanctioned construction of five fishing harbours in Tamil Nadu at a cost of ₹ 521 crore, of which the Central commitment is ₹ 298 crore. Though the construction of the fishing harbours is nearing completion, release of another ₹143 crore is still pending due to under-budgeting by the Ministry of Finance. I, therefore, request the Union Finance Minister to make adequate budgetary provision to the above Ministries to enable the Central Ministries to honour the commitments made by them to the States. Hon. President has mentioned that under the Metro rail programme, works are in progress in 11 cities. Metro rail project is being implemented in Chennai, and parts of the project are under commercial operations now. The project has transformed public transportation system in the city of Chennai and further, for strengthening the Metro rail network, the Government of Tamil Nadu has recommended to the Union Government to sanction phase-II of the Chennai Metro Rail Project, and I request the Union Government to approve this project. I am glad that the Government has approved the 'Bharatmala', an ambitious Highways Development Programme at a cost of ₹ 5.35 lakh crore. I come to understand that projects for a cost of ₹ 40,000 crore have been approved under this programme in Tamil Nadu, including the three new elevated corridors in Chennai, and the Chennai-Bengaluru expressway. I request the Government to expedite the execution of these projects and I am sure that the Government of Tamil Nadu will provide full support for land acquisition for these works. Thank you.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this is my maiden speech in this august House. I heard the deliberations from very famous personalities from both the sides, from my left and right, and tried to understand the implication of the Budget placed by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley. Ours is a country which is governed by the people. The Constitution was framed 'for the people, by the people, of the people'. The founding fathers of our Constitution thought that our great country will be governed for the interest of the people in the rural India or in urban India, for the youths and students, for kisans or labour force, for technologists or agricultural

[Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia]

farmers, in the same tune as they deserve. I served as a Member of the Legislative Assembly in West Bengal for six terms, that is, thirty years. I took part in the deliberations of the Budget, not less than eighteen times, to initiate as an Opposition Member. But the prevailing situation in this august House today gave a very strong pain in my heart today, where it was not in order. It is the apex House represented by the representatives of our country either from the literary world or from the political background, both are the representatives of the people - indirectly or directly. I came here to learn something to improve myself and to deliver the goods properly on behalf of my party led by Ms. Mamata Banerjee, the hon. Chief Minister of our State. On my left, Mr. M.J. Akbar is sitting. He is listening. Analyzing the basic conceptual thoughts of the Budget, I think that it is against the concept of federalism. The entire concept, as I understand, it may be wrong or it may be right, but to me, it is absolutely against the concept of federalism. We protested it. Our Chief Minister protested, first in a loud voice that demonetization would have a catastrophic implication on the entire economic progress and growth of our country, and it happened. More than 200 people committed suicide in India. In our country, we have 6,49,481 villages; towns, 7,935; Assembly constituencies, 4,120; and there are 125 crore people. In this spreading out demographic context, if we analyze what was the effect of demonetization, in sudden stroke on the 8th November, 2016, on the people of India, not on the Government, not on the rulers, not on important political leaders, but on the people, unprivileged, poor, poorer? Many people have committed suicide. We are having 1,38,000 bank branches spreading over the country and there are 6,49,481 villages, and our population is 125 crore. We have 200,736 ATMs and the population is 125 crore. The result was long queues long waiting hour after hour, the people were crying. The old-age people became helpless. Many died on the spot or in their homes and many people died in the family and some died on the agricultural field by committing suicide. Their voice was not heard properly by the Government. Starting from the hon. Prime Minister to the Finance Minister and the entire proud Government, they did not listen to the voice of the people and the Opposition. This is not a healthy symbol of the Parliamentary democracy. We protested that sudden implementation and hasty implementation, of the GST would not give any positive effect to the revenues and to the delivery of the budgetary provisions of our country as a whole including all the 30 States. What was the effect? The Government's revenue mop up was lacking by more than ₹ 50,000 crore. It is not my version. It has come in the Economic Survey. So, our

hon. Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, protested along with others, all important political leaders, including one of the best economists of the world and the former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh. He told categorically, "It is a monumental blunder." But, nobody listened to us. They were moving like a Spanish Bull. They did not bother about what the Opposition was saying. And, what is the effect? The effect is also the lack of revenue mop-up, affecting SGST in the States, CGST in the Centre and the Integrated GST as a whole. The result is that agricultural growth has come down from 4.2 per cent to 2.1 per cent in 2017-18. Industrial growth has come down to 4.4 per cent in 2017-18. Only the service sector has witnessed a little rise. Employment generation is in negative. I was listening to the former Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram. He pointed out very important aspects. When the growth is coming down, how can the employment generation be high? This is the basic question. I belong to medical profession. I am not an economist, but I study the economy. I belong to a farmer's family. I live in a village. I am a medical professional. So, I see it from three angles - the people, the society and the problems they face. Hon. Finance Minister's mission is to strengthen agriculture, kisans, health, education, employment, MSME and infrastructure. But, where is the money? From where will it come? Will it come from the sky, or, will it come from other countries as donation? It is not reflected properly in the Budget. It is not explained.

Sir, I come from the State of West Bengal which has got the best health infrastructure. I was comparing the parameters and the data given by the Central Government, the CSO. I was looking at how the Union Government, with the help of the State Governments, running the show for the benefit of the people, for the prevention and treatment of diseases. The approach of the Central Government is ambiguous and confused. I cannot understand what they are thinking and what they are going to do. Hon. Finance Minister has proposed Ayushman Bharat programme. It sounds good. I appreciate if it is implemented properly. Nobody can protest that. But, it has become very much doubtful because the previous year's announcement has gone to the black hole. It has not been implemented at all till now. Then, there was a scheme for health insurance up to one lakh, which is completely non-existent now. Sir, through you, I humbly ask hon. Finance Minister to clarify and enlighten us on how he is going to implement this Ayushman Bharat programme and from where he will get the funds. I appreciate the version of the hon. Member, who just spoke before me, that it will be a great benefit to the multinational insurance companies. It is for the multinational insurance companies, not for the benefit of the people. Sir, I have been a doctor. During my practice, I have seen that when a patient goes to the hospital, they

[Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia]

first ask whether he has got the health insurance card or not. If he does not have one, they will simply say, 'get lost'. If he has got the health insurance card, they will say, "Please come and get admitted". Within two, three hours the bill jumps, jumps and jumps to more than a few lakhs of rupees. The patient is lying there without any treatment. Doctors keep visiting, blood is taken, and, all parameters of examination in pathology, biochemistry and radiology are completed but no treatment, and the bill is going up and up, which gives benefit to the insurance companies. The insurance amount gets over. Where from this money will come? Has the Reserve Bank of India got a special reserve fund for this programme of the hon. Finance Minister? Please tell us, we will be pleased to learn it, and, we will accept it.

Sir, now, I come to the issue of agriculture. He has given us a rosy picture that the income of the farmers will be doubled in 2022. Today, when I am making this speech in front of you in this august House, the growth of agriculture is 2.1 per cent. To provide the farmers double of their income in the present context, in 2022, the growth of agriculture shall have to be 12 per cent. This is the basic economic concept. Sir, I shall be grateful to the hon. Finance Minister if he enlightens us with his agricultural arithmetic and economic arithmetic to convince me and other Members in this august House as to how he will give effect to this in the agricultural sector.

Sir, now I come to the issue of employment. While sitting in the chamber of West Bengal Assembly, I heard the Budget speech of 2014, the Budget speech of 2015, the Budget speech of 2016, the Budget speech of 2017, and, now, the Budget speech of 2018, I have listened personally in this august House. I read it thoroughly in between the lines. I got the points. Where is the employment? Two crore in a year is supposed to be 10 crore by 2019. So, at least, for 3 years, it is six crore, six crore, six crore. Sir, were six lakh appointments there? Any appointment? And, in this Budget, he again reiterated that the situation is such, the study is such, the effect is such that there may be employment of 70 lakhs. Where from will it come?

I was really enlightened by the explanation of Mr. Chidambaram that employment or job-creation means employment which is permanent in nature, which is having continuity in nature, which has fixed salary with all benefits given by the Ministry of Labour. So, if that is the thing, in reality, how will it be implemented? If we consider employment generation under MNREGA, 100 days job has to be considered as a permanent job, you can consider, because person-days created is good, but still lagging in different States.

5.00 P.M.

Our State, West Bengal, under the leadership of hon. Chief Minister got first place in creation of 100 days' employment. In India, West Bengal secured first position in this oppressive federal situation. I mean it. It is oppressive because we are not getting help under the constitutional privileges of concept of federalism. In West Bengal, we started with ₹2,03,000 crore debt burden. The Central Government has got enormous debt burden. I understand it; I studied it. We wanted and we prayed to the Central Government for some moratorium but it was neither considered nor granted. Minimum sympathetic consideration was not given by the Central Government to our State, West Bengal.

But, it is running. Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has given us a rosy picture of Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. It sounds beautiful. Sir, I should give you information that our State, led by Ms. Mamata Banerjee as the Chief Minister, has been implementing the Kanyashree for the last six years. It has been recognized at the world forum, in the city of Hague. About 45 lakh girl students were provided with scholarship. You will be astonished to know that this year in school final examinations, 1,23,700 girl students are in more numbers than the boy students. This is the effect. The girl student trafficking has become less in number. Child marriage has become less. I humbly submit to the hon. Finance Minister to forget about Beti Bachao Beti Padhao. On the lines of Ms. Mamata Banerjee, the hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal, they should follow the Kanyashree, which has become Vishwashree. She has introduced this year another beautiful programme for the girls and the womanhood. Under-privileged, poorest of the poor girls, during their marriage, will be provided twenty-five thousand rupees by cheque to protect the poor families from any embarrassment during the marriage ceremony. You follow it. I humbly suggest hon. Finance Minister to take up this programme in this way.

MSME is a very important component in the industrial development. Other than the service sector, the entire small, major and medium industrial group has come down. It has come down to 4.4 per cent. Manufacturing sector has come down miserably. So, where is the growth of economy? Where is the rosy picture? Where is the Green Revolution? Where is the Blue Revolution? Wherefrom will it come? I am watching only the saffron revolution, nothing else. There is no Blue Revolution, no Green Revolution, no White Revolution, no economic revolution. He has made a reference that the structural reforms will be achieved to the tune of 8 per cent. Where is the relief to the poor middle class family, salaried people? Where is the salaried people's remedy?

[Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia]

Where is the remedy of the middle class? No structural reforms are there. Everyone expected hon. Arun Jaitleyji would come with a specific positive proposal to give them a remedial measure in this inflammatory condition of inflation. Inflation has reached an inflammatory level. Unbearable situation has been created in the market. सब्जी, चावल, दाल सबके दाम बढ़ गए हैं। Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, there is no remedy to that. Instead, this Government and the hon. Prime Minister are very sympathetic to the industrial sector. The ₹ 50 crore limit has been extended to ₹ 250 crores for corporate tax. Fantastic! How can I term this Government as farmers-friendly, middle class-friendly, poor-friendly? This Government will be termed as big industry-friendly, rich-friendly.

Now, come to the banking loans, credit limit to the farmers. Last year, there was a target that ₹ 10.5 lakh crores would be given to the farmers as a credit. But what was the achievement? Rupees five lakh crores were given, only 50 per cent. This year, with great aspirations and dreams, the hon. Finance Minister has given a picture that credit to the tune of rupees eleven lakh crores will be given. Will it be achieved? Sir, the entire country is witnessing the sad deaths of more than 12,000 farmers in our country. It is reminding me of the previous Government which came up with a positive proposal for waiving the debt burden of the farmers to the tune of ₹ 72,000 crore in the farm sector. Why not hon. Finance Minister come up with his concluding speech tomorrow.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Bhuniaji, one moment please. This is your maiden speech. You should not be interrupted. At the same time, the time allotted to you is twenty minutes. You speak well.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: This is a great opportunity for me to speak in this House. I am grateful to you and the hon. Members.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have come now. In the coming days, you will get many more opportunities. How much more time do you want?

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: As you wish.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Take five minutes.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: I will be waiting with full eagerness. I can salute the Finance Minister, in the interest of farmers, if he announces that he is going to

waive the debt burden of the entire farmers of India. If it is not done, then I should say that this Government is anti-poor and anti-farmer. This is my conviction. These are my feelings. This is my idea and my expression.

Now, I come to Minimum Support Price (MSP). I come from a village. I have my own land. Paddy is coming. हम गेहूं नहीं उगाते। सब्जी उगाते हैं। How are the Food Corporation of India and the Jute Corporation of India operating in villages? I can speak about my State. I cannot speak about other parts. When farmers are in a difficult state, in a precarious economic situation and compressed between market and hoarders, even during that period they did not witness the presence of FCI. The village moneylenders and hoarders came as saviour to the farmers and took the paddy with the lowest rate. I think this is the experience of the majority of the Members in this House. What he said was that डेढ़ गुना हो जाएगा। What Dr. Swaminathan had suggested was cost plus 50 per cent of the higher rate of the cost of production. Should we not give the minimum respect to the advice of Dr. Swaminathan? He is an internationally famous agriculture economist. We should. I humbly submit this to the hon. Finance Minister. Kindly consider this. Pay respect to the suggestion of Dr. Swaminathan and give your declaration in your concluding speech.

Sir, now I come to Bamboo Mission. It is dangerous to listen 'Bamboo Mission'. It is dangerous. We have three Missions in India: Jute Mission, Coir Mission and Bamboo Mission. I was State Cabinet Minister of Irrigation and Waterways, MSME and Textile. On the suggestion and advice of my leader, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, our Chief Minister, I came to meet Dr. Ahluwalia in the Planning Commission and met hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh. I told them about the thoughts of my Chief Minister. What was that? It was to establish a Natural Fibre Mission. There are so many fibres in the nature. Why are we concentrating only on Bamboo Mission in this Budget Speech? Bamboo as a whole does not sound good. There are so many fibres. You have jute, coir, bamboo, etc. All the Fibre material should be brought under one umbrella which was previously approved by the Planning Commission and that is the Natural Fibre Mission. It will help all the States and all the beneficiaries, particularly the women for their economic earnings and also safeguard environment. I humbly submit this proposal to the hon. Finance Minister. Instead of increasing the amount of ₹1,290 crore to Bamboo Mission, I request him to recognise and give approval to a natural fibre mission to include all natural fibres. Sir, I will conclude. My time is very short. I will come down to concentrate on the sense of deprivation, the sense of oppression, the attitude and the mindset of the Central Government towards the State of West Bengal.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, just a minute. In the Rail Budget, our entire railway projects are neglected. For expansion of Metro, everything from East-West Metro, from Barrackpore to Barasat, from Joka to Diamond Harbour, were surveyed in consultation with the State Government for months together. But in this Budget, there is no reflection. Eight local trains were going to be withdrawn. A letter was written to the Chief Secretary that they were going to withdraw eight local trains. How can it be? ...*(Interruptions)*... In the scarcity of petrol and diesel, train is good for commuters and passengers but the Central Government with a negative attitude is going to withdraw it.

So, with this, I conclude. Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. If I could get a little more time, I could have spoken for my State, but this Budget, to me, is a dream but not a reality. To me, this Budget is a rosy gossip but in reality, it brings tears in both eyes of the people of India. Thank you, Sir.

श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी (ओडिशा): महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं बजट पर चर्चा करते हुए इस बजट के कुछ अच्छे स्टेप्स का स्वागत करना चाहूंगा। हमारी पार्टी बीजू जनता दल, हमारे लीडर और हमारे मुख्य मंत्री श्री नवीन पटनायक जी हमेशा से यह माँग करते आ रहे हैं कि किसानों को उनकी उपज का लाभकारी मूल्य मिलना चाहिए। हमने हमेशा यह माँग की है कि सरकारी खरीद के लिए एमएसपी कम से कम लागत मूल्य का डेढ़ गुना होना चाहिए। इसलिए बजट में एमएसपी को लेकर वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो घोषणा की है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन यहाँ पर यह बात जरूर ध्यान में रखी जानी चाहिए कि लागत मूल्य का निर्धारण करते समय कोई गड़बड़ी न हो।

बजट में दूसरी महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा 10 करोड़ परिवारों को हेल्थ इश्योरेंस देने के बारे में है। हम लोग इसका भी स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन जैसाकि हमारे मुख्य मंत्री साहब ने कहा है कि अगर हरेक भारतीय नागरिक की हेल्थ के बारे में यह घोषित करते, तो अच्छा होता। दूसरी बात यह है कि इतनी बड़ी हेल्थ इश्योरेंस योजना की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि देश में मेडिकल रिसोर्सों की कमी कैसे दूर की जानी चाहिए, इसलिए इसकी ओर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

महोदय, बजट में कुछ अच्छी बातों को appreciate करते हुए हमारी पार्टी आप लोगों से यह कहना चाहेगी कि बहुत मामलों में इस बजट से ओडिशा की उम्मीदें पूरी नहीं हुई हैं। रेल बजट के प्रावधान खत्म होने के बाद ओडिशा की जनता को यह उम्मीद थी कि जनरल बजट में ओडिशा के लिए पहले से घोषित रेलवे की परियोजनाओं पर कई बातें होंगी, लेकिन दुख की बात यह है कि रेलवे के मामले में इस बजट में ओडिशा की पूरी तरह उपेक्षा की गयी है। इस साल बजट में 600 रेलवे स्टेशंस को अपग्रेड करने की बात कही गयी है, लेकिन दो साल पहले इसी तरह 400 स्टेशंस को डेवलप करने की घोषणा हुई थी, जिनमें से 12 स्टेशंस हमारे ओडिशा के थे, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर घोषणा पर कोई काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। महोदय, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि ओडिशा के उन 12 स्टेशनों

पर अपग्रेडेशन का काम जल्द से जल्द शुरू किया जाएगा तथा दूसरे और स्टेशन भी इसमें शामिल किया जाएंगे।

महोदय, इसके अलावा इस मौके पर मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के विचार के लिए ओडिशा से जुड़े कुछ और मुद्दे रखना चाहूंगा। 14वें फाइनेंस कमीशन की सिफारिशों के आधार पर सेंट्रल टैक्सेज में राज्यों का शेयर 32 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर 42 परसेंट किया गया है। यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इसके बाद कई सारी सेन्ट्रल स्कीम्स का शेयरिंग पैटर्न भी बदल दिया गया है, जिससे राज्यों को काफी दिक्कत आ रही है, राज्यों पर काफी बोझ पड़ रहा है, जैसे प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना सेंट-परसेंट सेंट्रली फंडेड योजना थी, लेकिन अब राज्यों को इसका 40 परसेंट खर्च उठाना पड़ रहा है। उसी तरह से नेशनल हेल्थ मिशन और प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना में भी राज्यों को खर्च उठाना पड़ रहा है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इन केन्द्रीय योजनाओं में पुराने शेयरिंग पैटर्न को बहाल किया जाए ताकि राज्यों पर अतिरिक्त बोझ न पड़े।

महोदय, ओडिशा के केबीके रीजन के समुचित विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता भी हमारी पुरानी मांग है। इसके अलावा ओडिशा एक ट्राइबल बहुल स्टेट भी है। इस कारण ओडिशा केन्द्र सरकार से यह आग्रह करती है कि केन्द्रीय योजनाओं के लिए ओडिशा का शेयरिंग पैटर्न वही रखा जाए, जो पूर्वोत्तर और हिमालयन स्टेट्स के लिए है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस बारे में positively consider करेंगे।

महोदय, हम सब जानते हैं कि देश की internal security के लिए left-wing extremism एक बड़ी चुनौती है। हमारा ओडिशा भी इसका शिकार हुआ है, लेकिन BRGF और LWE से प्रभावित जिलों के लिए IAP योजना अब खत्म कर दी गई है। इससे ओडिशा को इन इलाकों में विकास कार्य करने में फंड की दिक्कत आ रही है, इसलिए मेरी यह मांग है कि BRGF और IAP, दोनों को फिर से शुरू किया जाए।

महोदय, सेंट्रल स्कीम्स को डिसाइड और finalise करने में राज्यों की भूमिका बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए। इसके अलावा, प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए वार्षिक आबंटन के बारे में राज्य सरकारों को पहले से सूचना दी जानी चाहिए ताकि वे उसी अनुसार अपना बजट तैयार कर सकें। आबंटन के बाद फंड रिलीज होने में भी दिक्कत आती है। उसे भी दूर किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, ओडिशा में हमें कई सेन्ट्रल स्कीम्स जैसे नेशनल रूरल ड्रिंकिंग वाटर प्रोग्राम, सर्वशिक्षा अभियान, मनरेगा, PMGSY और स्कॉलरशिप इत्यादि में सेन्ट्रल फंड के timely release में समस्या आई है। सेंटर से पैसा देर से जारी होने पर समय से काम को पूरा करने के लिए राज्य को अपने संसाधनों से पैसा खर्च करना पड़ता है। इससे राज्य पर अनुचित आर्थिक बोझ पड़ता है, इसलिए मेरा यह सुझाव है कि सेन्ट्रल स्कीम्स के आबंटन और फंड रिलीज के पूरे प्रोसेस को रिव्यू करके इसमें जरूरी सुधार किए जाएं।

महोदय, ओडिशा में बैंकिंग सिस्टम में भी काफी काम करने की जरूरत है। आज केन्द्र की सारी योजनाओं में डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर का प्रावधान किया जा रहा है, लेकिन ओडिशा में 70 परसेंट

[श्री दिलीप कुमार तिकी]

से ज्यादा ग्राम पंचायतों में आज भी बैंक नहीं हैं। पिछले तीन सालों में बैंक की सिर्फ 221 नई ब्रांचेज खोली गई हैं और अभी भी 4,376 ग्राम पंचायतों में कोई बैंक नहीं है। बिना बैंक के डिजिटल पेमेंट का लक्ष्य भी प्राप्त नहीं किया जा सकता है, इसलिए मैं सरकार से यह मांग करना चाहूंगा कि ओडिशा में तेजी से बैंकों की शाखाएं खोली जाएं और financial inclusion को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। महोदय, 14th फाइनेंस कमीशन ने सिफारिश की थी कि स्टेट डिज़ास्टर रिस्पांस फंड में केन्द्र 90 परसेंट पैसा देगा और राज्यों का 10 परसेंट पैसा लगेगा। उसके बाद केन्द्र सरकार ने कहा था कि GST लागू होने के बाद इस सिफारिश को लागू किया जाएगा। अब चूंकि GST लागू हो चुका है, मैं चाहता हूं कि SDRF ने जिस शेयरिंग पैटर्न की सिफारिश की थी, उसे अब 75-25 की जगह 90-10 परसेंट किया जाना चाहिए।

केन्द्र सरकार ने एक निर्णय यह भी लिया है कि राज्यों को टैक्स का मंथली शेयर हर महीने की 1 तारीख की जगह 15 तारीख को जारी किया जाएगा। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे राज्य सरकारों की परेशानी काफी बढ़ जाएगी, क्योंकि राज्य-कर्मचारियों की सैलेरी और पेंशन की राशि हर महीने के पहले हफ्ते में दी जाती है। इससे राज्यों की उधारी भी बढ़ जाएगी और दैनिक प्रशासन का काम भी प्रभावित होगा। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि इस शेयर को जारी करने में पुराने पैटर्न को ही कायम रखा जाए।

अंत में, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी के भाषण के पैरा 68 की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। इस पैरा में कहा गया है कि केन्द्र सरकार ने देश के 115 जिलों की पहचान की है, जिन्हें केन्द्र सरकार 'model of development' के रूप में विकसित करेगी। हमारी पार्टी इस प्रस्ताव के विरोध में है, क्योंकि इससे 'Cooperative Federalism' की भावना का उल्लंघन होता है। किसी राज्य का प्रशासन चलाना, वहां की राज्य सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होती है और इसमें केन्द्र का किसी प्रकार का दखल नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी अपने रिप्लाइ में इस स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें।

इन सुझावों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): महोदय, समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। इस सदन में हम जैसे लोगों की संख्या अब भी बहुतायत में है, जो हाट-गांव के स्कूलों से पढ़कर यहां पहुंचे हैं, किसी हार्वर्ड से नहीं। हम कोई अर्थशास्त्री भी नहीं हैं, बल्कि एक सामान्य आदमी की तरह, इस बजट को समझने की मैंने कोशिश की है।

माननीय पूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन में 12 सवाल प्रस्तुत किए। उन्हें सुनकर मेरे मन में 10 सवाल आए हैं, जिनका उत्तर क्रमवार मैं उनसे सुनना चाहूंगा। मुझे आश्चर्य है कि जिन लोगों ने 69 सालों में से 55 साल तक शासन किया, उनकी आंखों में बच्चों को देखकर क्या आज आंसू आते हैं? मेरा सवाल है कि जब देश में इतने बच्चे कुपोषित हैं - क्या आज आपको मालूम हो रहा है? आपकी जिम्मेदारी क्या थी? नैतिक रूप से जिम्मेदारी लेने का साहस आपमें नहीं है, तभी दूसरों को उपदेश देते हैं।

मेरा दूसरा सवाल है कि जहां बच्चों की शिक्षा के बारे में आपने सवाल उठाया है, मैं यहां 'असर रिपोर्ट' (Aser Report) आपके माध्यम से quote करना चाहूंगा। डा. माधव देश के बहुत जानेमाने

शिक्षाविद् हैं। वर्ष 2004 से 2014 के बीच, उनकी रिपोर्ट में आया है कि 10 करोड़ बच्चे बिना गणित और formal education के हमारी व्यवस्था में आ गए, इन बच्चों को पढ़ाने का दायित्व किस पर है?

मेरा तीसरा सवाल है और मैंने हाल में पढ़ा है, आजकल माननीय पूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी कॉलम भी लिखते हैं, मेरा सवाल सीधे बजट से संबंधित नहीं है, परन्तु आप देश के गृह मंत्री भी रह चुके हैं। अगर आपने कश्मीर को autonomy देनी थी, तब आप पहले चुप क्यों थे? मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ और तपन दा के माध्यम से सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं पब्लिक सैक्टर के पक्षधर लोगों में हूँ, लेकिन आज economists की रिपोर्ट कहती है कि हर दिन 70 करोड़ रुपए के नुकसान पर हमारी पब्लिक सैक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स चल रही हैं - इसमें आपकी कितनी जिम्मेदारी है, वह आप बताएं।

मेरा अगला सवाल है कि यदि आप बजट देखें, हर साल सरकार 6 लाख रुपए उधार लेती है, जिस पर 5.70 करोड़ रुपए सूद के रूप में देती है - यानी जितना उधार लेती है, उतना सूद चुकाती है। Economists कहते हैं कि यह fiscal debt trap का मामला है, लेकिन इस स्थिति को पैदा किसने किया? अगला सवाल। मेरा रहस्य यह है कि ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे कई बार आश्चर्य होता है कि ...(व्यवधान)... आप बेचैन मत हों। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कांग्रेस के मित्रों से अगला सवाल यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में शायद 42-43 ordnance factories हैं, लेकिन वे आज इतनी बुरी स्थिति में हैं कि उनको लेकर आज तरह-तरह की बातें सामने आती हैं। आपके पास इतनी अच्छी ordnance factories थीं, फिर आप शुरू से हथियारों के आयात में क्यों लगे रहे? क्योंकि उसमें कमीशन है, इसलिए आपने भारत को हथियारों के मामले में परावलम्बी रहने दिया। वक्त आएगा तो मैं बताऊंगा कि और क्या चीजें हैं।

मेरा अगला सवाल रेल के संबंध में है। कल आपने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को सुना। मैं अखबार में काम करता था और मैंने एक सर्वे करवाया, तो पता चला कि जहाँ-जहाँ, छोटी-छोटी जगहों पर जो dead assets हैं, जिनमें सरकार के करोड़ों-अरबों रुपए लग गए और जिनका कोई उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है, उनमें इस देश के कई अरब रुपए लग गए। नहरें बन गईं, लिंक नहीं बना। सिर्फ रेलवे में 9 लाख करोड़ के ऐसे 1,500 करोड़ प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जो कुछेक लाख में हो सकते थे। वे 30-40 वर्षों से पेंडिंग हैं, किसी को पता नहीं है। इसकी जिम्मेदारी किसकी थी, यह बताया जाना चाहिए।

मेरा अगला सवाल है कि 28 वर्षों तक बेनामी सम्पत्ति का कानून बनकर क्रियान्वयन की किसी भी स्थिति में नहीं रहा, इसके बारे में बताएं, मुझे यह भी सुनने की इच्छा थी। भाजपा अध्यक्ष, माननीय अमित भाई शाह ने यह आरोप लगाया था कि आपके कार्यकाल में 11 लाख करोड़ के घोटाले हुए, उसका अर्थ क्या था? मैं इसके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा में भी था, पर मैं बजट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूँगा।

इस देश में एक बड़े नेता और मौलिक चिंतक डा. राममनोहर लोहिया हुए। उन्होंने राजनीति में जलन-राग की बात की थी। इस बजट की विशेषता है कि सत्ताधारी समूह या एनडीए की सरकार या माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस बजट से जो काम किया है, उससे राजनीति में, राजनीतिक दलों में जलन-राग बढ़ गया है। उसका कारण क्या है? दरअसल, भारत की राजनीति में चाय बेचने से लेकर प्रधान मंत्री पद तक अपने बूते पहुँच कर प्रधान मंत्री बनने का एक अध्याय तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने लिख ही दिया है। इस बजट से Deng Xiaoping की तरह उन्होंने भारत के आर्थिक बदलाव की नई

[श्री हरिवंश]

नींव डाली है। यही जलन-राग का मुख्य कारण है। यह historic contribution है और वह क्या है, उसमें से पहला मैं बता रहा हूँ। Universal Social Security Scheme को एक आधार बनाकर इन्होंने उन गरीब लोगों को बहुत कुछ दिया है, जो दिल्ली में आकर अपने लिए बजट की माँग नहीं करते, पर आपको भी चाहिए कि इसको बताएँ, वह क्या है? आपने 31 करोड़ लोगों का जन-धन योजना में एकाउंट खोला। प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा योजना, ज्योति-बीमा योजना में 18 करोड़ लोगों को इसका लाभ मिला। Food Security Act कानून नहीं था, आप इसको लागू कर रहे हैं। PDS, मनरेगा में इलेक्ट्रॉनिकली भुगतान, उज्जवला जैसी योजना में गैस सिलेंडर को आप 8 करोड़ गरीब महिलाओं तक ले जा रहे हैं, शौचायल निर्माण भुगतान, pension scholarship में आधार के माध्यम से भुगतान और अब 40 करोड़ लोगों को "आयुष्मान भव" के तहत 5 लाख रुपये का स्वास्थ्य बीमा, गाँवों में 1.35 करोड़ और शहरों में 70 लाख आवास बनाने का काम, इतना बड़ा काम गरीबों के वर्ग के लिए देश में कभी नहीं हुआ, यह जलन का कारण है। मित्रो, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा। जो व्यक्ति यह कह रहे हैं, वे माननीय चिदम्बरम जी के जाने माने इकोनॉमिस्ट हैं - Lord Meghnad Desai. वे London School of Economics के डायरेक्टर हैं। उन्होंने कहा है, उसको मैं आपके सामने quote करता हूँ। "An astonishing Budget -- This year's Budget has made the biggest leap in constructing a comprehensive welfare state for India. A health care system is something which only developed (high or at most medium income level) countries can attempt. Insurance and pensions for the elderly, empowerment of women, children, the disabled and other vulnerable sections, provision of affordable housing in rural and urban areas, expansion of education and skill development have all been initiated already." यह भारत बनाम इंडिया की बात है। हर साल बजट में इनको क्या मिले, ये उसकी बात नहीं करते। ये बेजुबान लोग हैं। अगर आप कृषि, आबंटन, सिंचाई और infrastructure, इन चारों चीजों को social security से जोड़कर देखें, तो पता चलेगा कि आपने एक नया भारत बनाने के लिए एक नई बुनियाद डाली है। अब इन कामों से जलन क्यों है, साहब? इसका एक कारण है। यह आप भी याद रखिए और लोगों को बताइए। अगर मैं गलत हूँ, तो हार्वर्ड से पढ़े लोग ठीक करेंगे। मैं आपके माध्यम से खास तौर से जयराम रमेश जी से अनुरोध करूँगा। Roosevelt, जिन्होंने अमेरिका को एक आर्थिक महाशक्ति बनाया, वे इसी कारण याद किए जाते हैं कि उन्होंने वहाँ सोशल सिक्योरिटी स्कीम दी। और वे 4 बार राष्ट्रपति रहे। जब अशक्त हो गए तब ट्रूमैन बने, उसके बाद कानून बना कि दो ही बार वहाँ राष्ट्रपति होंगे। मोदी जी दीर्घायु रहें, आपकी ये योजनाएं बहुत अच्छी तरह से लागू हों तो विपक्ष में बैठे लोगों को बाहर ही रहना पड़ेगा, इसलिए यह जलन राग है। पहली बार सल्तनत से देश में न्याय के साथ विकास की बुनियाद पड़ी होगी सोशल सिक्योरिटी स्कीम से। इस सोशल सिक्योरिटी स्कीम का असर क्या है, वह बिहार में गरीबों की मदद कर इसका असर समाज ने देखा है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Dr. Rao, please get back to your seats.

श्री हरिवंश: इन लोगों ने क्या किया था, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ। बिहार जैसे राज्य को इन्होंने बीमारू बना दिया था, जहाँ सबने अधिक शासन किया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Dr. Rao, please.

श्री हरिवंश: हिन्दी राज्य को दुधारु राज्य कहा जाता था। 1990 तक ये सत्ता में रहे। सत्ता में क्या रहे, 5 वर्ष में इन्होंने 6 मुख्य मंत्री बनाए। ये इनकी सत्ता थी। उस बिहार के साथ जिसके साथ नाइंसाफी की और 1962 वगैरह में ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Dr. Rao, the Minister has given an assurance, other Members have resumed their seats. Dr. Rao, please.

श्री हरिवंश : इन्होंने बिहार में जो कुछ किया उसके बाद जाने-माने समाज चिंतक उस वक्त के सच्चिदानन्द बाबू ने किताब लिखी कि इन्होंने बिहार को इस देश की इंटरनल कॉलोनी बनाकर रखा। जब नीतीश जी के नेतृत्व में न्याय के साथ ऐसे ही कामों से, इससे मिलते-जुलते कामों के साथ 2005 में नई इबारत लिखी। आज वह "सात निश्चय" और सामाजिक सुधार के अभियान के साथ माननीय नीतीश जी के नेतृत्व में बिहार न्याय के साथ विकास का एक नया अध्याय लिख रहा है। पहली बार बिहार में अपने बूते बड़े राज्यों से अधिक विकास दर हासिल कर अपनी जगह बनाई। "सात निश्चय" भारत के गांवों को शहरों के समकक्ष लाने का अभियान, शराब से मुक्ति, दहेज से मुक्ति, बाल विवाह से मुक्ति, गांधी जी के ये सपने, गांधी के स्वघोषित वारिस सत्ता में रहने वाले भूल गए। इसका असर क्या पड़ा? मैं अपनी बात नहीं कर रहा, 2013 में The State of Economic Freedom in India आई, जो स्वामीनाथन अय्यर, लवीश भंडारी और विवेक देवराय की तैयार की हुई थी। उसमें चैप्टर था: How the poorest, worst-governed State attained double digit growth and became a role model. Nitish Kumar came to power in 2005. If we look at the data available for the last six years from 2006-07 to 2011-12, Bihar's average GDP growth rate of whopping 10.87 per cent was the highest among the major States and well above the national average of 8.29 per cent. So, Bihar which historically lagged behind the rest of India has started putting the rest of India behind. इनके राजकाज में बिहार सबसे नीचे रखा जाता था, तो वही बिहार देश के एवरेज ग्रोथ रेट को आगे बढ़ाने लगा, यह हालत पैदा हुई। यह न्याय के साथ विकास का परिणाम था। दरअसल, जलन राग का तीसरा महत्वपूर्ण कारण है। वह है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में बिचौलियों का राज खत्म हो रहा है, दलालों का राज खत्म हो रहा है और मैं यह नहीं कह रहा, आधार पुस्तक आई है, शंकर अय्यर जाने-माने इकोनॉमिक विषयों पर लिखने वाले व्यक्ति हैं। राजीव जी ने 1985 में कहा था, मैं उसके लिए तारीफ करता हूँ कि उन्होंने साहस किया कि उन्होंने कांग्रेस में रहते हुए कांग्रेस के शताब्दी वर्ष पर कहा कि जो सौ पैसे यहां से चलते हैं वहां 15 पैसे पहुंचते हैं। 2012 में, 27 वर्षों में यही चिंता राहुल जी की भी थी। फिर एन.सी. सक्सेना ने रूरल डेवलपमेंट सेक्रेटरी रहते हुए 1991 में ये बातें दोहराई थीं। जब आप सत्ता में हैं तो प्रतिपक्ष की तरह भी बातें करें, चित भी मेरी, पट भी मेरी, सत्ता पक्ष में विरोध पक्ष की भूमिका, यह बात नहीं चलती। जब मौका मिला तो आपने राजधर्म का निर्वाह किया, आपने लागू किया कि यह पैसा नीचे का नीचे उस एकाउंट में पहुंचे, यह जलन का कारण है, मैं बताना चाहूंगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Dr. Ramchandra Rao, please go to your seat.

श्री हरिवंश: असल कारण है जो ब्लैक मनी पर प्रहार हो रहा है। 12 जनवरी, 2018 की रिपोर्ट है, "ED and IT Department attaches over 900 benami properties." आज मैंने फाइनेंशियल एक्सप्रेस में पढ़ा, 5 हजार करोड़ की सम्पत्ति अटैच की गई है। किनकी की गई है, जिन पर कभी कोई हाथ नहीं डालता था, जिनके लिए 28 वर्षों से बेनामी सम्पत्ति का कानून दबाकर रखा गया था, आज उन पर यह कार्यवाही हो रही है। Mint में 6-2-2018 को खबर थी कि, "In a first, ED attaches a top Maoist leader's assets with ₹ 86 lakhs." एक खबर टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में थी कि कैसे 85 करोड़ रुपए एक घर में मिले। Seizure worth ₹ 85 crores from just one vault in a few weeks. यानी बैंकों में लॉक कर रखा था। मित्रों, इनमें कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, ये मित्रो क्यों बोल रहे हैं?

श्री हरिवंश: मैं अपने आपको संबोधित करता हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्यों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मोदी जी ने मधुमक्खी के छत्ते और बर्रे में हाथ डाला है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों को उसके बारे में बताना चाहूंगा। वह क्या है - ब्लैक मनी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही। यह शेर की सवारी अभी तक किसी ने नहीं की और इसके पीछे कितनी ताकत है। Money laundering के तहत आज 5,000 करोड़ की सम्पत्ति के कारण 884 कम्पनीज के खिलाफ कार्यवाही चल रही है। 2014 में सत्ता में आने के बाद इस सरकार ने पहली बार ब्लैक मनी के खिलाफ बैंक, लुटेरे और सफेदपोशों के खिलाफ ठोस कार्यवाही की और आठ ठोस कदम उठाए - समय होता तो मैं आपको सुनाता - कानून बनाने से लेकर नीति बनाने तक। 1970 के बाद यानी 40 कमेटियों की रिपोर्ट के बाद जो सफाई नहीं हुई, उसकी शुरुआत हुई है। हमारे देश पर ब्लैक मनी का क्या असर है, मैं प्रो. अरुण कुमार को Business Line में quote करना चाहूंगा। ब्लैक मनी पर वे देश की सबसे बड़ी अर्थोरेटी हैं। "Going by that calculation, the Indian economy would have been eight times larger. Today, instead of being a 2.2 trillion dollar economy, we would have been an 18 trillion dollar economy, roughly the size of US. Our per capita income would have been 13,000 dollars instead of the current 1,500 dollars. We have had many anti-corruption movements right from the 70s, but none of them has sustained. So far, 40 committees have been made thousands of suggestions and hundreds of them have been implemented, लेकिन किसी का असर नहीं पड़ा, जो पिछले चार वर्षों में इन आठ कदमों का पड़ा है। इसीलिए यह हालत है कि हमारे मित्र परेशान हैं।

महोदय, मैंने एक layman की तरह इस बजट को समझने की कोशिश की और जो मैं समझा, उसे मैं आपके माध्यम से रखना चाहता हूँ। पिछले वित्तीय वर्ष में कुल खर्च साढ़े 22 लाख करोड़ था, कमाई 15 लाख करोड़, घाटा 6 लाख करोड़, सूद और ब्याज 5.3 लाख करोड़। इस Fiscal Year में

24.4 लाख करोड़ खर्च है, 17.2 लाख करोड़ आमद है, revenue 6.25 लाख करोड़ है और सूद भुगतान 5.7 लाख करोड़ है। यह entire fiscal deficit पुराने दिनों की देन है, जिसमें हम सब फंस गए हैं। दरअसल मेरी सूचना के अनुसार कुल मिलाकर लगभग 120 लाख करोड़ राज्यों और देश पर कर्ज है। इस सरकार ने कर्ज चुकाया है। 2014-15 में 474.7 बिलियन यूएस डॉलर कर्ज था, 2016-17 में 471.9 बिलियन यूएस डॉलर रहा और मार्च 2016 तक इन्होंने उसे 13.1 बिलियन यूएस डॉलर पर कम किया। हमारे यहां देहातों में कहावत है कि पूत धन संचय करता है - वह बचाता है, कर्ज चुकाता है, अर्जित करता है। अब कौन पूत की भूमिका में रहा, कौन दूसरे काम की भूमिका में रहा है, वह समाज को तय करना है। मैं आपको बताता हूं कि इन 70 सालों में आपकी economic management की lagacy क्या रही है। 1967 में आपकी तिलिस्म पहली बार टूटा। 9 राज्यों में आपकी सरकारें गयीं, केन्द्र में आप दुबले हुए क्योंकि डा. राममनोहर लोहिया ने "दाम बांधों" के तहत महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ आंदोलन चलाया। 1971 में आप "गरीबी हटाओ" के नाम पर जीते पर गुजरात के मोरवी इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज में महंगाई से जो आंदोलन चला, जो बिहार में शुरू हुआ, वह आपको दिल्ली में भी परास्त कर गया। 1989 में राजीव जी गए - महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ। यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं, आपके कुशासन और populist measure के क्या उदाहरण हैं, इसे आई.जी. पटेल ने आईआईएम, बेंगलुरु में अपने lecture में बताया है। मैं यह बताना चाह रहा था कि आपने यह शुरुआत बहुत पहले कर दी थी। हमारे बड़े-बुजुर्ग कह गए हैं कि इतिहास को आलोचना की नज़र से नहीं, सीखने की दृष्टि से समझना चाहिए। शायद चर्चिल ने कहा था कि "अतीत में जितना पीछे देखना हो, देखो, भविष्य के लिए दृष्टि मिलेगी।" मैं उसी दृष्टि से कह रहा हूं। मैं मेघानंद देसाई की पुस्तक quote कर रहा हूं। The Raisina Model - Indian Democracy at Top. "This was the latest version of the drain. The entire 1.17 billion pound a sterling balance जो ब्रिटेन के जाने के बाद हमें मिला था, that is 100 billion in today's money, were spent within ten years of Independence यह कैसे और कहां खर्च हुआ, यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूं। In the words of the Finance Minister Shri C.D. Deshmukh, "Like there is no tomorrow, much of this was spent on Indian businessman buying out outgoing British business." यह तो ठीक है। "There was also some hurried buying of foreign goods on Government's account, the Jeep scandal which haunted the career of Krishna Menon was one such expense." शुरुआत वहां से हुई, Jeep scandal की जो देश के पास अंग्रेजों के जाने का पैसा बचा, उससे भी आपने भ्रष्टाचार किया। आप किसी और की बात छोड़ दीजिए, श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री आपके इकोनॉमिक मॉडल से नाराज़ थे। मैं फिर मेघानंद देसाई को उनकी पुस्तक से क्वोट कर रहा हूं, "Lal Bahadur Shastri, who succeeded Nehru in May, 1964 had a different perspective. He was the first to question during his speech in Lok Sabha. If all those dams and factories were helping the Aam Aadmi, common man, he wanted to scale down planning and declare the postponement of the headlong rush into the Fourth Five Year Plan; there were to be annual plans and the Left denounced him". इसके बाद की स्थिति क्या रही है, उसके बारे में आप सब जानते हैं।

[श्री हरिवंश]

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमने मान लिया कि नाम बदला, आपने कहा कि हम नाम बदलने वाले लोग हैं, पर उसमें इतना जरूर जोड़ दीजिए कि उस नाम को अर्थपूर्ण, सुंदर और आकर्षक बनाने का काम भी इन लोगों ने किया। वे नाम dull and dry नहीं रखे, कम से कम एक परिवार के नाम पर चलने वाली बहुत सी योजनाओं को रोककर उनको democratize किया, बाकी लोगों के नाम पर किया। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण तथ्य name changer or game changer नहीं, बल्कि *status quoist Vs. destiny changer* का है। यह destiny change का काम हो रहा है। आप इसे याद रखें। यह बजट कैसा था, इसके बारे में मैं विशेषज्ञों की राय बता रहा हूँ। बजट का मूल मंत्र बेजुबानों, गांवों, युवाओं, गरीबों को ताकत देना है। मैं इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स की उस दिन की हेडलाइन क्वोट कर रहा हूँ, 'The Finance Minister prescribes Modicare for Bharat', 'Focus on jobs, labour reforms and health sector'. आज स्वर्गीय चौधरी चरण सिंह, महेंद्र सिंह टिकैत, Nanjundaswamy, शरद जोशी, प्रो. एन.जी. रंगा जैसे इस माटी के किसान नेता होते, तो वे कहते कि पहली बार भारत का बजट बना, उसकी आत्मा, पीड़ा, बेचैनी को स्वर मिला। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... भारत के एलीट क्लास, भद्र लोग और पांच सितारा राजनेता और राजनीति को नहीं समझते, दरअसल मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहूंगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, अगर आप समय दें, तो मैं कुछ और कहना चाहूंगा। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि 2019 के चुनाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्होंने लोक लुभावन बजट नहीं बनाया। यह बड़ा साहस का काम है, यह मेरा निष्कर्ष नहीं। Swaminathan Anklesaria Aiyar, ने इकोनॉमिक टाइम्स में 02.02.2018 को लिखा, "Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley on Thursday presented a non-populist Budget providing significant incentives for new jobs, as Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi had hinted in Davos. The Budget avoided a rash of pre-election freebies. The Budget spending will focus on three areas -- employment, agriculture and health." "स्वराज्य" पत्रिका राजगोपालाचारी ने स्थापित की। वह मनीषी परंपरा के नेता थे। आज कांग्रेस के नेता उनको भूल गए हों। उन्होंने बहुत पहले कहा था कि लाइसेंस कोटा, परमिट राज आपने बनाया। उनकी "स्वराज्य" पत्रिका निकलती है। उस पत्रिका में क्या कहा, "Somebody had to focus on basics and Modi does that. Decades after Independence, we are left with people defecating in open, women using firewood to cook, schools without toilets, a broken healthcare system, no access to banking and more such fundamental issues that should have been addressed long ago, Modi's governance outlook and Budget are now focussing on them relentlessly." दरअसल इस बजट से कुछ लोगों की नाराजगी है, मैं उसको बताना चाहूंगा। टाइम्स ऑफ इंडिया में 02.02.2018 को छपा है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, आप मुझे दो मिनट का समय और दे दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude. You are exceeding your time-limit.

श्री हरिवंश: दुनिया की सबसे महंगी कारों के निर्माता ने कहा कि This Budget is very disappointing and will impact our liability to create more jobs as well as boost our investment." यह ऑडी गाड़ी की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you very much.

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: सर, इनको बोलने के लिए और समय दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He has already exceeded his time-limit. No need for any recommendation, please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री हरिवंश: सर, मैं एक बात और कहकर अपनी बात खत्म कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं यह बताता कि इससे कौन लोग परेशान हैं? मैं एक चीज़ पर जोर देना चाहूँगा, शायद इसी सदन में या कोलकाता के 1971-72 के कांग्रेस पार्टी के अधिवेशन में चन्द्रशेखर जी ने कहा था कि हमारी पौराणिक मान्यताओं में यह बात है कि इन्द्र का धर्म है कि जहां अधिक बारिश हो, वहां से बादल लेकर मरुस्थल, रेगिस्तान को भी आबाद करे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि मुझे इसकी शिकायत नहीं कि धनाढ्यों की हवेलियां 10-20 मंजिली क्यों हो? पर इससे पीड़ा तो यह है कि बगल की झोपड़ियों के बल पर 10-20 मंजिली इमारतें बनें और झोपड़ियों में अंधेरा, मायूसी रहे, इसलिए सरकार का राजधर्म है कि वहां 10-20 मंजिली इमारतों को घटाकर पांच-सात मंजिल की कर दे और बगल की झोपड़ियों का जीवन, आवास बदल दें और उनके जीवन में नई रोशनी ला दें। महोदय, मैं बताता कि सरकार ने गरीबों का जीवन बदलने के लिए किस तरह का काम किया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you, Mr. Harivansh. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री हरिवंश: महोदय, मैं अंत में दो चीजें और कहना चाहूँगा जिस से दुनिया में भारत की ताकत बढ़ी है। सर, 1 फरवरी के नवभारत टाइम्स में एक रिपोर्ट छपी है। चीनी Think tank ने माना है कि भारत की विदेश नीति में बदलाव आया है। मैं quote करता हूँ। चीन के विदेश मंत्रालय से संबंधित China Institute of International Affairs ने ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have a lot to quote, but the time is not there. Please.

श्री हरिवंश: "पिछले तीन सालों में भारत की विदेश नीति में बड़े पैमाने पर बदलाव देखने में आया है और इस ने मोदी सिद्धांत को विशिष्ट और खास अंदाज़ में आत्मसात् करते हुए नया आकार ले लिया है।" महोदय, रोम ने लिखा है कि "भारत की विदेश नीति समय से ज्यादा मुखर होती जा रही है और इसमें भारत के प्रस्तावों के पारस्परिक फायदे की बातें शामिल होती हैं।"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You please sit down. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री हरिवंश: सर, मैं अपना भाषण खत्म कर रहा हूँ। श्रीकांत वर्मा जी देश के बड़े जाने-माने कवि हुए हैं और वे सांसद भी रहे। वे बहुत creative व्यक्ति थे। सन् 1980 में जब इंदिरा जी सत्ता में आईं, तो उनका बड़ा योगदान माना जाता है। उन्होंने एक कविता लिखी-

[श्री हरिवंश]

"साथ में काम करने के बाद मैं अब हो गया हूं निडाल
अर्थहीन कार्यों में नष्ट कर दिए मैंने
साल-दर-साल, न जाने कितने साल और अब भी
मैं नहीं जान पाया, है मेरा कहां योग?
कुछ का व्यवहार बदल गया, कुछ का नहीं बदला,
जिन से उम्मीद थी नहीं बदलेगा, उनका बदल गया,
जिन से आशंका थी नहीं बदलेगा, जिन्हें कोयला मानता था,
हीरों की तरह चमक उठे, जिन्हें हीरा मानता था,
वे कोयले की तरह निकले काले।"

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal) : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I will try to limit myself within the budgetary exercise and try not to cross the boundary. At the outset, I believe it to be a part of the Budget and I request the Government of India in this regard. I saw our colleagues from Andhra Pradesh in this House have been agitating for a genuine cause. That cause pending for so long should have been implemented because when the Andhra Reorganization Bill was being legislated here, at that time, there was a commitment from the then Government and that commitment was extracted from the then Government by the then Leader of the Opposition, we are all with him, who is now our Finance Minister. So, that commitment should be honoured and this should be taken out of that. If it is not in Budget, try to do something out of Budget consideration to respond to their genuine demand of Andhra Pradesh. Secondly, so far as this Budget is concerned, definitely, I applaud all the good words that have been talked about for the uplift of the poor, for the uplift of the farmers, for the uplift of the workers, uplift of the women, etc., etc. I loudly applaud and I fully endorse hon. Prime Minister's version while replying to the debate के हम इतना अच्छा करना चाहते हैं, उस में सब को साथ में रहना चाहिए। Definitely, we are with you in doing all these good things. But the problem is that the word does not make everything. Unless it is supported by the deeds and Budget is one of the indications in which whatever you are telling, how sincere and honest you are in translating that into action. The Budget is a parameter for scrutinizing by it and find it out. I find there itself and my primary comment is that a rosy picture is sought to be painted of the economy, and, at the same time, a huge number of schemes covering almost all the sectors have been pronounced. But that is not supported by the budgetary arithmetic. The Economic Times may certify Modicare to be a world class scheme. Definitely, he can certify it, but his certification

remains there unless it is supported by the Budget and in the Budget the allocation is not there to meet that promise, meaning thereby that the promise he made is just like previous years' one lakh scheme of medical benefit in lieu of RSBY. Just like last year, promise has been made not to translate, not to execute. So, in that way the Budgetary exercise ultimately turned out to be something playing deception on the people and the honesty and integrity of the entire exercise stands seriously compromised. That is my primary observation. Secondly, the story does not end here. Who gains in the direction of the Budget and wherefrom do you collect? I don't specifically blame this Government. I have been making this critical observation in successive Budgets even during the previous Government's regime that it is a mechanism under this neo-liberal dispensation. That is the philosophy of your economic management. It is a mechanism articulated for transferring the resources, rather extorting resources from millions of people to benefit a handful and that mechanism has caught up momentum in this budgetary exercise as well and because of that, the economic result is forthcoming. Whatever praises you can manage from the media and other corners, different economists, who are all institutionally linked to their own interest, whatever you search, the fact remains, there is the kind of economic inequality meaning thereby impoverishment of the majority of the population and extra gain by extra success or extra money garnered by a very handful section of the people; it became so clear. Let me tell you, during this Government's regime, in successive Budget they have made this thing. In 2014, one per cent of our population garnered 48 per cent of the national wealth. After two years that was 58 per cent and now Oxfam Report, published just on the eve of G-20 summit say, one per cent garnered for 73 per cent. Now, within three-and-a-half years, from 48 per cent to 73 per cent! No doubt, this rate of growth has crossed the GDP growth which you are claiming and the figure which are of a big suspect. So, this thing has created a situation which is making even the existing level of development completely unsustainable. So, this process needs to be reversed and it is reflected on various steps you have taken on the Budget. No. 1, from the beginning, if we go from the first Budget onwards, the burden on the people is increasing. I say, extortion from the people is increasing. In your first Budget, you had given concession of ₹ 8,325 crores on direct corporate tax and you had collected additionally ₹ 23,383 crores in 2015-16 Budget. In 2016-17 Budget, you have given away to the rich ₹ 1060 crores and you have imposed extra burden on the people to about ₹ 20,670 crores. In the current Budget you have sacrificed in favour of the rich, ₹ 7,000 crores on

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

corporate tax and so far as indirect tax is concerned you did not touch because that misdeed has already been done along with the launching of GST where the post-GST indirect tax burden, State and Central tax together, has gone way above the pre-GST indirect tax burden, although the sovereign commitment of the Ministers in this House was that GST will be revenue neutral. But, the figure just speaks the opposite. It speaks of a much greater and greater extortion from people. Why is 'give away' to big corporate, which constitute 1 per cent of the population, increasing consistently on all accounts? And, Sir, direct and indirect tax mismatch is one of its indicators.

Secondly, Sir, it is not only direct and indirect tax mismatch, it is a matter of tax theft which is being indulged. Again, let me tell you – I am not only telling you, but had also been telling this to the previous Government — that there is a consistent trend. Even after giving all these concessions, whatever tax is assessed by your tax administration a big pant remained unpaid. In the last three years, consistently, it was ₹ 5 lakh crores in 2015-16; it was ₹ 6.5 lakh crores in 2016-17; and, in the current year, it is ₹ 7.31 lakh crores! It is the assessed tax, after counting all concessions and rebate. This is the amount after all concessions and rebate on direct tax! Out of that, in your own Receipt Budget, you have mentioned that undisputed amount — assessment in which there is no litigation — is to the tune of, in the last three years, ₹ 75,000 crores, ₹ 84,000 crores and ₹ 1,20,000 crores respectively. This is undisputed assessed tax which has not been collected. Sir, much has been talked about black-money and other things. This is black-money allowed to be generated under the patronization of your tax administration, which is in consistent with your policy of transferring from millions to a few! This is another way of extorting people and benefitting your 'community.'

Thirdly, you have made various promises. Let me come specifically to those. First, I come to National Health Protection Scheme. We all support your scheme. We applaud your scheme. We are with you. कोई दुख नहीं है, आप लोगों का भला करना चाहते हैं, पर कागज पर क्या है? Look at your Budget. Actually, the expenditure of the Government has fallen, as a percentage of GDP, from 13.2 per cent to 13 per cent. Your total expenditure has fallen. Your Budget figures say this. In order to achieve the fiscal deficit target, you have reduced the expenditure and the capital expenditure is a great casualty! I Your gross capital formation has taken a nosedive. It impacts generation of employment. Sir, it cannot be generated in a year; it can be generated by expanding

6.00 P.M.

productive activities and project acceleration in the economy which can be done through industries, service establishments, expansion, etc. For all these, a lot of investment is required. And, Sir, your gross capital formation has taken a nosedive. There is a sharp decline as per your own Budget figure; I am not discovering figure from elsewhere.

You are claiming that agriculture is your priority. Now, your allocation in this Budget to agriculture and rural development together increased by a marginal amount of Rs. 9,793 crores — it is, actually, a fall in real terms. It is a decline as a percentage of GDP and also as a percentage of total budgetary expenditure. Your allocation to rural, agriculture and allied services has come down. What do you say on that? You may be lavish in your vocabulary and in demonstrating that your priority is agriculture and rural development, but your figures do not say that. It is again a deception and means of extorting from the people. Sir, I will just quickly read out a figure. Allocation to rural development, as a percentage of GDP, is reduced from 1.15 per cent to 1.08 per cent and health expenditure has fallen from 0.32 per cent to 0.29 per cent.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

the Central expenditure on education — again, one of the priority areas spoken in your Budget Speech — has fallen from 0.49 per cent to 0.45 per cent; the Central expenditure in the General Budget ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, just a minute. I have to just complete a formality, please.

Hon. Members, it is now 6 o'clock. Though we had, as agreed by all political parties, decided to extend it, yet my suggestion is that today we should sit up to 10 o'clock. It is just my suggestion. I will finally go by the mood of the House. And, then, we will continue again tomorrow from 11 o'clock onwards. Khaana arrangement will be made. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is saying that he can make arrangements for the dinner. The Lok Sabha had also sat up to 10 o'clock. Otherwise, the other alternative is we can sit late tomorrow. But, with all my experience in Parliament, I have seen that on Friday, especially if it is the last Friday of the Session, you will not find many Members present here. And, that will be reflected in the media that when the Budget was being discussed in the Parliament, there were not many Members on either side. So, in order to avoid it, let us sit up to 10 o'clock today and see to what extent we are able to complete it, and, then, we can continue tomorrow morning. That's my suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेन्द्र बुढानिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, थके हैं।

श्री सभापति: थके हैं! अब जिनको बोलना है, बोलेंगे और बाकी लोगों ने भी बैठना ही है। Otherwise, people will misunderstand us. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, Mr. Jairam Ramesh is not saying 'no'. But only thing is थके हुए हैं, ऐसा बता रहे हैं। So, we will continue up to 10 o'clock. Please make arrangements for dinner.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL : We will make arrangements for dinner for the hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Another alternative is to reduce the time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Yes, Sir. Reduce the time for today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not talking about today, but the total time allotted to this. ...*(Interruptions)*... थके हुए हैं, ऐसा बता रहे हैं।

श्री विजय गोयल: महोदय, उनका प्रपोजल भी अच्छा है, आज के जो भी वक्ता हैं, उनका भी टाइम थोड़ा-थोड़ा रेड्यूस कर लें।

श्री नीरज शेखर: टाइम क्यों रिड्यूस कर लें?

श्री विजय गोयल: अच्छा, वक्ताओं का नहीं! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: कल जल्दी क्यों जाएंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA, *in the Chair*)

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Now, please allow me to resume.

I, now, come to the announcements about the advancement of agriculture. The Budget gave shocking and surprising news that the Government has already given one-and-a-half times the cost of production for rabi-crops and, now, they have decided to give it further for kharif crops. It is absolutely an untrue statement. In order to avoid unparliamentary words, I have to say like that. It is absolutely an untrue statement. One of the aspects was explained by Mr. Chidambaram. I am not going into that. I will just place before you the official figures. In 2018-19, out of the rabi crops, in respect of wheat, the cost plus fifty per cent of the production comes out to be ₹1884/- per quintal, but MSP actually given was ₹ 1735/- per quintal; in respect of gram, cost plus fifty per cent

comes to ₹ 5,289 per quintal, actually announced was ₹ 4,400 per quintal; in respect of sunflower, cost plus fifty per cent comes out to ₹ 5,968.5; whereas, actually MSP given was ₹ 4,100. These are official figures, not produced by my party. So, at least, let the statement be withdrawn, if you don't do it. Please don't cheat the people; don't deceive the people. It is very unfortunate.

So far as agricultural workers and rural poor are concerned, we have seen falling income and increasing migration. But, nothing has been done in this Budget to address that issue. There is no increase in ...which is a big relief to the rural people. There is no increase in calculation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, you have more speaker from your party.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Okay, Sir. We will take care of that. There is no increase in MNREGA allocation. It stands still. I may thank you that at least you have not further reduced it. You have reduced the allocation of National Health Mission, but, in this, you have not reduced. Definitely, for that, at least, we can thank you. But, similarly, I express my anxiety over not increasing the amount. What is the result? The result is, the mandays created were going down despite efforts by many of the State Governments. The State Governments' due on this account is ₹ 4,880 crores. The State Government, despite the difficulties, are administering the Scheme to give relief to their people. Those ₹ 4,880 crores were in turn converted into pending unpaid wages for the job done. Who are these people? गरीब लोग, जिनके लिए लगातार सरकार के आँसू बहते हैं। These people are made to work, but their payment is not made. So, this aspect needs to be seriously considered by the Government. A lot of things have been talked about. Employment generation - I must say it is a degeneration. About 70,00,000 jobs are claimed to have been created by a special study which was passionately pleaded by hon. Finance Minister in his Budget speech. On the base of so-called EPFO data, I think, Mr. Chidambaram has already explained. I am not going into it. But I will go into your official figures. If we go by your latest employment-unemployment survey figures, and if we add together the job losses owing to closure and shutting down of the industries throughout the country, the employment generation during 2014 onwards is, actually, negative. Your employment-unemployment survey has shown that 3.46 lakh crore jobs are produced in the eight labour-intensive sectors. It is an official statement. And, add to this the job losses due to the closure of factories. Add the estimates made by different

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

studies that IT firms themselves laid off 15,000 people, and in private telecom sector, because of competition and dropping the revenue, 40,000 people lost their jobs. In the manufacturing sector, there is a labour-supplying agency, Team Lease. The Government is also taking casual and contract workers from the Team Lease. The Team Lease's observation is that in the manufacturing sector, in the current year, the declining jobs will be to the tune of 30 to 35 per cent as compared to previous year, where you are discovering employment generation. But, on the plea of employment generation, you are spending money. Harivanshji talked about a lot of bhrashtachar. Kindly go through the figures. You claim that 3.46 lakh crore jobs have been created. Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana claim that it has created 21 lakh new jobs. That Yojana was announced in mid-2016. The 3.46 lakh crore jobs that I am talking is from 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18. This Scheme was announced in mid-2016.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, please give me two minutes. In 2016, it was announced and they are claiming that 21 lakh new jobs were generated in 30,475 establishments under Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Protsahan Yojana. Which figure am I to rely on? Kindly tell me. All these are from the respective Ministries and respective sources. Shall we go by 3.46 lakh or shall we go by 21 lakh? Further alarming point is that this Rozgar Protsahan Yojana was at that time implemented only in garments and apparel sector by way of the Government bearing the burden of employer share of the EPF contribution for the new jobs generated. Now the hon. Finance Minister is extending it to all sectors. What has happened to lakhs of rupees? Around nine lakh crore of rupees are spent on this garment-apparel sector itself for paying this. Where is it going? No employment is generated. But the money is flowing from the Government Exchequer to the business houses. It is also another way of transfer besides your direct-indirect tax mechanism, besides your allowing and patronizing tax theft from the National Exchequer. It is another way of transfer being articulated by this budgetary exercise to take out people's money, extorted from the people, to benefit those one per cent who are now owner of 73 per cent of the national wealth. It will go up to 75 per cent.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Just a few minutes. I am just going to conclude. I have almost completed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. Your Party time is exhausted and you have exceeded the time.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Just completing. So, this is another thing. Sir, I must quickly say, what the net result is.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Conclude in one minute, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Your general policy is making people poorer whatever you claim in your different statements. Your Government officials are telling that out of the total workforce in the country, 57 per cent are self-employed, and 69 per cent of these self-employed are earning below ₹ 7,500 a day. Your overall employment, more than 80 per cent, are earning below ₹ 10,000 a day. Wherefrom the market will be created or wherefrom the investment will be generated? That is why your Economic Survey is talking about fall in investment and due to that there is decline in employment-generation. This must be corrected. But your policy regime is making repressive labour law regime. In the name of 'Ease of Doing Business', the labour's rights are being snatched and slavery is being sought to be imposed; and in your Budget you have loudly declared that you are going to introduce Fixed Term Employment.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: A few more sentences. By all this process, you are making the people, who will be consumers, who will be going to market, who create an effective demand, poorer; and that way you are doing a big disservice to the whole prospect of our country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, this thing needs a complete course-correction.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I will just conclude. Two more points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Few more minutes! Now few more sentences!

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Two sentences or three sentences. Two more sentences. One, in this system also, the States are being subject to economic repression, particularly, those which are led by the Opposition parties and gradually now the economic repression— not paying their dues even in the matter of giving their food security share; they are suffering a lot — is covering the boundary of economic repression to political influence through your Centrally-controlled officials in different States. I don't like to take the name. Which office is it? This must be corrected. Otherwise, you will be cultivating serious unrest throughout the country.

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

The last point, you are so lavish in talking about expanding, rising in the rank in the 'Ease of Doing Business.' In rising in the rank of 'Ease of Doing Business', you are so lavish. But, unfortunately, and that too in a very unscrupulous manner, you prefer to remain silent in the matter of your going down in the rank of 'Global Hunger Index.' In Global Hunger Index, your rank has gone down. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Just a second. In respect of basic human development parameters like maternal mortality rate, like infant malnutrition rate, death at child birth, in all basic parameters of human development, you are going down and down. So, in the Budget, course correction is required. The direction must change and this practice of transferring from millions to a few must be reversed. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Finance Minister must seriously consider this. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. You have taken up the time of both Members of your Party; so your time is over. Now, the next speaker is Shri C.M. Ramesh.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, I wish to focus mainly on the Andhra Pradesh Re-organization Act. With your permission, I would like to speak in Telugu. Kindly make arrangements for interpretation of the same. * Sir, if we look into history, in the year 1982, Padma Shri Nandamuri Taraka Rama Rao felt that the pride of Telugu people was hurt and subsequently he established Telugu Desam Party. In the next Assembly elections to the State of Andhra Pradesh he won with thumping majority and Telugu Desam Party stayed in power in the state of Andhra Pradesh for the next 20-25 years. Sir, the people of Andhra

*English Translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

Pradesh did not ask for the bifurcation of the State and we have all seen in which manner the bifurcation of the State was done. Yesterday, Hon'ble Prime Minister mentioned the episode of self pride and Shri N. Taraka Rama Rao in his speech in the Lok Sabha.

Sir, earlier we all witnessed how bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh was made both in the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. That is a fact of the past. On that very day we expressed our opinion that, the bifurcation of the State was being done against the wishes of its people and it was being done with a political motive. Sir, the entire country knows that the bifurcation of the State was done in order to keep Shri Chandrababu Naidu, away from power in the State which was then having 42 Lok Sabha seats and moreover he was winning accolades from all people in Delhi. The State of Andhra Pradesh was therefore bifurcated and the Lok Sabha seats were reduced from 42 to 25 seats in order to politically trouble Shri Chandrababu Naidu.

I will give some examples to prove that the bifurcation was done irrationally. When Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated the ratio of population in residuary State of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana was 58 and 42 percentage respectively. But the revenue of the respective States was reverse. Revenue from residuary State of Andhra Pradesh was around 43 percent and the rest was from Telangana. Sir, the revenues should have been divided in accordance to the population of the respective States but it was not done so and injustice was done to Andhra Pradesh. Sir, let me tell you how injustice was done to Andhra Pradesh through bifurcation. Andhra Pradesh had population of 58 per cent and the revenue was 43 per cent. Assets were divided on location basis and debts were divided on population basis. As Hyderabad was the Capital of the State, Telangana received more assets and as it had less population it received less debt. On the contrary Andhra Pradesh's debt was more and the ratio of debt of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana was 58 per cent and 42 per cent respectively. Power was divided on consumption basis.

Refund of taxes, population-wise, deferred tax collections, this has caused loss of about ₹ 3,800 crores. Sir, if a person living in Andhra Pradesh has to pay tax for the property he owns in Hyderabad, tax should be paid to Telangana as the property is in Telangana; on the other hand refund of tax has to be borne by Andhra Pradesh as he is residing in Andhra Pradesh. Because of this, Andhra Pradesh has incurred a loss of ₹ 3800 crores. Sir, if we consider Corporations, all the Corporations were located in Hyderabad. This means all the assets now belong to Telangana.

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

Sir, during the time of bifurcation the then Leader of Opposition Shri Arun Jaitley and present Hon'ble Chairman of Rajya Sabha Shri Venkiah Naidu who was in opposition then, both felt that if Andhra Pradesh had to be bifurcated in a hasty manner it will face serious problems in future. Moreover the deficit budget of the State was around ₹16,000 crores. In order to overcome all these problems, when the then Prime Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh, made a statement recommending Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh both Shri Arun Jaitley and Shri Venkiah Naidu demanded that the Special Category Status to the State should be granted for ten years instead of five years.

As Hyderabad is part of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh will incur huge losses and people of Andhra Pradesh will suffer a lot. Keeping this in mind in order to avoid such losses 19 points were listed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill. Sir, all the points which are to be implemented to the State of Andhra Pradesh are listed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill. The Bill was passed in Rajya Sabha. Sir, I will read out briefly all these points for your kind reference. Special category Status, Resource gap (*i.e.* revenue deficit), Polavaram project declared as National Project, formation of Vizag Railway Zone, establishment of Greenfield Crude Oil Refinery Petro-chemical Complex, financial assistance to capital 'Amravati', institutes of national importance, formation of Dugarajapatnam Port at Nellore, increase of Assembly seats and delimitation, anomalies in taxation matters, steel plant at my district, namely, Kadapa district, establishment of Vizag-Chennai Industrial Corridor, Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada metro, rapid rail and road connectivity to Amravati, development assistance to backward districts, payment of power dues in DISCOM, Schedule IX Institutions and Schedule X Institutions, formation of Greyhounds Training Centre in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, all the above points are listed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Bill because, it was then felt that if all these are implemented, the State will be on par with its neighboring States in the matters of finance and development. The Bill was passed and it became an Act. Sir, per Capita Income of the State of Andhra Pradesh in 2012-13 was around eighty thousand rupees and because of the administrative capabilities of our Chief Minister, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, it has become one lakh rupees now. If we compare with other States of South India namely Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, their per capita income is forty to fifty thousand rupees more than us. After the bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh has no Capital

and the urban population is very less. Sir, wherever the urban population is more for any State, that State will have more opportunities to have more per capita income. On these lines Andhra Pradesh lost its opportunity to have more per capita income since it has less urban population. All the industries are concentrated in and around Hyderabad. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri Chandra Babu Naidu, is meeting industrialists on a regular basis and working hard to set up more and more industries in the State. Andhra Pradesh is an agriculture based State and its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is thirty one per cent. Even today Andhra Pradesh stands first in regard to growth when compared to other States in the country because other States were having a growth of two or three per cent but the growth rate in Andhra Pradesh is about twenty per cent. Apart from this, the State of Andhra Pradesh is suffering from deficit budget, less urban population and less per capita income.

Sir, the State of Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated in an irrational process by the Congress Party. Though the Bharatiya Janata Party supported the bifurcation then, we thought that the Bharatiya Janata Party had demanded for all these points in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act and moreover the party might come to power at the Centre after the next General Elections to the country and all these points mentioned in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act could therefore be accomplished. Keeping this in mind the Telugu Desam Party in alliance with the Bharatiya Janata Party contested the 2014 Elections in the State. People of Andhra Pradesh too, thought that the Congress Party had bifurcated the State in an irrational process and the Bharatiya Janata Party had demanded to incorporate all these points in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act and at a time when Shri Narendra Modi might become the next Prime Minister of the country, then all the points mentioned in the Act would be implemented. So, people of Andhra Pradesh have voted for the TDP and BJP alliance and the Congress Party lost even without securing deposits in the elections.

Sir, after the elections, the Telugu Desam Party formed the Government in the State of Andhra Pradesh and our hon. Chief Minister Shri Chandra Babu Naidu, has till now met the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble Finance Minister, Hon'ble Home Minister and Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development for nearly thirty times to request them to implement all the nineteen points that were listed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act. Sir, even after continuous efforts by our Hon'ble Chief Minister only a few were implemented. Though, the Polavaram Project was declared as National Project and works

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

are in progress there is no clarity yet regarding the course of action towards the completion of project. Sir, people of Andhra Pradesh were having high hopes on implementation of Special Category Status to the State. The present Central Government deferred grant of Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh giving excuses that it was not recommended by the 14th Finance Commission. Sir, in the month of August, 2016 our Hon'ble Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, and the then Minister of Urban Development, Shri Venkaiah Naidu, announced that, as Special Category Status is not granted to Andhra Pradesh, a Special Package having more benefits than Special Category Status will be given. Sir, an entire year has passed after the statement for Special Package was made but nothing had been allotted to the State. Yesterday, we were told that officers from both the Finance Ministry and Andhra Pradesh Government were conducting meetings and trying to work out for a probable outcome that can satisfy the needs of the State. But, we are not hopeful regarding the outcome of the meetings. Sir, four long years have passed since the people of Andhra Pradesh have voted for the coalition of BJP and TDP and brought them to power with a hope that all the points listed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act will be implemented. No other Chief Minister from any other State might have met the Hon'ble Prime Minister and other Cabinet Ministers as many times as our Chief Minister did. Sir, all the Members of Parliament from Telugu Desam Party met our Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, before he was leaving for Davos and also again after his return from Davos and gave a representation to him but nothing concrete took place.

Sir, I once again bring to your kind notice that Andhra Pradesh is facing many problems. It became a backward State and people of the State are looking toward us for help. Sir, during the 2014 election campaign Shri Narendra Modi while talking in Tirupathi assured that he would help the State in all means for building its Capital city. But today, the entire scenario is reverse. We are no more hopeful that the State will receive any help from the Centre and justice be delivered to the State and its people. In the recent General Budget too, gross injustice has been done to Andhra Pradesh. We are left with no time and this is the reason we are protesting in both the Houses of Parliament and outside too. We are very sorry for this but we are left with no other option. Sir, if we look into the history once, we can clearly see what happens if the pride of Telugu people is hurt. We saw it recently in the last elections to the State. Sir, the Congress Party was in power at the Centre after the General Elections of 2004 and 2009 because the Congress Party won 33 Lok Sabha seats from Andhra Pradesh. Sir, the MPs and MLAs who won from Andhra

Pradesh for six to eight consecutive terms lost the 2014 elections without even securing deposits. This is how people of Andhra Pradesh settled their scores with the Congress Party. Sir, we do not want to face the same situation. We have been patient all through the time, but now our patience was worn out and we will continue to protest till all the points listed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act are fulfilled and we expect a clear statement from the Centre in this regard at the earliest.

Sir, taking up each point individually, Special Category Status should be granted to Andhra Pradesh, if not granted it will be gross injustice to the people of the State of Andhra Pradesh. The deficit budget of the State should be taken care of by the Centre. Railway Zone for Visakhapatnam should be sanctioned immediately without giving lame excuses. Sir, I once again demand that the Railway Zone should be granted immediately because people of Andhra Pradesh are losing their patience. Setting up of Petro Chemical Unit in Kakinada. The Centre is asking fourteen per cent Internal Rate of Return (IRR) if the plant has to be set up in Kakinada, whereas for the plant in Rajasthan the required IRR is nine per cent only. This is not fair to ask different rates for different States. Sir, through you I want to convey to the Government that we are feeling ashamed to tell that we are in coalition with them and at the same time BJP has to realize that we are feeling inconvenient because of all these things. Educational institutes were allotted but establishment of two institutes are still pending. The present State Government has provided the institutes with lands worth crores of rupees but for the infrastructure the Centre is giving ten or twenty crore rupees as alms. These institutes are conducting their classes in private rented buildings. Sir, if any institute has to gain reputation it will take a minimum period of six years. But, if the infrastructure itself is taking six to ten years when will the institutes gain its reputation, when will the students be benefited and what will be the standards of Education of such Institutes. Steel Plant was promised to be set up in Kadapa District, the place where I come from. The Congress Party just asked to see the feasibility report before setting up the Steel Plant. But, now Andhra Pradesh is in troubles. We are ready to provide land, iron ore and water for this purpose, so please set up the plant in whichever way possible. Another point is metro rail facility in Visakhapatnam and Vijayawada cities. Metro projects were allocated to Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat but not to Andhra Pradesh even though it is promised and listed in the Act. It is really unfair to have different laws for different States. Sir, through you I would like to convey to the Government that Andhra Pradesh is a newly formed State and there is urgent need for the metro to be set up in the State. It is clearly mentioned in

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

the Act regarding the Dugarajapatnam Port and I request the Government to set up the port at the earliest. In the same way all the nineteen points listed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act have to be fulfilled. As far as deficit budget is concerned, Andhra Pradesh is having sixteen thousand crores deficit budget and this was brought to the notice of the Centre through Hon'ble Governor of Andhra Pradesh. Till date we received three thousand nine hundred and fifty crore rupees only. So, I request the Government to sanction the remaining amount at the earliest.

Sir, keeping these finance factors aside, an increase of Assembly seats and delimitation in Andhra Pradesh can be done as they are not related to finance and it is just a political decision. We are unable to understand why the present Government is not doing anything but just holding everything.

Sir, through you, I request the Government that all the points that are listed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act should be implemented at the earliest.

Andhra Pradesh is an agriculture based State. First time in the history of the country interlinking of rivers has taken place in my State under the Chief Ministership of Shri Chandrababu Naidu. River Godavari has been linked to River Krishna. In the same way efforts are being taken up to link Godavari with River Penna. Sir, if all the points listed in the Act are implemented, Andhra Pradesh will become a developed State. Moreover, if Andhra Pradesh becomes a developed State, the Centre is going to be benefited as the taxes will come to the Central Government only.

Sir, the Government should at least realize now that, when our Hon'ble Chief Minister is working with utmost dedication to make Andhra Pradesh as number one State in the country and as a role model to the entire world, the Central Government is not hand holding him or the State but are causing more inconvenience. The Congress Party has earlier seen what happened to them when they did injustice to the State. They don't even have a Councilor from their party in the State now. I request once again to implement all the points that are listed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act in order to avoid the situation that the Congress Party experienced earlier. I thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity to speak in the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Mr. Ramesh. You have put your case very effectively. I think, the Government will take note of this. Next speaker is Shri Rajaram.

श्री राजाराम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं बहुजन समाज पार्टी की तरफ से वर्ष 2018-19 के बजट पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं अपनी नेता, बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का आभारी हूँ, जिन्होंने मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने वर्ष 2018-19 के लिए 24,42,213 करोड़ रुपये का बजट पेश किया है, जो कि पिछले वर्ष वस्तु एवं सेवा कर तथा नोटबंदी लागू होने के बाद पहला बजट और इस सरकार का आखिरी बजट है। मौजूदा आर्थिक माहौल और वैश्विक परिस्थितियों के बीच, वर्ष 2017-18 में राजकोषीय घाटा जीडीपी का 3.5 परसेंट रहा, जबकि वर्ष 2018-19 के लिए जीडीपी के 3.3 परसेंट के बराबर राजकोषीय घाटे का लक्ष्य तय किया गया है। यह पिछले वर्ष के निर्धारित लक्ष्य से थोड़ा अधिक है। राजकोषीय घाटे को देखते हुए सरकार जोखिम लेने से बच रही है, इसलिए मेरा सवाल है कि क्या इस बजट के जरिए देश को विकसित राष्ट्र बनाने का सपना पूरा होगा?

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश करते हुए कहा कि यह बजट गाँव, गरीब और किसान को समर्पित है। मुझे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहना है। मैं किसान और गरीब पर केवल एक-एक, दो-दो लाइंस में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, इस सरकार का नारा "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" के साथ और भी तमाम नारे चुनावी समय में दिए गए, जिनमें से किसानों से संबंधित एक-दो नारों का उल्लेख मैं करना चाहूँगा। चूंकि यह किसान को समर्पित बजट है, इसलिए मैंने उसका जिक्र करना उचित समझा है। किसान के लिए उसकी फसल का दोगुना मूल्य देने का वायदा करके किसानों का वोट लिया और आप सरकार में आए। चार साल बीत गए। आज स्थिति किसानों की यह है, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ, आज किसान वर्तमान में आलू की फसल से परेशान है। किसान आलू की फसल लगाता है और जब वह मार्केट में बेचने जाता है तो उसको लागत मूल्य भी नहीं मिल रहा है। आज किसान क्योंकि आदोलित है, गुस्से में है, उसका आलू जो स्टोर हुआ है, सड़ रहा है, तो उसने कोशिश की कि कम से कम इस ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाए। उसके लिए वह कहीं छोटा-मोटा आंदोलन भी कर रहा है। जब उसकी परेशानी का हल नहीं हुआ तो कुछ किसान आलू लेकर लखनऊ चले आते हैं, अपनी बात हुक्मरानों तक पहुंचाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उनकी बात हुक्मरान भी नहीं सुनते हैं। किसान अपनी पीड़ा मुख्य मंत्री को बताने के लिए लखनऊ आते हैं। मुख्य मंत्री जी को उनकी बात सुनना, उनकी व्यथा को समझना चाहिए, उनकी व्यथा को दूर करने की जहां तक हो, कोशिश करनी चाहिए, लेकिन वह न होकर किसानों के ऊपर लाठीचार्ज हो रहा है। यह बजट किसानों को समर्पित है, इसलिए मैं एक-दो लाइनें कह रहा हूँ। बड़ा लम्बा-चौड़ा वायदा चुनाव के समय में किया गया कि किसानों को उनकी फसल का दाम दोगुना मिलेगा। खैर इस बजट में अभी जो आया है वह इसमें दोगुने की जगह डेढ़ गुना हो गया है। किसानों को उनकी फसल का उचित दाम नहीं मिलता, लिहाज़ा किसान घाटे में जाता है, कर्ज को बोझ उस पर पड़ता है। आज स्थिति ऐसी है कि किसान कर्ज में है, और इस उम्मीद के साथ कि सरकार ने वायदा किया था कि किसानों का कर्ज माफ हो जाएगा। महोदय, आज इस सरकार को बने चार साल हो गए। किसी किसान का कर्ज आज तक माफ नहीं हुआ। अब स्थिति यह है कि किसान सुइसाइड कर रहा है, आत्महत्या कर रहा है। यह बजट किसानों को समर्पित था, इसलिए मैंने इसको कहना उचित समझा कि किसानों की यह स्थिति है कि उसकी फसल का समर्थन मूल्य भी नहीं मिल रहा है, उसका कर्ज माफ करने की जो बात चल रही थी,

[श्री राजाराम]

वह माफ भी नहीं हुआ। हां, इतना जरूर है कि 10 करोड़ परिवारों को 5 लाख रुपये की स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना शुरू की गई है। इस बीमा योजना के लिए खर्च कैसे किया जाएगा, इस बारे में बजट में कोई ब्यौरा नहीं दिया गया है।

इस बजट में 8 करोड़ महिलाओं को मुफ्त गैस कनेक्शन वितरण का लक्ष्य रखा गया है। इससे पहले भी यह योजना लाई गई थी। सरकारी आंकड़े आ जाते हैं कि दो करोड़, तीन करोड़ लोगों को यह सुविधा मिल गई है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जिनको आपने गैस का कनेक्शन दे दिया, क्या कभी आपने जानने की कोशिश की कि उनकी गैस रीफिलिंग कैसे हो रही है, जिनके कनस्तर में आटा नहीं है, वे गैस सिलेंडर किस तरह भरवाएंगे? आठ करोड़ को दे दीजिए, दस करोड़ को दीजिए, सबको दे दीजिए लेकिन मेरा कहना यह भी है कि वे उसको refill कैसे कराएं, सरकार को इस पर भी थोड़ा विचार करना चाहिए।

महोदय, गरीबों की बात होती है, युवाओं की बात होती है। चुनाव से पहले का वादा था - दो करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार। चार साल बीत गए हैं, करोड़ तो छोड़िए, हजारों में भी आप रोजगार नहीं दे पाए हैं। वहीं उत्तर प्रदेश में सन् 2007 में हमारी सरकार बनी। बहन कुमारी मायावती जी उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्यमंत्री बनीं। बाबा साहेब डा. भीम राव अम्बेडकर के संविधान के तहत जो रिजर्वेशन मिला, उस रिजर्वेशन के तहत backlog के नाम पर जो vacancies खाली थीं, उन्होंने विशेष भर्ती अभियान चलाया और पांच सालों में एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के साढ़े 21 लाख लोगों को सरकारी नौकरी देने का काम बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में किया था। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बजट में मैंने पढ़ा कि 70 लाख लोगों को नौकरियां देने का जिक्र है - पहले दो करोड़ लोगों का जिक्र था, अब नए बजट में 70 लाख का जिक्र है। इन 70 लाख लोगों को कैसे नौकरियां मिलेंगी? जब दो करोड़ लोगों की बात होती है तो जुमला हो जाता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूं कि 70 लाख भी जुमले में न आए, कम से कम इतनी कोशिश तो आप करिए कि 70 लाख लोगों को नौकरी मिल जाए।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" चला। महोदय, मैं और जगह नहीं जाना चाहता हूं, मैं तो देश की राजधानी की बात करना चाहता हूं। हम लोग ट्रेनों से चलते हैं, सांसद होने के नाते air-conditioned डिब्बे में सीट मिल जाती है - वैसे तो हम गरीब परिवार से निकले थे, air-conditioned का टिकट नहीं ले सकते थे, लेकिन सांसद होने के नाते मिल जाता है। ट्रेन में air-conditioned डिब्बे में जब हम सो जाते हैं और जैसे ही बदबू आने लगती है तो पता लग जाता है कि हम दिल्ली में आ गए हैं। आप निज़ामुद्दीन से चले जाइए या किसी भी तरफ से प्रवेश करिए, यही स्थिति है। "स्वच्छ भारत अभियान" को आपने इतना advertise किया, आप टीवी पर देखिए, सारे मिनिस्टर्स, सारे नेता झाड़ू लेकर खड़े हैं, बड़े से बड़े brand ambassador को आपने पकड़ लिया, इतना प्रचार-प्रसार हुआ, करोड़ों रुपये खर्च हुए लेकिन उसमें से निकला क्या? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारी भी सरकार थी। बहन कुमारी मायावती जी तो किसी चौराहे पर झाड़ू लेकर खड़ी नहीं हुईं, लेकिन उन्होंने 1 लाख 8 हजार सफाईकर्मियों की भर्ती करके गांव-गांव में सफाईकर्मियों नियुक्त कर दिए और छठे वेतन आयोग के तहत उन्हें 25 से 26 हजार salary मिलने लगी। इस प्रकार गांव की भी सफाई हो गई और बेरोजगारों को रोजगार भी मिल गया। इसलिए मैं आप लोगों को कहना चाहता हूं,

सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कोई योजना बनाइए - जुमला तो ठीक है, चुनाव के समय ठीक है, लेकिन चार सालों में कम से कम उसका कुछ output तो निकले। 2019 में आपको फिर से चुनाव में जाना है। महोदय, चूंकि मेरे एक और साथी बोलने वाले हैं, इसलिए मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। मैं केवल इतना ही कहूंगा कि कहीं चुनाव में जाने के बाद आपके जुमले से लोग दुखी न हो जाएं, इसलिए मैं आपसे एक आग्रह करूंगा कि आपने जो भी योजनाएं बजट में बनायी हैं, उनको ईमानदारी से implement कराएं। दो करोड़ न सही, अगर 70 लाख लोग भी रोजगार पा जाएं तो हम समझेंगे कि काफी होगा, धन्यवाद।

THE VIDE CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALIA) : Dr. Narendra Jadhav; not present. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, thank you for letting me speak on the Budget, 2018-19. It marks 11th time when I rise to speak on the Budget.

As is the norm, or as is not unusual, when a term is coming to an end, one tends to flip through all his earlier speeches and words in the Parliament on the Budget. And I did the same. And it turns out that I have been consistently arguing in all my speeches, right from my first speech in Parliament on the Budget, 2008-09, for the need of cleaning up governance and creating opportunities for all in our country. Let me just quote two quotes from my 2008-09 speech. I said then and I quote, "I support a strategy to use growth as a primary way to ensure that the pressing problems of poverty and despair are addressed and eradicated in the shortest possible time. I support the model of entrepreneurial-led growth and efficiency in our economy." There was another quote in that speech, and I just want to bring to your attention that I was a new MP and I was brand new to politics. I said then, "As we all agree that the poor and the impoverished don't remain poor and impoverished through generations because they want to or that they don't try hard enough to break out of their vicious cycle of despair and hopelessness. It's just that they don't have the institutional support that gives them a fair chance to use their skills, hard work and intelligence to change their lives. I believe, Sir, that our approach to this inclusive growth objective should be one of providing these millions of Indians a brand new fully-integrated infrastructure of opportunities — I called it infrastructure of opportunities. This framework and infrastructure must be integrated and must contain health, education, skill development, credit and finance, security solutions." Sir, this is what I said as a brand new MP in 2008-09 being completely new to politics. So, if an MP like me could see this after just one year in Parliament, can you imagine, Sir, how would any right-thinking citizen forgive those who have been in Government for over six decades for allowing these problems to continue? So, Sir, it is clear that people wanted a break from this six decade of *status quo* approach and wanted a change. It is this change that Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Government represents — no small effort because of the entrenched

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

vested interests that have huge stakes in the *status quo* — explaining also why as an Independent MP, I chose to support and endorse Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, in 2013.

Sir, I have heard my senior colleague, Mr. Chidambaram, who was at the steering wheel of the spectacular implosion of the Indian economy in the second term of the UPA. There was a saying by a leader in the Congress that emerged during the coal scam. He said that public memory was short. It is a famous quote. I can assure Mr. Chidambaram. He is not here in the House, but through Mr. Jairam, maybe, I can pass that message that the public memory is not short. For those who have forgotten, there are many including me who will ensure that they are reminded.

So, let us look back at the real picture in May, 2014. The Narendra Modi Government took office at the back of an economy that was inarguably left in tatters. There was a broken banking system due to NPAs; there was shattered investor confidence due to corruption and scams and years of profligate spending that had created a fiscal crisis; symptoms were visible — 12 quarters of successive GDP decline, 24 quarters of rising inflation; record Current Account Deficit, fiscal profligacy, Gross Capital Formation falling below 30 per cent, etc. etc. The inflation legacy of the UPA was particularly cruel to the poor. I would use a quote, which I used, of RBI Governor, Y.V. Reddy, in 2008-09, and I quote, "Fighting inflation was a bigger priority than growth because spiralling prices hammered the poor immediately while the benefits of economic expansion took time to trickle down to the poor." Sir, this was the time, when 11 corporate groups accounted for more than 90 per cent of the banking systems net worth and borrowings — unprecedented concentration of risk in our financial system. I was the first one to point this out in Parliament in 2011.

So, Sir, now, let us come back to where we are today. Over the last four years, GDP has grown; per capita income has increased; FDI flows over the last three years have steadily increased with 2016-17 recording 60 billion dollars; foreign exchange reserves have crossed 400 billion dollars; inflation has moderated; and Government finances are following a roadmap of fiscal discipline after years of reckless profligacy. Sir, decades of crony capitalism and piggy-banking on public sector banks have come to an end. A battle against corruption is underway; ease of making investments and doing business has increased; medium to long term investor confidence is at a high. The World Bank, Sir, has stated that private investment in India is expected to grow by 8.8 per cent in 2018-

19 to overtake private consumption growth of 7.4 per cent. The curse of bad debts and brazen culture of unaccountable corporate borrowers has been given a burial with the new insolvency and bankruptcy law. The days of borrowers enjoying while companies imploded and employees went unpaid are a thing of the past.

Sir, in the 2008-09 Budget speech of mine — I am sorry to keep repeating this it is more to please myself that I am doing this — I said this. I said, "True inclusive growth is essential for us to bring out of misery and despair the millions of Indians who are seeing this economic miracle and growth story of India pass them by." With over 30 crore JDY accounts and the subsidy and benefit transfer system slowly and surely gaining ground, this dream of mine in 2008-2009 is being fulfilled by the Narendra Modi Government in 2018-2019.

Sir, for my colleagues, for example, in the Left, who keep talking about allocations, I wish to point out that inclusive growth is not just about profligate spending. It is also about an architecture that ensures non-leaky spending. That is what this Government is doing with JDY and Direct Benefit Transfer.

Sir, I would just quickly touch on these two reforms of GST and demonetisation. I think, we can expect that some political parties have a problem with demonetisation for reasons that they have heavily invested in the overall cash economy and the overall dependence on cash for their politics but on GST, Sir, I find the criticism of GST by my colleagues in the Congress the height of political hypocrisy to put it mildly. So, to refer to GST as the 'Gabbar Singh Tax', I think, is politics at play of the worst kind.

Mr. Chidambaram Sir, has repeated this multiple times in Parliament that he believes that indirect taxes are regressive. He has said this even when he was Finance Minister but he did very little about fixing this asymmetry. He knows very well so does anybody who has understood GST that GST expands the compliance and the indirect tax base and is the gateway to finally expanding the direct tax base. GST, Sir, is a good tax. It is a good tax because it makes small businesses much more competitive. It improves the cost of compliance for small businesses. Therefore, today, for GST to be characterised as a villain is really about putting politics before smart economics. So, I would request the Congress and my colleagues who criticise GST to not let the political cycle disrupt the economic cycle.

Sir, let me end by just making two requests to the Finance Minister. One is on behalf of the veterans and people in the armed forces. The One Rank One Pension has

[Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar]

7.00 P.M.

been to a large extent implemented by this Government after forty-two years of neglect by successive Governments. There is a set of issues that are pending with the one man committee. I would urge the Finance Minister to accelerate and expedite the findings of the one man committee so also the Seventh Pay Commission Anomalies Committee.

Sir, let me touch upon, before ending, something about Digital India. It is twenty-five years ago that I was amongst the first entrepreneurs to sign up the first private sector telecom license of this country. A whole industry has emerged in those twenty-five years. I was honoured to be a prime mover in the important and difficult building years of the telecom sector. The sector has created jobs, multi billion dollars of FDI and creates revenues of thousands of crores to the Government. It is a vibrant example of success of private infrastructure and investment. But, Sir, the last real comprehensive telecom policy was in 1999 under Atalji's Government. Today, the internet and technology are fast changing the landscape of our lives, economy and business. The ICT sector represents great opportunity for our nation to emerge as a global innovation super power and unleash the next wave of investments and jobs. I would urge the Government to create a new National Telecom and Technology Policy to mark this the 25th year of opening of the telecom sector. A good policy could really boost the economy even further.

Sir, let me end by saying this — I just need two more minutes to end — the path that the Narendra Modi Government has set the country's economy on is a good solid path. It is slowly and surely transforming decades of legacy vested interests. It is bringing in the faith and confidence in Government back amongst those who had long been forgotten by in the Government. It is truly giving a voice and power to those who have been shut out from Government for decades. Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government's President's Address in 2009 said, "The dreary sand of dead habit must be left behind." The people of India listened and voted Shri Narendra Modi to govern to effect precisely this.

Since Shri Chidambaram referred to the current CEA, Chief Economic Advisor and Economic Survey many times in his speech, let me refer back to him...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is over.
...(Time-bell rings)...

SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: One minute, Sir. I will just end. Let me refer to him what his CEA, Chief Economic Advisor said in 2011 which I quoted in that year's

Budget speech and I quote, "For India to develop faster and do better as an economy, it is important to foster a culture of honesty and trustworthiness. To cut down on corruption, we have to design policies in such a way that there is no incentive for enforcers of law to cheat." I wish that his Government had heeded that advice because this Government certainly does. Thank you, Sir. *Jai Hind*.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, the next speaker is Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy; not present. Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Can I speak tomorrow? I am very tired, literally very tired.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No, we all have agreed that the House will run up to 8'o clock.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Okay, I will speak.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: He can speak tomorrow. There is no problem. The next speaker is there.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Let him speak.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I rise to speak on a most unusual Budget. There have been many unusual Budgets in the past. The 1957 Budget of Shri T.T. Krishnamachari was an unusual Budget, it was a landmark Budget. The 1985 Budget of Shri V.P. Singh was an unusual Budget, it was a landmark Budget. The 1991 Budget of Dr. Manmohan Singh was the most unusual Budget, it was a landmark Budget. The 1997 Budget of Shri P. Chidambaram was also unusual and historic. The 2000 Budget of Shri Yashwant Sinha who unfortunately now is *persona non grata* with the BJP was also an unusual and historic Budget. Sir, the 2018 Budget is also an unusual and historic Budget. Why? Because it is the first Budget since 1948, since Shri R.K. Shanmukham Chetty presented Independent India's first Budget; this Budget is the first Budget after the presentation of which the Prime Minister comes on a delayed live telecast for almost half-an-hour to demystify, to decode and to explain the Budget. Normally, after the Budget is presented, the Prime Minister usually congratulates the Finance Minister and says...

श्री मेघराज जैन: आप नई परम्परा डाल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जयराम रमेश: मुझे बोलने दीजिए। मैंने आपको सुना है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please, order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Normally, after every Budget, the Prime Minister congratulates. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मेघराज जैन: आप नई परम्परा डाल रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please be seated. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाइए।

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैंने कोई आलोचना नहीं की है। मैंने सिर्फ बताया है ...*(व्यवधान)*... Sir, what is this?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): यह ठीक नहीं है, आप बैठ जाइए। Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जयराम रमेश: प्रधान मंत्री टी.वी. पर आए कि नहीं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: सर, अगर ये disturb करेंगे, तो House adjourn होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात): पहले माफी मांगो, बाद में बोलो। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, यह क्या तरीका है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... बैठ जाएं। Please be seated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you.

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, मैंने प्रधान मंत्री जी की कोई आलोचना नहीं की। मैंने केवल यह कहा कि बजट के बाद पहली बार प्रधान मंत्री टी.वी. पर आए और बजट का स्पष्टीकरण दिया। मैंने किसी की आलोचना नहीं की। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जो हकीकत है, वह मैंने कहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): बैठ जाइए। House को चलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't come to the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप लोग बैठ जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please...*(Interruptions)*... जब आपको भी बोलने का मौका मिलेगा, तब बोल लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपको बोलने का मौका दिया जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please carry on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if I am going to be disturbed, I am not going to speak. महोदय, मैंने क्या कहा है? मैंने सिर्फ यह कहा है कि बजट के बाद पहली बार प्रधान मंत्री टी.वी. पर आए और बजट का स्पष्टीकरण दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैंने क्या कोई गलत कहा? ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह तो हकीकत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, will they dictate him? ...*(Interruptions)*... Will they dictate? Goyalji, please contain ...*(Interruptions)*... Please contain your fleet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Everybody is free to speak their mind here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nobody can...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot dictate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप लोग बैठ जाएं, बैठ जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go to your seats ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाएं, नहीं तो मुझे हाउस एड्जर्न करना पड़ेगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप लोग बैठ जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please go to your seats. ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब आपको मौका मिलेगा, तब बोल लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

*The House then adjourned at seven minutes
past seven of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at seventeen minutes
past seven of the clock,*

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I request all the Members to keep the House in order; and allow every speaker to speak his or her views. Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh, he has just started his speech. He can continue.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I had just started. There are different ways of looking at the Budget. You can look at the Budget, compare it with the Economic Survey that comes a day or two before the Budget; and my senior colleague, Shri Chidambaram did that. You can look at the Budget from the point of view what you expect from the Budget and judge the Budget. I will not do that. What I will do is to take the Finance Minister's statements in the Budget and ask the questions: Are they reasonable? Are they credible? Are they factual? So, I am going to judge the Budget and speak on the Budget, not by my

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

criteria but by the Finance Minister's criteria. I want to start with three big promises that are there in the Budget, Agriculture, Health and Employment. I want to take each of these three, and finally I want to say something on the economic situation. Sir, before 2014 Lok Sabha elections, the BJP Manifesto said the following:—

"Agriculture is the engine of India's economic growth and the largest employer. BJP commits highest priority to agricultural growth, increase in farmers' income and rural development." This is on page 27 of the 2014 Manifesto. "BJP will take steps to enhance the profitability in agriculture by ensuring minimum 50 per cent profit over the cost of production." This is the BJP promise, made in April, 2014 — 50 per cent profit over the cost of production. On 27th of May, the new Government took over. I will not say 'Prime Minister took over' because then they would get very upset. The word 'Prime Minister' irritates them! The new Government took over and on the 6th of February, 2015, just nine months after the new Government took over, an affidavit was filed in the Supreme Court in the matter *Consortium of Indian Farmers Association* — which is the Petitioner — *versus Union of India*, who is the Respondent. Sir, this affidavit would not have been filed without the approval of the Minister concerned, who is the Agriculture Minister. It would not have been filed without the approval of the Finance Minister as well. What does this affidavit say? On the 6th of February, 2015, nine months after making the promise that MSP would be 50 per cent profit over the cost of production, this is what para no. 4 of the affidavit said — "It is reiterated that MSP is recommended by CACP — which is the Commission of Agricultural Costs and Prices — on objective criteria considering variety of relevant factors. Hence, prescribing an increase of, at least, 50 per cent on costs may distort the market. A mechanical linkage between MSP and cost of production may be counterproductive in some cases."

Sir, this is not what I am saying; this is not what the Congress Party is saying. This is what the BJP Government's affidavit in the Supreme Court on the 6th of February, 2015 says, that MSP 50 per cent profit over the cost of production is unrealistic and is not possible to be given. This was said in 2015. Now, Sir, in 2018, the Finance Minister grandly announces in the Budget that MSP would be set at 50 per cent profit over the cost of production. There was a big change of mind from February, 2015, when they told the Supreme Court 'we can't do it' to the 1st of February, 2018, when they said 'we would do it'. Now, the Finance Minister has been very careful. He does

not say what the cost of production is. He has left that completely open. And we know —Mr. Chidambaram said this and by now, over the last eight-nine days, every newspaper has been carrying articles — Dr. Ashok Gulati, who is India's most eminent Agricultural Economist, has written a number of articles. I mention his name particularly because he seems to be a favourite of the people who advise the Prime Minister. Now, in one of Dr. Ashok Gulati's articles in the Indian Express, on the 2nd of January, 2018, he had said, "India requires a TOP Budget". And, what is TOP? It is tomato, onion, potato. The Prime Minister goes to Bengaluru a few days ago, on the 4th of February and says, "यह बजट TOP बजट है" So, Dr. Ashok Gulati is probably read by people in the Prime Minister's establishment.

Sir, there are three costs. One is A2, which is what the farmer pays for fertilizer, pesticide, seed and manure.

There is A2 plus FL, which is family labour and there is comprehensive cost, and C2, which is the cost imputed value of land, imputed value of labour and imputed value of capital.

Sir, I have to disappoint the Finance Minister because if you look at all the 23 crops for which the MSP is set by the CACP, in 2013-14, which is the last financial year of the UPA Government, if you look at the MSP for wheat, it was 106 per cent of MSP; not 50 per cent, but 106 per cent. That means, more than double the MSP. You look at gram. The MSP was 75 per cent over the MSP, not 50 per cent. You look at lentil, it was 64 per cent. Look at rapeseed mustard, it was 133 per cent. Sir, for all major rabi crops in the last financial year of the UPA Government, MSP was already well over 50 per cent over the cost of production.

What is the Finance Minister promising? I can understand that he is promising for kharif. Look at the situation for kharif. In the case of kharif, the last year of the UPA Government, 2013-14, the MSP for common variety of paddy was 36 per cent over the cost of production.

We were getting to 50, but we were 36, not a very big gap! Look at *bajra*. It was 63 per cent over the cost of production. Look at soyabean; it was 48 per cent over the cost of production. Look at cotton, it was 61 per cent over the cost of production.

Sir, the moral of the story is very simple. Numbers available with the CACP, which is a Government body, under the Ministry of Agriculture, they show that for all rabi

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

crops, in 2013-14, what the BJP is promising had already been accomplished by the UPA Government. For major kharif crops, barring the common variety of paddy, as I gave the example, in most of the major crops, the MSP was already 50 per cent over the cost of production.

Of course, my senior colleague called this Jumla Number One, but it is certainly true that this promise of the Finance Minister is vastly exaggerated and does grave disservice to economic facts which show that the UPA Government in 2013-14 had already achieved that 50 per cent norm.

Sir, for the first three years of this Government, we heard long sermons as to how increasing MSP adds to inflation. Now, as elections come closer, the Finance Minister says that MSP is necessary for curing agricultural distress. Sir, some time or the other, Finance Ministers do wake up to reality. I am glad, this Finance Minister has woken up to the MSP reality and has abandoned the theology that higher MSP means higher inflation! Higher MSP leads to rural prosperity, of course, you have to assure that MSP is actually received by all the farmers. Announcing MSP is one thing and farmers getting MSP is another. I am not going into that because if I get into that, the argument from there will be 60 साल के लिए तो आप सत्ता में थे, तो आपने क्या किया? So, I don't want to get into that. But all I want to say is that on this MSP promise, the Government goes to the Supreme Court and says 50 per cent over cost of production is not possible and changes its mind. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to take the House into confidence and tell us what forced him to change his mind from February 2015 to February 2018. Sir, let me now turn, just as my TDP friends have come into the Well, to the second issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The second good idea in the Budget, and the Health Minister is present here, I am very happy that he is present because the second big announcement is related to the National Health Protection Scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No slogans, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No slogans, please. Mr. Ramesh, you can carry on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I also want justice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I also want justice. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I also want justice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No slogans, please.

...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)... We have heard about it and the Government will look after it and take notice of this. ...(Interruptions)... Please go to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want justice. ...(Interruptions)... I cannot hear myself. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You continue; I am hearing you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): You control them, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Ramesh, please carry on, otherwise I will have to call the next speaker.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I cannot hear. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The House is adjourned for ten minutes.

The House then adjourned at thirty-five minutes past seven of the clock.

The House reassembled at forty-four minutes past seven of the clock,

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Jairam Ramesh, please continue.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, before the break, I was saying that the Finance Minister has not told us in the Budget. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please continue. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I can't hear. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please continue with your speech, Mr. Ramesh. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Sir, Mr. C.M. Ramesh is a part of NDA. ...(Interruptions)... He has already spoken. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want justice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I need your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please continue with your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I cannot hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You don't have to listen to them. I will hear you. Please continue with your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Sir, how can he speak like this? ...*(Interruptions)*... We are not obliged to speak in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, you ask them to go to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please, go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I have a suggestion to make.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please, listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY : Sir, my suggestion is this. They are agitating and demanding that alliance dharma should be followed and the promises given should be fulfilled. Someone from the Government should respond to that and, thereafter, the House can continue as usual. Let the Government respond, because they are partner of NDA. They are asking to follow the alliance dharma. The placard says, 'Follow alliance dharma.'

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): One minute. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs wants to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please be seated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: महोदय, ...*(व्यवधान)*... रमेश जी, मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वेंकटेश जी, मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is the response of the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

सर, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज सवेरे जब यह प्रश्न उठा था, तब भी हमारी तरफ से यह कहा गया था कि वित्त मंत्री जब बजट के ऊपर अपना जवाब देंगे, तब इनकी जो grievances हैं या जो भी मुद्दे हैं, उनका समाधान उसके अन्दर दिया जाएगा। तो मैं समझता हूँ कि क्योंकि हमने ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... हमने क्योंकि यह राज्य सभा में कहा था, इसलिए कल राज्य सभा में वित्त मंत्री इनका जवाब देंगे। अगर ये संतुष्ट न हों, तो उसके बाद जैसा ठीक समझें, वे देख सकते हैं, कदम उठा सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: महोदय, मेरा एक point of order है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please be seated. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, I am on a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please be seated. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. He has a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please be seated. ...*(Interruptions)*... Under what rule?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, it is under Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point of order is on the conventions and traditions of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, tradition of the House is this कि आप हाउस तब रन करेंगे, जब हाउस ऑर्डर में होगा। यह परम्परा है, यह ट्रेडिशन है या नहीं है? मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी-अभी गोयल साहब ने कहा कि हमने सुबह वायदा किया था कि हम जब बजट पर बोलेंगे, तो इनकी grievances को उसमें satisfy करेंगे। सर, बजट मैंने भी सुना है। यूपीए सरकार ने जो प्रॉमिस किया था और करने जा रही थी, एनडीए सरकार ने इनको * दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)... इनके साथ * किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... Point of order यह है कि इनकी जो grievances हैं, इनकी जो शिकायतें हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: यह तो वहाँ प्रकट हो चुका है। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, मेरा point of order सिर्फ इतना ही है। इस पर मैं आपकी रूलिंग चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, there is no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have made your point. Now, Mr. Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, let me conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... या तो ये चारों सदस्यों को ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: महोदय, आप मेरी बात तो सुन लीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): What is your point? ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. Now, Mr. T.K. Rangarajan. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: महोदय, मैं आपको बता ही रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... या तो इन चारों सदस्यों को आप कहिए कि अपनी सीट्स पर जाएँ, हाउस in order हो, वरना आपको पॉवर है, जैसे आपने रामचन्द्रन जी को निकाला था, वैसे ही इनको बुलाकर निकालिए, बाहर करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब तक हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है, तो जयराम रमेश जी कैसे बोल सकते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, we want a debate and discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, if there is no disruption, we can have a healthy debate. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request the ruling party, NDA leaders, to guide them. Otherwise, you can't have any discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can't have any discussion means you can adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... They are your partners. They are your Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसा है ...*(व्यवधान)*... I think, Shri Vijay Goel, the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, has made it very clear and we have also requested them that when the Finance Minister speaks in this House — he has very clearly assured — all their issues will be addressed, and वे जो भी solution देंगे, उसके लिए ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं आपके लिए बोल रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Shri Jairam Ramesh was speaking peacefully and everybody was listening. So, blame game नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जयराम रमेश जी इतने समय से बोले, लेकिन किसी ने नहीं बोला है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: ऐसा नहीं है, दो बार बोला गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: चूंकि ये अभी दूसरे हाउस का सुन कर बता रहे हैं, इसलिए हम उनको कह रहे हैं कि आपने राज्य सभा में मुद्दे उठाए हैं, तो राज्य सभा में उनका solution होगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पहले उनको सुनिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I have allowed

Members to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have requested Mr. Jairam Ramesh to continue his speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: How can I speak, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I also allowed the point of order raised by other Members. But I don't see any solution. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I adjourn the House for 15 minutes.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-two minutes
past seven of the clock.*

*The House re-assembled at seven minutes
past eight of the clock,*

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon. Members, I have an important announcement to make. So, please go to your seats. Please everybody resume your seats.

Since the House might go on till late, and it is already very late, dinner for the Members will be available from 8.20 p.m. onwards at the snack bar and in the Central Hall. So, after 8.20 p.m., you can go and have your dinner. But, the discussion will continue. ...*(Interruptions)*... Neerajji, please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request all of you to observe discipline and maintain order. I also request all the hon. Members who are standing here to go to their respective seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... We must follow the rules. I request the hon. Members to resume their seats and put your posters down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Jairam Ramesh, please continue your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Jairam Ramesh, please speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, in the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon. Members, please go back to your seats. Please maintain order in the House. If they are going back, you are not going. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I will have to take action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please go back to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Ramesh, please continue.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am trying. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I will have to call the next speaker then. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shall I call the next speaker? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, that is unfair. I am trying my best to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Yes, Mr. Minister.

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मैं सदन से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं इनको रोक रहा हूँ और ये नहीं रुक रहे हैं और आप भी नहीं रुक रहे हैं, तो इनमें और आप में क्या फर्क रह गया? ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे बोलना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे बोलना चाहते हैं। जयराम रमेश जी ...*(व्यवधान)*... इससे कोई मतलब नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... नहीं-नहीं, इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनकी अपनी डिमांड है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... जब जयराम रमेश जी बोलना चाहते हैं, तो आप उनको क्यों डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपमें और इनमें क्या फर्क है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपमें और इनमें क्या फर्क है? ...*(व्यवधान)*... जयराम रमेश जी बोलना चाह रहे हैं, आप उनको डिस्टर्ब कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Jairam Ramesh, have you finished your speech? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. I have not spoken. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): So, please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, how can I continue? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please continue. Otherwise I will have to call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, how can I continue? I can't hear you. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can I continue in the din? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I will have to call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't want to continue, resume your seat. Let me call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want to continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, he wants to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): If you don't continue, I would call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want to speak, but I am being prevented from speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want to speak. सर, मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you very much. Let me call the next speaker; Shri Mahesh Poddar. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, what is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not say I don't want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Then you may continue. Otherwise I will have to call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, he wants to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Then you may continue, Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you do not go back to your seats, I will have to name you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, either ensure order in the House or adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, either bring order or adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, no one can speak in the din. Adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is going on? ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Jairam Ramesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am ready to speak provided I am allowed to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): If you are ready to speak, then please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am not being allowed to speak. I can't hear anything. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please make your speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please ask them to withdraw. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you should not direct the Chair as to what to do and what not to do. I am directing you to resume your speech, or I will have to call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, please request them to go back. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): It is not a question of request. I have called your name. Please go back and resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, this would spill over even tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, according to the rules, a Member cannot be compelled to speak in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please restore the order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please restore the order. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are compelling me to speak in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is against the rules of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Just tell me whether you want to speak or you do not want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I humbly request you to please restore order in the House. I want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are compelling me to speak in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): But you are not speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: How can I, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*... I am shouting to the maximum. I can't shout more than this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Please adjourn the House, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I can't shout more than this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You are already shouting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I can't shout more than this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can't shout more than this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, according to the rules of the House, a Member cannot be compelled to speak in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is din. The House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please restore the order and I am willing to speak immediately. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): LoP, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have requested the LoP to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I think what Jairam Rameshji has said, it was the Opposition that had requested the Chair that we should sit late tonight and as a matter of fact, the entire Opposition had decided to sit late up to 8 o'clock. Then, subsequently, the timings were extended up to 10 o'clock. Again, the entire Opposition agreed on the proposal of the Chair to work up to 10 o'clock. But nobody can speak in the din. There may be few exceptions who can speak in din. But you cannot make a serious speech, particularly, on a subject like Budget. Budget is a very serious type of discussion and the speeches being made by the senior Members cannot be registered, neither by the Opposition nor by the Ruling Party and by the Media. So, I don't think it is possible since our friends from TDP are not relenting. We don't mind if they sit there, stand there and don't speak. Yes, that is one alternative. But while they are speaking and raising the slogans, it is not possible to make a speech. So, I think, you please make the last request and if they don't relent, I don't think there is any other alternative left but to adjourn the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... But let me say that it will be with a very heavy heart, a very heavy heart ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Right.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: that this situation has arisen on a very important subject like passage of the Budget on which we all forego our differences with the Government and try to pass this legislation and have a fruitful discussion. This fruitful discussion is for the good of the entire country. I am sorry. I also request hon. Members from TDP. Either you withdraw from the Well or in case you don't want to withdraw, can you, at least, keep quiet and stand there? If you don't even keep quiet also, it is very difficult. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: आप चुप रहिए। उनका Point of Order हो जाने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Let me hear his point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I quote Rule 257: Power of Chairman to adjourn Council or suspend sitting. "In the case of grave disorder arising in the Council, the Chairman may, if he thinks it necessary to do so, adjourn the Council or suspend any sitting for a time to be named by him." Now, the Chair cannot compel a Member to speak in the din. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is a grave disorder in the House and in this situation no Member can be compelled to speak. That is my submission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Let me hear the other side also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I also requested TDP Members. Since they were agitating, a very clear assurance was given in the morning and it stands today also that when the Finance Minister will reply he will definitely address their problems. This is the promise of Rajya Sabha to which ...*(Interruptions)*... That is my request that they should assume their seats. But, at the same time, this is the best tradition that all should be heard in silence which was not done in the other House yesterday. But that is not the case. ...*(Interruptions)*... I just reminded that. Still I request that they should resume seats so that debate can continue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please resume your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, I have an announcement to make. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, I want to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

महोदय, यह ठीक है कि सदन के अंदर व्यवस्था नहीं है और ऐसा अक्सर होता है कि जब भाषण हो रहे होते हैं तो टोका-टाकी होती है। जैसा अभी प्रकाश जी ने भी बताया कि कल भी एक भाषण हुआ

था, जिसमें खूब शोर शराब था, लेकिन सवाल इस बात का नहीं है। जयराम रमेश जी का कहना था कि मैं इनके साथ-साथ अपनी बात को रखूंगा।

श्री नीरज शेखर: आप compel कैसे कर सकते हैं?

श्री विजय गोयल: एक मिनट सुनिए। मैं compel नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मुझे लगता था कि वे अपनी बात को रखेंगे और अपने भाषण को पूरा करेंगे। अगर वे नहीं कर पा रहे हैं या नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो आप दूसरे स्पीकर को बुला सकते हैं, वे आकर अपना भाषण दे देंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: लोक सभा में जो हुआ ...**(व्यवधान)**... राज्य सभा में मत करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: सुनिए, आप इतना agitated क्यों हैं? मुझे मेरी बात पूरी करने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री राज बब्बर (उत्तराखंड): वे आपके सहयोगी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका फर्ज बनता है कि यह हाउस चले। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): वे आपके सहयोगी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: सुनिए, मैंने कुछ गलत कहा है क्या? ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट। एलओपी साहब ने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: Sir, I want a ruling on my Point of Order. ...**(Interruptions)**... I want a ruling on my Point of Order. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY: I want a ruling on my Point of Order. ...**(Interruptions)**... I raised a Point of Order. ...**(Interruptions)**... I raised a Point of Order and I want a ruling on my point of order that I have made. ...**(Interruptions)**... I want a ruling from the Chair. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: एक मिनट, मुझे मेरी बात पूरी करने दीजिए। गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी ने कहा कि कोई सदस्य शोर-शराबे में अपनी बात को नहीं रख सकता है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि अगर वे नहीं रख सकते हैं तो सदन में जो दूसरा सदस्य रख सकता है, उसको आप बोलने का मौका दे सकते हैं, मेरा इतना ही कहना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री किरनमय नन्दा (उत्तर प्रदेश): नहीं। महोदय, आप रूलिंग दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल लोक सभा में जब प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण हुआ, उस भाषण में कांग्रेस की तरफ से हंगामा होता रहा और वे बोलते रहे। कल वे हंगामे में बोलते रहे, इसलिए मुझे लगता है कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): He wants to speak on his Point of Order. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have to give a ruling. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रामदास अठावले: आप Point of Order पर रूलिंग दीजिए, लेकिन कल प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण के समय वहां हंगामा होता रहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कल प्रधान मंत्री जी के भाषण के समय पूरा हंगामा होता रहा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर: वह लोक सभा में हुआ था, यहां पर हमने उन्हें सुना था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रामदास अठावले: इनका हंगामा छोटा हंगामा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य: यहां नहीं हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Under what rule?
...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): रूल 259 के अंतर्गत महोदय, मैं एक बात और निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सभा की नियमावली में जहां औचित्य के प्रश्न का उल्लेख है, वहां रूल मेंशन करना आवश्यक नहीं है - यह भी मैं मेंशन करना चाहता हूं। लोक सभा के नियमों में रूल उल्लेख करना आवश्यक हो सकता है, मैं नहीं जानता, लेकिन राज्य सभा में जब कोई सदस्य औचित्य का नियम उठाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : رول 259 کے انٹرگٹ - مہودے، میں ایک بات اور نویدن کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ راجیہ سبھا کی نیماولی میں جہاں اوچتے کے پرشن کا الیکھ ہے، وہاں رول میںشن کرنا ضروری نہیں ہے - یہ بھی منیں میںشن کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ لوک سبھا کے نیموں میں رول الیکھ کرنا ضروری ہو سکتا ہے، میں نہیں جانتا، لیکن راجیہ سبھا میں جب کوئی سدسے اوچتے کا نیم اٹھائے گا۔۔۔**(مداخلت)**۔۔۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): If you raise a point of order, you will have to quote the rule.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: I have quoted Rule 259.

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

श्री जावेद अली खान: तो सभापति व्यवस्था बनाये रखेगा और अपने निर्णयों के परिवर्तन के प्रयोजन के लिए, उसे सब आवश्यक शक्तियां प्राप्त होंगी। सभापति व्यवस्था बनाये रखेगा और अपने निर्णय को अमल में लाने के लिए उसे सब शक्तियां प्राप्त होंगी। आपने निर्णय लिया, Jairam Ramesh will speak, Jairam Ramesh will continue और आप नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, आपके पास शक्तियां असीम हैं और एक बात और मैं निवेदन कर दूँ कि सदन को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी सब सदस्यों की होती है, खास तौर से सत्ता पक्ष की होती है, सभापति उस ऑर्डर को मेनटेन करते हैं। सारे विपक्षी सदस्य सदन को चलाने के लिए पूरी प्रतिबद्धता के साथ यहां पर बैठे हुए हैं, 10 बजे तक बैठने के लिए

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

تैیار ہیں اور संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री जी, जिनकी सदन को चलाने की विशेष जिम्मेदारी है, वे बार-बार यह जोर डाल रहे हैं या तो बोलो या दूसरे को बुलवाओ। इस तरीके से सदन नहीं चल सकता है, आप अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करें। मैं एक बात देख रहा हूँ और मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, हालांकि मैं व्यवस्था के प्रश्न पर बोल रहा हूँ, मैं कल से देख रहा हूँ, मैं सभापीठ का सम्मान करता हूँ, सभापीठ की तरफ से कोई निर्देश दिया जाता है और उसके बाद अचानक वह निर्देश वापस ले लिया जाता है। * मैं नया सदस्य हूँ, मैं कोई आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ... मैं आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) ...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : تو سبھا پتی ویوسٹھا بنائے رکھے گا اور اپنے نرنوں کے

پریورتن کے پریوجن کے لئے، اسے سب آؤٹیک شکتیاں پراپت ہوں گی۔ سبھا

پتی ویوسٹھا بنائے رکھے گا اور اپنے نرنے کو عمل میں لانے کے لئے اسے سب

شکتیاں پراپت ہوں گی۔ آپ نے نرنے لیا Jairam Ramesh will speak, Jairam

Ramesh will continue اور آپ نہیں کر پا رہے ہیں، آپ کے پاس شکتیاں اسیم

ہیں، ایک بات میں اور نویدن کر دوں کہ سدن کو چلانے کی ذمہ داری سب

سدسیوں کی ہوتی ہے خاص طور سے سنہ پکش کی ہوتی ہے، سبھا پتی اس آرڈر

کو مینٹین کرتے ہیں۔ سارے وپکشی سدسنے سدن کو چلانے کے لئے پوری پرتی۔

بڈھنا کے ساتھ یہاں پر بیٹھے ہونے ہیں، دس بجے تک بیٹھنے کے لئے تیار ہیں

اور سنسدنے کارنے منترالیہ کے راجیہ منتری جی، جن کی سدن کو چلانے کی

وشیش ذمہ داری ہے، وہ بار بار یہ زور ڈال رہے ہیں یا تو بولو یا دوسرے کو

بلواؤ۔ اس طریقے سے سدن نہیں چل سکتا ہے، آپ اتنی شکتیوں کا پریوگ کریں۔

میں ایک باٹ دیکھ رہا ہوں اور میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں، حالانکہ میں ویوسٹھا کے پرسن

پر بول رہا ہوں، میں کل سے دیکھ رہا ہوں، میں سبھا پتی کا سمن کرتا ہوں، سبھا

پیٹھ کی طرف سے کوئی نردیش دیا جاتا ہے اور اس کے بعد اچانک یہ نردیش

واپس لے لیا جاتا ہے۔ (*) میں نیا سدسنے ہوں، میں کوئی آروپ نہیں لگا رہا ہوں

--- (مداخلت) --- میں آروپ نہیں لگا رہا ہوں --- (مداخلت) ---

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

9.00 P.M.

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): सर, इन्होंने भाषण देना शुरू कर दिया।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: मैंने क्या बात कही है? ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : میں نے کیا بات کہی ہے؟ ... (مداخلت) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): हो गया, आपने जो बोलना था, वह बोल लिया।

You have made your point. ...(Interruptions)... Please be seated.
...(Interruptions)... धन्यवाद, आप बैठ जाइए। Jairam Ramesh will continue, so, please
maintain order in the House. ...(Interruptions)... Now you are repeating the same thing.
...(Interruptions)... आप बैठ जाइए। The House is adjourned for dinner for half-an-hour.

*The House then adjourned at twenty-eight
minutes past eight of the clock.*

The House reassembled after dinner at nine of the clock,

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please, go back to
your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: There is no Cabinet Minister. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, हम लोगों ने खाना खा लिया, लेकिन मैं एक निवेदन आप से करना
चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، ہم لوگوں نے کھانا کھا لیا، لیکن میں ایک نویدن آپ
سے کرنا چاہتا ہوں ... (مداخلت) ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप बैठ जाइए। Please resume your seats.

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, साल में एक-दो बार ऐसा होता है कि हम लोग देर रात तक बैठते हैं
और आप खाने का इंतजाम करते हैं, लेकिन हमारे साथ स्टाफ के लोग हैं - Marshals हैं, Chamber
Attendants हैं और स्टाफ है, ये भूखे बैठे रहते हैं।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، سال میں ایک دو بار ایسا ہوتا ہے کہ ہم لوگ دیر رات تک بیٹھتے ہیں اور آپ کھانے کا انتظام کرتے ہیں، لیکن ہمارے ساتھ اسٹاف کے لوگ ہیں، مارشلز ہیں، چمپیر اٹینڈینٹس ہیں اور اسٹاف ہے، یہ بھوکے بیٹھے رہتے ہیں۔

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सब के लिए इंतजाम किया है।

श्री राज बब्बर: नहीं किया है।

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर، انہوں نے نہیں کھایا ہے۔ ہم لوگوں نے کھا لیا، لیکن داییت्व بناتا ہے، یہ لوگ ہمارے ساتھ کام کرتے ہیں، اگر یہ بھوکے رہیں گے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، انہوں نے نہیں کھایا ہے۔ ہم لوگوں نے کھا لیا، لیکن یہ ہمارا دائتو بنتا ہے، یہ لوگ ہمارے ساتھ کام کرتے ہیں، اگر یہ بھوکے رہیں گے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप लोग सीट पर जाइए। सब के लिए खाने का इंतजाम है। यह दायित्व सरकार के पास है। ... (व्यवधान) ... Don't worry. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: आप को लगभग 30 मिनट का समय दिया। Members और सब के लिए व्यवस्था है। ... (व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Jairam Ramesh to continue his speech. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, can I start? ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Yes, please continue. ... (Interruptions) ... नीरज शेखर जी, अगर आप को कुछ बोलना है, तो आपको अपनी सीट पर जाकर बोलना होगा। ... (व्यवधान) ... आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री मेघराज जैन: आप निर्णय नहीं कर सकते। ... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I was saying. ... (Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, I am requesting you to go to your seat. ... (Interruptions) ... Please allow the hon. Member to speak. He wants to speak. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am ready to speak. ... (Interruptions) ... I am speaking at the maximum. ... (Interruptions) ... I was speaking on agriculture. ... (Interruptions) ... While I was speaking. ... (Interruptions)...

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, I will have to take the sense of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONIC AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, they should go to their seats first, ...*(Interruptions)*... यह क्या तरीका है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कलिता): आप सीट पर जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप अपनी सीट पर जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: They should go to their seats first. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this? ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the promise made by the Finance Minister to set the MSP at 50 per cent over the cost ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I pointed out to you ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, please go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नीरज शेखर: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Don't be unruly. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, don't be unruly. ...*(Interruptions)*... If I have to invoke rule for them; I will have to invoke rule for you also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Whatever the hon. Member has said should not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I was speaking on the Finance Minister's promise. ...*(Interruptions)*... But he has not clarified what the cost of cultivation is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I was speaking on the Finance Minister's first big promise to set the MSP at 50 per cent over the cost of cultivation. I had pointed out that for most Rabi crops, by 2013-14,

*Not recorded.

in the last year of the UPA Government, the MSP was already well over 50 per cent of the cost of production. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please don't shout and resume your places. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, in the case of wheat, it was 106 per cent; in the case of gram, it was 74 per cent; in the case of rapeseed-mustard, it was 133 per cent; and in the case of sugarcane, it was 96 per cent. Sir, in the case of Kharif crop, for paddy, it was 36 per cent; for bajra, it was 62 per cent; and for cotton, it was 61 per cent. So, the point is that this 50 per cent profit over the cost of cultivation was already implemented by Dr. Manmohan Singh's Government in 2013-14. Sir, the Finance Minister, very clearly, very cleverly, has not indicated 50 per cent profit over which cost of cultivation. There are different costs of cultivation. In the case of paddy, the A2-FL cost is 961 rupees a quintal. ...*(Interruptions)*.. The C2 cost, which is the comprehensive cost, is 1,234 rupees a quintal. Sir, the Finance Minister has not said whether it is A2+FL or whether it is C2. He has not said which cost of cultivation it is. So, my first question to the hon. Finance Minister is this 50 per cent profit is over which cost of cultivation. If it is A2 + FL, as the Vice-Chairman of the NITI Aayog has indicated in an interview that he has given to the Indian Express today, then I am afraid that the promise made by the Finance Minister, had already been implemented by Dr. Manmohan Singh in 2013-14 and this is nothing, as Mr. Chidambaram said, but jumla No. 1. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, let me now turn to the second big promise of the Government which is what the Finance Minister has very colourfully called 'Modiclaim' not mediclaim. Now, Sir, I am sure, this means All India Institutes of Medical Sciences will now be called All India Institutes of Modical Sciences, and the word 'Medical' will be replaced by 'Modical'. That is what the Finance Minister has wanted us to believe. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, he has announced that there will be a national health protection scheme and ₹5 lakh insurance cover for 10 crore families. Sir, this is an absolutely welcome statement to make. However, on April 1st, 2008, the then Government of Dr. Manmohan Singh had already introduced Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojna, (RSBY) and by April, 2014, 4 crore families had been enrolled in the RSBY. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, in 2015, this Government transferred the RSBY from the Ministry of Labour to the Ministry of Health and in 2016, they increased the cover under RSBY from thirty thousand rupees to one lakh rupees. That is very good. Now, this Budget increases this cover of one lakh rupees

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

to five lakh rupees. This is nothing but continuity. It was first RSBY, RSBY with thirty thousand rupees. Then it got transferred to the Ministry of Health. It increased the cover to one lakh rupees in 2016 and it has become rupees five lakhs now. Sir, what happened to the scheme that was announced two years ago? The scheme of one lakh rupees was not implemented. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, suddenly, a scheme of five lakh rupees is announced. I have nothing against this. I welcome the announcement of this insurance scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*... However, the point is that Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Chhattisgarh have health insurance schemes. Health is a State Subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... I want the hon. Finance Minister to look at one State in the country which has got the best health indicators without health insurance. And that is Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are all going round and round in circles to announce a health insurance scheme. The experience of health insurance scheme in the last 12 years shows that it benefits insurance companies. ...*(Interruptions)*... It does not benefit patients. In spite of having a health insurance scheme, in spite of having the RSBY, out-of-pocket expenditure has increased. Out-of-pocket expenditure is today almost 65 per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Insurance does not help in containing out-of-pocket expenditure, because insurance does not deal with out-patient needs. Insurance deals with in-patient needs. ...*(Interruptions)*... Our experience in all the States shows that insurance schemes benefit insurance companies, and they benefit private hospitals. They do not benefit patients, particularly from the poorer and weaker sections of society. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would urge the Finance Minister not to follow the US model of universal healthcare based on insurance. I want the hon. Finance Minister to follow the Kerala model and to follow the Tamil Nadu model which is universal healthcare with primary health facilities. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is universal healthcare with health delivery to all sections of society. What Kerala and Tamil Nadu have is health assurance. What is this scheme? ...*(Interruptions)*... It is health insurance. There is a difference between health insurance and health assurance. ...*(Interruptions)*... We will support this Government in any step for health assurance, but we will not support this Government if it is indiscriminate health insurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, Mr. Chidambaram has already mentioned about the budgetary allocation that is required for implementing Modicare, or as Mr. Amit Shah announced that this will be called NAMO Scheme. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you know what NAMO stands for? No Allocation, Messaging Only. ...*(Interruptions)*... NAMO — No Allocation, Messaging

Only. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is what this scheme is, because the Finance Minister has provided only Rs.2,000 crore in the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... The allocation required for ten crore families varies anywhere between ₹12,000 crore and ₹ 1,00,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chidambaram has mentioned the figure of ₹ 1,00,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... Some Health Minister has mentioned the figure of ₹ 15,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... It can be anywhere between ₹15,000 crore and ₹ 1,00,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... We don't know. I am confident that the Government will find the money. ...*(Interruptions)*...; After all, they have increased the health and education cess from 3 per cent to four per cent. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get about Rs.10,000 crore from that. You have introduced a Long-Term Capital Gains Tax from which you will get about Rs.40,000 crore next year. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not worried that you will not find the money. ...*(Interruptions)*... But what I am worried about is the model that you are adopting. ...*(Interruptions)*... The route that you are taking is insurance. And that is a disastrous route because the one thing that we learnt from the US is how not to run a health system. ...*(Interruptions)*... If this Government is hell-bent on pursuing an insurance-led model of health delivery, my request to the hon. Finance Minister is: please take a pause, please have a re-look. ...*(Interruptions)*... Insurance has a role to play. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, fundamentally, it is provision of healthcare, provision of basic facilities and primary facilities When you have insurance, a new demand is created for hospital facilities, for tertiary care. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tertiary care is provided when the priority is secondary care and primary care. You are not increasing allocations for the National Health Mission but you are. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I have been interrupted repeatedly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): There are other speakers also from the party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am speaking in spite of this noise in the Well, so please bear with me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

As I was saying, Sir, the Health Insurance Model creates a demand because corporate hospitals, private hospitals want to get the premium money. Mr. Finance Minister, as the Prime Minister said yesterday, we should support you on this. ...*(Interruptions)*... We support you on this. We support universal health coverage. We support universal health coverage on Kerala and Tamil Nadu model. ...*(Interruptions)*... We do not support universal health coverage on insurance model. This is the main problem with

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

jumla No.2. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a big announcement. There is no allocation. It is a marked shift in mindset to privatisation and insurance led of primary health facilities. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, the third big claim made in this Budget is about employment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chidambaram has already said that there is a private study done by two economists which shows that in 2017 seven-and-a-half million people were enrolled in Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) and, therefore, they estimate that the number of jobs created is 7.5 million. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Prime Minister has repeated this in his interview. The Finance Minister has repeated in this Budget. This is completely wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have myself, as Mr. Chidambaram said, punctured this claim. What has happened is - and this is welcome and I support the Government on this — demonetization and GST has led to formalization of the economy. ...*(Interruptions)*... Informal sector is becoming formal sector. We welcome this. This is not to be criticized. ...*(Interruptions)*... We welcome more and more informal sector jobs becoming formal sector jobs. However, to say that because these jobs have become formal, all these are new jobs, this is completely wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is exaggerated. This is completely contrary to reality. Therefore, Sir, my request to the hon. Finance Minister is make the data public. Let it be criticized. Let it be analyzed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please do not keep repeating this claim that the economy is creating 7.5 million new jobs because it has not created. ...*(Interruptions)*... What you have is 7.5 million formal jobs because of demonetization and GST, which we welcome. We should measure employment better. ...*(Interruptions)*... We need better indices of employment, but to say that we have solved the jobs problem in India, I think, is a gross exaggeration. We have a long way to go. ...*(Interruptions)*... All surveys show that job-creation is actually coming down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy has shown that the rate of job-creation is coming down and, therefore, I urge the hon. Finance Minister not to keep repeating this propaganda that these jobs are being created. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a long way to go. I am sorry, I am going to disobey you on this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I have a long way to go. I am Sorry. I am going to disobey you on this...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude now...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. I am not concluding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You are taking other Members' time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I am not concluding. I have some five minutes, or, at least, ten minutes to go. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You have already got. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are other speakers from your party. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will continue till 11.00 p.m. I am ready to continue till 11.00 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your party has other speakers also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Let me finish, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Yes, please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The Chief Economic Advisor was asked this question three days ago in an interview: Do you agree that 7 million jobs have been created in 2017-18 as claimed by the State Bank of India Report based on EPFO data? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chief Economic Advisor of the Ministry of Finance, who is a Government employee, appointed by this Government, gives this answer. And, I want the hon. Finance Minister to listen to this answer of his Chief Economic Advisor. He says, "We have done a stock calculation, we have not done a flow calculation. On the stock, I can confidently say that the size of the formal sector is much larger." This is exactly what I have been saying that the formal sector has become bigger because of GST and demonetization, which is good, but this does not mean that the rate of employment has suddenly accelerated because of demonetization, GST and other issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, my fourth point relates to the macro-economic situation in the country. I am sad that the Finance Minister is not present. I was hoping that the most brilliant economist that we have in this House, a Member of the BJP, would be present here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Unfortunately, the BJP listens to that Member only on cows and temples and does not listen to him on economics. ...*(Interruptions)*... The notion of

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

G.D.P. which we all use today, that notion of G.D.P. was invented by an economist, a Russian economist who became an American subsequently, called Mr. Simon Kuznets. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Simon Kuznets was a Professor at Harvard and Mr. Simon Kuznets had a Ph.D. student, and Mr. Simon Kuznets got the Nobel Prize in 1971 after Mr. Paul Samuelson got the Nobel Prize in 1970. Sir, there is only one Indian who has been a student of both Mr. Kuznets and Mr. Samuelson and he is the Member of this House, who is an expert on economics but who is listened to only on temples and cows. What does this great economist, Harvard-trained economist, which the BJP does not listen to and his name everybody knows. ...*(Interruptions)*... This economist went to Ahmedabad some weeks ago and he spoke to the Institute of Chartered Accountants and he said, and I quote from his speech, Dr. Subramanian Swamy on Saturday alleged that senior Government officials from the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) were pressurized by the Narendra Modi Government to dish out data to show that demonetization had no adverse impact on the economy and the GDP numbers. Speaking to a gathering of Chartered Accountants in Ahmedabad, Dr. Subramanian Swamy said, रविं शकर जी, सुनिए। "Please do not go by the quarterly GDP data, - they are all bogus." ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not saying that but Dr. Swamy, Ph.D. student of the founder of GDP; Harvard-trained economist and expert on temples and cows, is saying this. He further said, "I am telling you, because my father founded the Central Statistical Organization (CSO). Recently, I went there with Union Minister Shri Sadananao Gowda. He called the CSO person, because there was pressure to put out data on demonetization. So, they put out the GDP data saying that there is no impact of demonetization. I am feeling nervous." Dr. Subramanian Swamy is feeling nervous. This is an achievement. Dr. Subramanian Swamy says, "I am feeling nervous because I know there is an impact." And he goes on in the speech to debunk the GDP data which is used by the Finance Minister to claim that we are the fastest-growing economy in the world. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will take five minutes more. It is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): It is already ten minutes more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is very important.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I am not worried about you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: You cut the time later. Right now, I want to finish.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I am worried about the party because there are other speakers also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Bad enough, I am being interrupted by them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, the LoP is there. He will take care. Kindly allow him.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, repeatedly, the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister have been saying, इतना चमत्कार हो गया है! In the ease of doing business, we have moved 42 places. In the snakes and ladder, we have gone to a ladder which has taken us from 142, when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Prime Minister, to 100. *Wah! Wah!* I was also very impressed how India could go from 142 to 100 in one year's time. Sir, I have here a paper and I will authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is a paper prepared by the Centre for Global Development, which is only one kilometer away from the World Bank in Washington D.C. Because the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, the great champions of *Swadeshi* take great pride in getting certificate from World Bank, I am also using a foreign organization, which has ex-World Bank economists on its staff and what do they show? ...*(Interruptions)*... The headline is "A change in World Bank methodology explains India's rise in doing business rankings." रैंकिंग का तरीका बदला है, इसीलिए हम 142 नं. से ऊपर उठकर 100 नं. पर पहुंच गए हैं। The Chief Economist of the World Bank has resigned from the World Bank day before yesterday—Paul Romer because he said there was political interference in the ranking of Chile because Chile had a left-wing Government. They have now a right-wing Government and the World Bank was under pressure to show that the right-wing Government—Mr. Rangarajan you will be happy—is doing better than the left-wing Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sometimes left-wing does better than right-wing also. So, Chile was an example. Romer resigned and I wish all the Members of BJP read this paper because what it shows is, India's position has improved. I applaud you. I applaud the Prime Minister. I applaud the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... India's position

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

has improved from 142 to 134. It has not improved from 142 to 100. And why has it improved from 142 to 134? क्यों इम्प्रूवमेंट आया है? इम्प्रूवमेंट इसलिए आया है, क्योंकि हमने एक कानून पारित किया है और वह है। Insolvency Code, इसीलिए हमारी रैंकिंग बढ़ी है। This is the western model of economics. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you have only one minute. Please complete.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the western model of economics is, you can hire only if you can fire. If you make firing easy, you make hiring easy. ...*(Interruptions)*... We passed Insolvency Code. We passed Bankruptcy Code, which is very good. We supported it. It is a welcome step and that enabled, that one single step enabled us to move from 142 to 134. I hope we will go from 134 to 100. I would welcome it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would support any move but, let us not have a false sense of euphoria that reforms are leading to ease of doing business. Sir, the former Environment Minister is sitting here. Sometimes, regulations are good for the economy. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you do not have any laws to control pollution, you can have ease of doing business, but your ease of living will die. So, sometimes regulation is required, laws are required. Not all regulations are bad. We must enable businesses to start early. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I will finish when I finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You said you need five minutes. You have taken four minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, that is up to the Leader of the Opposition. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No, it is up to the Chair.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: He is not Chief Whip there. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. He is now Vice-Chairman. He is sitting there as the Vice-Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, please complete. Don't go to that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, as long as you are in that Chair, you are Vice-Chairman and not Chief Whip. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Whatever time you wanted, I gave you that time. Now, only one minute is left. So please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... You think about others also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, give me two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, I thought civil war is in that side. This side also, there is a civil war. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I will finish in two minutes. Give me two minutes, I will finish it. Sir, the basic assumption in ease of doing business is to remove as many regulations as possible. ...*(Interruptions)*... So I request the hon. Finance Minister to have a more intelligent approach to the removal of regulation. Some regulations for health, for safety, for environment, for protection of labour are required. So, it is not as if you can remove the regulations and suddenly the ease of doing business ranking improves. So, I really and frankly do not understand what this great fascination is to the ease of doing business and with rankings. Why should we worry about rankings? India is India, it can't be compared with any other country. Just as much I do not approve of ranking between the States, how can you compare Bihar with Kerala? How can you compare Odisha with Tamil Nadu? The history is different. The model is different. The administrative system is different. So, we must have co-operative federalism, not competitive federalism, not confrontational federalism. You must have cooperative federalism where States work with each other. Sir, I don't mind saying so. Ravi Shankarji will be shocked when I say that, I think, the Finance Minister has made a good beginning with the GST Council. The GST Council was a good innovation although you stopped it from happening for two-and-a-half years, but that is history. We will leave it aside. The GST Council is a good innovation, the Finance Minister deserves credit for running the GST Council in a consensual manner, and I hope that this will be the shape of things to come. However, we should not abandon this approach to federalism and go by the NITI Aayog approach of competitive federalism when we start ranking States, and Bihar will always be at the bottom and Gujarat and Tamil Nadu will always be at the top. That will be unfair to States like Bihar which has a huge backlog of development.

Sir, in summary, what I want to say is that the claims made by the Finance Minister on agriculture are vastly exaggerated. The MSP was already at 50 per cent profit over

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

the cost of production in February, 2015. The BJP Government gave an affidavit in the Supreme Court saying that 50 per cent profit is not possible. They changed their mind in three years. The health insurance scheme is a welcome announcement. We will support it. But it is unlikely to succeed. It will only help private hospitals. It will help the private sector. It will not help the real patients. Out of pocket expenditure and out patient needs are not met. We should go back and strengthen primary health care, follow the Kerala model, the Tamil Nadu model. Third, we must not exaggerate the acceleration in job creation; Provident Fund more enrolment, does not mean more new job creation. It only needs more formalization. Finally, Sir, on GDP numbers, I want the Finance Minister occasionally to listen to Dr. Subramanian Swamy. Thank you.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I appreciate his eloquence. He was so effective even in the case of noise. Good one. But I really appreciate your new love for Dr. Subramanian Swamy.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I wish my love is transferred to you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. The next speaker is Mr. Mahesh Poddar.

श्री महेश पोट्टार (झारखंड): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सर्वप्रथम मैं आपके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बजट जैसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। हमारे कुछ टीडीपी के सदस्य, आंध्र प्रदेश में स्टील प्लांट के लिए व्यथित हैं। मैं इन्हें बताना चाहता हूँ कि Sixties में, इनके आंध्र प्रदेश के स्टील प्लांट के कारण मैं ट्रेन में फंसा पड़ा था और ट्रेन में लायन्स क्लब के द्वारा दिया गया खाना खाया था। आज जिंदगी में दूसरी बार इनके ही स्टील प्लांट के कारण खुद ही व्यथित हो रहा हूँ और मैं उनसे गुजारिश करूँगा चूंकि इनके कारण मैं पहली बार उस समय तकलीफ पा चुका हूँ, इसलिए कम से कम अब तो मुझे बोलने दें। खैर, यह उनकी चॉइस है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नम्रता से स्वीकार करता हूँ कि श्री जयराम रमेश जी के बाद बोलना और उनकी विद्वता के साथ अपने आप को मैच करना मेरे लिए बहुत ही मुश्किल होगा। बजट वर्ष 2018-19 देश की उन सभी प्राथमिकताओं के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है और उनकी implementation को गति देने वाला है। यह बजट प्रधान मंत्री जी ने "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" के महाअभियान में रेखांकित किया है। इस बजट में देश के एग्रीकल्चर से लेकर इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर तक पूरा ध्यान दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर बजट में गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग की चिन्ता दूर करने वाली बातें हैं और उनके हेल्थ की योजनाएँ हैं, तो छोटे उद्यमियों के लिए वेल्थ बढ़ाने वाली योजनाएँ भी हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसमें फूड प्रोसेसिंग से लेकर फाइबर ऑप्टिक्स तक, सड़क से लेकर शिपिंग तक, युवा से लेकर सीनियर सिटिजन तक, 'ग्रामीण भारत' से 'आयुष्मान भारत' तक, 'डिजिटल इंडिया' से 'स्टार्टअप

इंडिया' तक एक लम्बी लिस्ट है। यह बजट देश के सवा सौ करोड़ लोगों की आशाओं और अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने वाला और मज़बूत करने वाला बजट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, सबसे पहले तो हम बात करें किसानों की, जो हमारे अन्नदाता भी हैं। हमारे किसानों ने लगातार सूखा और बाढ़ जनित अकाल, दुर्भिक्ष सभी कुछ का सामना किया है, लेकिन इन सब के बावजूद उन्होंने इस देश को खाद्यान्न के मामले में स्वावलम्बी ही नहीं बनाया, बल्कि सरप्लस उत्पादक और निर्यातक भी बनाया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लेकिन आज़ादी के छः दशक के बाद भी उनकी हालत क्या रही, क्या यह कभी हमने सोचा है? महोदय, एक छोटा सा शेर है:

"कितनी पलकों की नमी माँग के लायी होगी,
प्यास तक फूल की शबनम ने बुझायी होगी।"

महोदय, यदि एक मुद्दा कोई विशेष मुद्दा है, जिस पर हम बात करना चाहेंगे, तो वह किसानों के बारे में बात करना चाहेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय रमेश जी ने एमएसपी के लिए बात की। हम इस पर नहीं जाएं कि पहले क्या था और आज क्या है, लेकिन यह मुझे मालूम है कि आज के दिन जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र के किसानों को देखता हूँ, उनमें ललक देखता हूँ और उनमें कैसे न कैसे एमएसपी पर माल बेचने की भूख देखता हूँ और चाहत देखता हूँ और सरकारों के द्वारा उनको अधिक से अधिक दिये जाने की बात की जाती है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... तब मुझे एहसास होता है कि हो सकता है कि एमएसपी पहले कम रहा हो या ज्यादा रहा हो, अब और ज्यादा होगा, लेकिन इतना मानना पड़ेगा कि एमएसपी पर माल खरीदने की चेष्टा बढ़ रही है, और इसमें कोई शक नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, अब वक्त आ गया है कि इन किसानों के प्रति हम अपनी कृतज्ञता दिखाएं और उन्हें उद्यमी बना कर उनके उत्पादों को वैश्विक व्यापार में बाजार की चुनौतियों का सामना करने लायक बनाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मन से, वचन से और कर्म से हम कहें कि "त्वदीय वस्तु गोविन्द, तुभ्यमेव समर्पये।" जो तुमने मुझे दिया है, उसे मैं तुमको प्रभु मान कर अर्पित करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, यह तभी सम्भव होगा, जब कृषि के सहायक पक्षों अर्थात् पशुपालन, बागवानी, मछली पालन, दुग्ध उत्पादन, शहद उत्पादन आदि के माध्यम से -- इन तमाम क्षेत्रों के लिए इस बजट में प्रॉपर और काफी प्रावधान किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हमें यह नहीं भूलना चाहिए कि भारत के जैविक उत्पादों, मसालों, वन औषधियों, रेशम, लाह, दुग्ध उत्पाद, नदी-तालाब की मछलियों आदि की माँग पूरी दुनिया में है, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इन उत्पादों और उनके उत्पादकों को विश्व बाजार में प्रतियोगी बनाने के मामले में पहले कोई गम्भीर कोशिश नहीं हुई।

महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री जी ने कृषि और उससे जुड़ी सेवाओं को उन्नत बनाने और किसानों की आय दोगुनी किये जाने के अपने संकल्प के प्रति पूरी ईमानदारी दिखायी है। तभी तो गाँव और कृषि की सर्वांगीण समृद्धि के लिए इस बजट में अधिकतम उपबन्ध किया गया है - चाहे वह 14.43 लाख करोड़ का inflow हो या 11 लाख करोड़ का अन्य समर्थन। इन आर्थिक प्रबन्धों के जरिए गाँवों के संसाधन को अधिक गुणवत्तापूर्ण बनाते हुए मानव संसाधन के अधिकतम उपयोग, स्वरोजगार, सहायक रोजगार, मौसमी उद्योग, देशज हुनर से स्वावलम्बन आदि के मार्ग निकाले गये हैं।

[श्री महेश पोदार]

महोदय, परम श्रद्धेय रामकृष्ण परमहंस ने कहा था - "माटी टाका, टाका माटी।" यह बांग्ला की एक कहावत है। इसका अर्थ है कि माटी से ही पैसा निकलता है और पैसा जब एक लेवल के बाद हो जाता है, तो वह माटी के बराबर हो जाता है। हमारी पारम्परिक आर्थिकी का मूल भी मिट्टी से सोना उगाने का रहा है। हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने रामकृष्ण परमहंस के इस गूढ़ कथन को और हिन्दुस्तान की पारम्परिक आर्थिकी का मर्म समझा है तथा उसे बजट के जरिए कार्य रूप में परिणत किया है। इस बजट ने देश के आम लोगों को यकीन दिला दिया है कि 2022 तक....., 2022 सुन कर बहुत लोगों के दिमाग में कई बातें आने लगती हैं, लेकिन 2022 का एक बहुत बड़ा संदेश है और वह यह है कि यह साल देश की आज़ादी का 75वां वर्ष है और कोई भी सरकार हो, उसको आने वाले समय के लिए कुछ योजना बना कर चलना पड़ता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2022 तक अपने देशज साधनों और समन्वय के आधार पर देश के किसान अपनी आमदनी दुगुनी करने में कामयाब होंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, यह केवल आश्वासन नहीं है, बजट में सभी चीज़ों के लिए मुकम्मल इंतजाम हैं। 22,000 रूरल हब बनाए जाएंगे और ये मैक्सिमम मार्केट बेनिफिट हासिल कर सकेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महिला स्वयं सहायता समूहों को जैविक कृषि से जोड़ने के लिए 1,000 हेक्टेयर जोड़े जाएंगे। औषधीय पौधों के लिए 200 करोड़ का निवेश होगा। फूड प्रोसेसिंग इंडस्ट्री के लिए बजट प्रोविजन 715 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ा कर 1,400 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 42 स्टेट ऑफ आर्ट फूड पार्क बनाए जाएंगे और 500 करोड़ रुपए का उपबंध एग्रो लॉजिस्टिक सुविधाओं के लिए किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, बैम्बू डेलवपमेंट मिशन के लिए 1,200 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोविजन किया गया है। किसानों को अब कृषि कार्यों के आलावा पशुपालन के लिए भी किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड का लाभ मिल सकेगा। किसानों द्वारा उत्पादित सौर ऊर्जा का अतिरिक्त सरकार अथवा बिजली कंपनियां खरीदेंगी और यह हमारे अन्नदाताओं की आमदनी का एक अतिरिक्त स्रोत बनेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, मछली पालन, एक्वा इन्फ्रा फंड और पशुपालन वगैरह के लिए 10,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोविजन किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, हम मानें या न मानें, लेकिन उज्ज्वला योजना के माध्यम से 8 करोड़ और महिलाएं जुड़ेंगी। आगामी दो वर्षों में 2 करोड़ अतिरिक्त शौचालय बनेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... 4 करोड़ गरीब परिवारों को मुफ्त में बिजली मिलेगी। 2,600 करोड़ रुपए के बजट प्रोविजन से 96 सूखाग्रस्त जिलों के लिए विशेष सिंचाई योजना आरम्भ होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, ग्रामीण एवं शहरी गरीबों को आवास मुहैया कराने के लिए एक डेडिकेटेड हाउसिंग फंड सृजित होगा और इसके जरिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 51 लाख तथा शहरी क्षेत्रों में 37 लाख आवास बनाने का प्रावधान किया गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खेती के साथ नारी और युवा शक्ति बढ़ाने के लिए अर्थात् बेहतर मानव संसाधन सृजन को महत्ता दी है। अभी हाल ही में, दावोस में सम्पन्न विश्व आर्थिक सम्मेलन में पूर्व IMF के प्रमुख तथा अन्य लोगों के बीच काफी महत्वपूर्ण मीटिंग्स हुई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हाल में दावोस में संपन्न विश्व आर्थिक सम्मेलन के पूर्व IMF के प्रमुख तथा अन्य

आर्थिक चिंतकों से कहा कि यदि भारतीय नारी शत-प्रतिशत नियोजित हो, तो भारत का जीडीपी 27 परसेंट हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

महोदय, बातें तो बहुत थीं, लेकिन समय कम है, इसलिए अंत में मैं यह जरूर कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि कोई मोदी जी के साथ चले.... मोदी जी ने कल एक बहुत बड़ी बात कही कि उनकी जो योजनाएं हैं, उस योजना में यदि कोई सुझाव देना चाहे, कोई साथ जुड़ने के लिए तैयार हो, तो वह सबका साथ, सबका विकास के सिद्धांत के तहत सबको साथ लेने के लिए, सबके सुझाव को साथ लेते हुए तथा उन्हें समायोजित करते हुए आगे के रास्ते को बनाते चलेंगे, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon. Members, we will only sit up to 10 o'clock, and then we will resume the debate tomorrow. We will now take up the Special Mentions. But, I would request the Members to lay their Special Mentions. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please don't read it because there will be no time. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABIAZAD): Let him speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... Let Mr. Neeraj Shekhar start speaking so that he is able to resume his speech tomorrow. ...**(Interruptions)**... He is on his legs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Okay, Shri Neeraj Shekhar. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं कि आपने मुझे केन्द्रीय बजट 2018-19 पर बोलने का समय दिया। वर्तमान बजट को अगर आपने समझना है, तो आज जो समस्या पैदा हुई है, उससे समझा जा सकता है कि यह सरकार कैसी है? आज हम देर रात तक बैठे हैं, हमने तो खाना खा लिया, लेकिन यहां के जो कर्मचारी हैं, यहां हमारे बीच बैठे हैं, इन लोगों को खाना नहीं मिला है। यह कैसी सरकार चल रही है? बजट ऐसा ही है कि अपना पेट भर लो, इस देश का गरीब, इस देश का किसान मरे, भाड़ में जाए या कहीं जाए। यह सरकार ऐसी ही है, ऐसा ही इनका बजट है। किसानों को * देने वाला यह बजट है।

मैं यहां जो बात कहना चाहता हूं, वह किसानों के बारे में है। क्योंकि हम लोग देहाती इलाके से आते हैं, जितने माननीय सदस्य यहां हैं, उनका जरूर किसी-न-किसी तरह देहात से, गांव से लगाव है। जब तक किसानों की बात नहीं होगी, यह सरकार किसान के बारे में बात नहीं करती, केवल उद्योगपतियों के बारे में बात करती है। सबसे पहला मुद्दा जो बजट में दिया गया है, वह है एम.एस.पी., जिस पर मैं बात करना चाहूंगा। जैसा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि हम किसान को डेढ़ गुना एम.एस.पी. देंगे, लेकिन किस तरह डेढ़ गुना आप देंगे? यहां आदरणीय चिदम्बरम जी ने भी कहा, आदरणीय रमेश जी ने भी कहा, चूंकि हम लोग हिन्दी बेल्ट से आते हैं, मैं अपने किसानों को हिन्दी में बताना चाहता हूं, जिन्हें ये लोग भ्रमित करते रहते हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि एम.एस.पी. का इन्होंने क्या तरीका अपनाया है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में स्वामीनाथन जी और जितने बड़े-बड़े कृषि-विशेषज्ञ हैं, उन्होंने कहा था कि इसके तीन फॉर्मूले होंगे - A2+FL, C2 and A2. आप किसे दे रहे हैं - A2 को, जिसमें केवल किसान की जो कॉस्ट होगी, उस पर मिलेगा।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Mr. Neeraj Shekhar, you can continue tomorrow. We will now take up Special Mentions before we conclude today. You can continue tomorrow. Now, I will take up Special Mentions. But, I will request the hon. Members, if possible, to lay their Special Mentions.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to indicate distinctly the data regarding generation of employment under the current Government in the EPFO network

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मेरा Special Mention EPFO में लाभार्थियों की सही स्थिति स्पष्ट करने के संबंध में है। देश के मौजूदा प्रधान मंत्री ने लोक सभा चुनावों के दौरान हर वर्ष 2 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार देने का वायदा किया था। श्रम मंत्रालय ने प्रधान मंत्री मुद्रा योजना के तहत स्व-रोजगार से जुड़े लोगों को EPFO नेटवर्क में शामिल करने का प्रस्ताव दिया है। देश में स्व-रोजगार में शामिल लोगों को आंकड़ा रोजगार डाटा में शामिल करने की यह पहली कोशिश है। इससे सीधे-सीधे मौजूदा वर्कफोर्स में लगभग 50 करोड़ लोगों को जोड़ दिया जाएगा। इससे रोजगार उत्पन्न होने और रोजगार पाने वालों की सही संख्या का अनुमान लगाना असंभव हो जाएगा।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है कि EPFO में enrollment किए गए आकड़ों में वर्तमान सरकार के कार्यकाल में उत्पन्न हुए नए रोजगार को अलग से दिखाया जाए। साथ ही, नोटबंदी और जी.एस.टी. लागू होने के बाद समाप्त हुए रोजगार का भी उल्लेख किया जाए। प्रति वर्ष 2 करोड़ नए रोजगार उत्पन्न करने की दिशा में आंकड़ों में नहीं धरातल पर ठोस कदम उठाया जाए।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Punia.

***Demand to stop the diversion of funds allocated for development work in panchayats for installation of mobile phone towers in Chhattisgarh**

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): पंचायती राज मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत चौदहवें वित्त आयोग के तहत राज्यों को विभिन्न विकास कार्यों के लिए राशि प्राप्त होती है, जिस का उपयोग पंचायतों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि पंचायतों के विकास की जरूरतों के अनुरूप करते हैं, परंतु अत्यंत खेद की बात है कि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को चौदहवें वित्त आयोग से मिली राशि को राज्य सरकार पंचायतों से वापस लेकर मोबाइल टॉवर लगाने जा रही है। यह पंचायतों के विकास कार्यों में बाधा उत्पन्न करने वाला निर्णय है।

चौदहवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा जिन मदों में पंचायतों के विकास के लिए राशि जारी की गयी है, उन मदों में राशि खर्च न करने देना, राज्य सरकार का यह कदम चिंताजनक है। इस कदम से एक तरफ पंचायतों का विकास कार्य प्रभावित होगा तो दूसरी तरफ पंचायतों को प्राप्त शक्तियां शिथिल होंगी।

*Laid on the Table.

सदन के माध्यम से मेरी मांग है कि छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य की पंचायतों के विकास के लिए मिली चौदहवें वित्त आयोग की राशि से राज्य सरकार द्वारा मोबाइल टॉवर लगाने के लिए खर्च करने से रोका जाए, जिस से सरपंचों द्वारा पंचायतों का लंबित जरूरी विकास कार्य करवाने में आ रही बाधाएं समाप्त हो सकें, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shrimati Shanta Chhetri, not present. Shri La. Ganesan.

Demand to set up a 'Fireworks Development Board' to tap the global market

SHRI LA. GANESAN (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, the fireworks industry in India is governed by the Explosives Act, 1884 and the Explosives Rules, 2008. All licenses for manufacturing fireworks, storage of fireworks and sale of fireworks are issued under the above Explosives Act and Rules by the Government of India's Explosives Department. The Explosives Act and Rules are passed by the Parliament. The Supreme Court has passed an order banning the storage and sale of fireworks in NCR prior to the Deepavali of 2017.

Sir, as far as air pollution is concerned, fireworks emit very little smoke and even that gets evaporated within minutes. In most developed countries, bursting of fireworks is exempted from the Rules. Further, to develop the fireworks industry, Government of India may consider allowing the use of Potassium Chlorate, which had been banned by the British to prevent freedom fighters from manufacturing arms in 1884, as one of the prime chemicals in manufacturing aerial display fireworks products, which has got a great market for export. The global aerial fireworks market is more than ₹ 20,000 crore per annum. By changing this rule, the fireworks industry could generate a minimum of 15 lakh direct and indirect employment opportunities in India.

Keeping in view the above facts, the Government of India may consider setting up a Fireworks Development Board to tap the global market.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too 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 A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shrimati Kahkashan Perween, not present. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

Demand to investigate the deficiencies found in the houses allotted under DDA housing schemes, launched recently and address the problems being faced by the allottees of flats

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: महोदय, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा कुछ वर्षों से जिन भवनों का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, उनमें कई प्रकार की खामियां हैं। खासकर एलआईजी फ्लैट्स का क्षेत्रफल अत्यंत छोटा कर देना तथा पानी की व्यवस्था, सड़क, पार्क और नाली निर्माण जैसी बुनियादी समस्याएं भी हैं। समय-समय पर इन समस्याओं को आबंटियों और आवासीय वेलफेयर सोसाइटियों द्वारा लिखित रूप से बताया जाता रहा है, लेकिन डीडीए उन खामियों एवं समस्याओं के निदान हेतु तत्परता के नाम पर कागज़ी कार्यवाही पूरी कर इतिश्री कर लेता है। इसका खामियाज़ा आबंटियों को उठाना पड़ रहा है।

आवासीय योजना वर्ष 2014 के अंतर्गत आबंटन के लिए 25,040 फ्लैट्स विभिन्न श्रेणियों की योजना में शामिल थे, जिनमें से 12,553 फ्लैट्स सफल आबंटियों द्वारा वापस कर दिए गए और आवासीय योजना वर्ष 2017 का ड्रॉ 30 नवम्बर, 2017 को हुआ। इस ड्रॉ में 12,617 फ्लैट्स रखे गए थे, जिनमें से अभी तक 5,661 से ज्यादा फ्लैट्स सफल आबंटियों द्वारा वापस कर दिए गए हैं। मजे की बात यह है कि आबंटियों को फ्लैट्स वापस करने पर डीडीए ने इस बार दंड का प्रावधान भी रखा है। इसके बाद भी लोग फ्लैट्स वापस कर रहे हैं।

ऐसा नहीं है कि डीडीए इन योजनाओं की खामियों को जानता नहीं है। डीडीए इन खामियों और समस्याओं से पूरी तरह वाकिफ है और आबंटियों के हितों की अनदेखी कर रहा है। आखिर क्यों इन योजनाओं में आबंटियों द्वारा फ्लैट्स को बड़े पैमाने पर वापस कर दिया गया, इसकी जांच-पड़ताल होनी चाहिए।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि इन दोनों योजनाओं की खामियों की जांच-पड़ताल कर दोषियों को चिन्हित करके आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जानी चाहिए, ताकि ये लोग अपने फ्लैट्स में सुख-चैन से रह सकें।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Ravi Prakash Verma.

*** Need to take measures to prevent conflict between villagers and wildlife outside the Dudhwa National Park, Lakhimpur Khiri, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, दुधवा नेशनल पार्क, जो लखीमपुर खीरी उ.प्र. में स्थित है, की परिधि पर बसे हुए ग्रामों के गरीब पिछड़े, दलित तथा जनजातीय कृषकों के जीवन में बड़ी समस्या पैदा हो गयी है। बहुत से जंगली पशु, जो संरक्षित हैं, जैसे बाघ, तेंदुआ, जंगली सुअर तथा नीलगाय इत्यादि जंगलों से बाहर आकर स्थायी रूप से गन्ने के खेतों में रहने लगे हैं तथा उनकी प्राकृतिक आदतें बदल चुकी हैं। इस कारण ग्रामवासियों तथा वन्य पशुओं के मध्य टकराव बढ़ रहा है। कई घटनाओं में ग्रामवासी तथा संरक्षित पशु मारे गए हैं। इन जानवरों की ट्रैकिंग वन विभाग नहीं कर पा रहा है, क्योंकि उनके पास स्टाफ की कमी है तथा उपयुक्त तकनीक के अभाव में वन विभाग लाचारी का शिकार है। यही स्थिति भारतवर्ष के अन्य क्षेत्रों में भी है।

महोदय, मेरा भारत सरकार से आग्रह है कि वह तत्काल इस स्थिति का संज्ञान ले तथा इन विशेष परिस्थितियों के अनुरूप उपयुक्त तकनीक का उपयोग करते हुए गन्ने के खेतों में रहने वाले खतरनाक जानवरों की ट्रैकिंग तथा उचित प्रबंधन करने का कष्ट करें ताकि गरीब किसानों एवं वन्य पशुओं के बीच टकराव कम किया जा सके।

श्री आनन्द भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اُتر پردیش) : مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس وشنے سے

سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री आलोक तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Santiuse Kujur, not present. Shri Veer Singh, not present. Shri T. Rathinavel, not present. Shri Husain Dalwai, not present.

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Friday, the 9th February, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at fifty two minutes past
nine of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Friday, the 9th February, 2018.*

*Laid on the Table.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.