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सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday

26 July, 2018

4 Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

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[P.T.O.]

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Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>
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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 26th July, 2018/4th Shravana, 1940 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

REFERENCE BY THE CHAIR

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण आज कारगिल विजय दिवस है। Today is the Nineteenth Anniversary of the Kargil Vijay Diwas. On the 26th of July, 1999, our brave soldiers, with their valour, courage and sacrifice, recaptured the Kargil Heights, resulting in a spectacular victory for our country by regaining control of all the occupied territory and effectively defending our country against foreign intruders.

Today, on behalf of the whole House, and on my own behalf, I pay glowing tributes to our brave soldiers, who faced extreme conditions and difficult situations to defend our country and to secure our lives.

We pay our respects to the memory of the brave soldiers who laid down their lives in the defence of our country.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MoU between Government of India and NPCIL, BHAVINI, ECIL, IREL, UCIL

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTHEASTERN REGION; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL), for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9351/16/18]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), for the year 2018-19.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 9352/16/18]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Electronics Corporation of India Limited (ECIL), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9349/16/18]
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9350/16/18]
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Atomic Energy) and the Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), for the year 2018-19. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9348/16/18]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

II. Reports and Accounts of Shri Hanuman Prasad Poddar Andh Vidyalaya, Varanasi, various Associations and Societies.

III. MoU between GOI and ALIMCO.

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

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities) Notification No. G.S.R. 410 (E), dated the 27th April, 2018, publishing the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Rules, 2018, under Section 36 of the National Trust for the Welfare of persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9333/16/18]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
 - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Shri Hanuman Prasad Poddar Andh Vidyalaya, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vidyalaya.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9476/16/18]
 - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Association for the Blind, Delhi, for the year 2010-11, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9475/16/18]
 - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Voluntary Organization of Rural Development Society (Navajeevan Residential Special School for the Deaf), Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9477/16/18]
 - (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Voluntary Organization of Rural Development Society (Navajeevan Residential Special School for the Deaf), Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2013-14 together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9473/16/18]
 - (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Parents's Association for the Welfare of the Mentally Handicapped Persons (PAWMENCAP), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9478/16/18]
 - III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India [Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment] and the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), for the year 2018-19.
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 9327/16/18]
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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce:—

- (i) 143rd Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its 137th Report on 'Trade with Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN)';
- (ii) 144th Report on Action Taken by Government on the Recommendations/ Observations of the Committee contained in its 139th Report on 'Impact of Good and Services Tax (GST) on Exports'; and
- (iii) 145th Report on 'Impact of Chinese Goods on Indian Industry'.

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

श्री राम नारायण झुडी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित "कर्मचारी" राज्य बीमा निगम - स्थापनाओं, बकाया की वसूली और योजना के अधीन अस्पतालों और दवाखानों के कार्यकरण की कवरेज" सम्बन्धी उन्तालीसवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): Sir, I make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixtieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2018-19), pertaining to the Ministry of Planning.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members may recall that yesterday, 25th July, 2018, while taking up the Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill, 2018, Shri Anand Sharma and other Members raised an objection that the Amendments to the Bill proposed by the hon. Member, Shri Elamaram Kareem, were not circulated to the Members. I have made an enquiry and found that the Amendments proposed by Shri Kareem were received in the Secretariat only on 24th July, 2018, and the same were circulated to the Members in the morning of 25th July, 2018, along with other Parliamentary papers. Similarly, Amendments proposed by the hon. Member, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, were received on 23rd July, 2018, and were circulated to the Members on 24th July, 2018.

The practice is that whenever the Secretariat receives Amendments, these are circulated on the next day and normally those bundles will reach you between 6 A.M. and 7 A.M., or 7 A.M. and 8 A.M.. That is the practice that is followed. I request the Members to check the mail that they receive every day. Sometimes, it may be a bunch. So, you can get the advantage.

Now, Zero Hour - Shri Shwait Malik. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION**Delay in the execution of Amritsar-Ferozpur railway link**

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। इसका विषय अमृतसर-फिरोज़पुर का रेलवे लिंक है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: सर, मैंने नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैंने रूल 267 के अंतर्गत नोटिस दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not allowed you. आप बैठ जाइए। There is a Calling Attention. आप बैठ जाइए। Mr. Dalwai, you are a senior Member, why are you asking? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, अमृतसर-फिरोज़पुर का जो रेलवे लिंक है, उस पर 25 किलोमीटर का एक रेलवे ट्रैक बिछाने से अमृतसर को मुम्बई के साथ एक alternative रेलवे का रूट मिलता है। जब यूपीए का 10 साल शासन था, तब इसके बारे में अखबारों में छपता रहा। यह उस समय भी अखबार में आया था और इस रेल मार्ग को बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बताया गया था। वर्ष 2016 में जब मैं इस सदन में आया, तो मैंने यह प्रश्न उठाया। मैं प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का, उस समय के वित्त मंत्री श्री अरुण

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

जेटली जी का और उस समय के रेल मंत्री श्री सुरेश प्रभु जी का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने इस मांग को माना और 299 करोड़ रुपये नीति आयोग ने इस रेलवे ट्रैक के लिए सैंक्शन किए।

सर, इस ट्रैक के बनने से अमृतसर-मुम्बई की जो दूरी है, वह पांच घंटे कम हो जाती है। अगर हम नया ट्रैक बनाएं तो दो लाख करोड़ रुपये का खर्च आता है और इस पर सिर्फ 40 करोड़ रुपये लगने हैं। सर, जब यह पास हुआ और उसके बाद जो पंजाब की * सरकार थी।

श्री सभापति: आपको पार्टी का नाम लेने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, मैं पार्टी का नाम नहीं

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is removed from the record.

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, पंजाब सरकार की तरफ से उस टाइम लैंड एक्विजिशन का काम शुरू करवाया गया, तो केवल 40 करोड़ रुपये, जो उनके ऑफिसर थे, उन्होंने निकाले कि लैंड एक्विजिशन में लगेंगे। सर, लैंड एक्विजिशन प्रोसेस को रोक दिया गया, जिससे यह सारा प्रोजेक्ट दो वर्ष से लम्बित है और 300 करोड़ रुपये अकाउंट में पड़े हैं।

श्री सभापति: आपकी मांग क्या है? What is your demand? What is your suggestion?

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से पंजाब सरकार से रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि 40 करोड़ से 2 लाख करोड़ का यह ट्रैक बनेगा। इससे लाभ क्या होगा, वह मैं आपको बताऊंगा। एक तो व्यापार की दृष्टि से लाभ होगा, एग्री की दृष्टि से छह स्टेटों को लाभ होगा। इससे पंजाब, जम्मू और कश्मीर और हिमाचल प्रदेश को कनेक्टिविटी मिलेगी तथा राजस्थान, गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के साथ भी कनेक्टिविटी मिलेगी। दूसरा, डिफेंस लाइन है, आज हमारे पास एक ही रेलवे ट्रैक है, जो पानीपत से...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सर, अभी समय है। सर, पानीपत से ...

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। सदस्यों, मैंने कल ही बताया कि मैं maximum zero hour submissions लेना चाहता हूँ। इसलिए दो मिनट में समाप्त कर दीजिए, ताकि दूसरे सदस्यों को मौका मिल सके अन्यथा केवल 15 सदस्यों को ही मौका मिल जाएगा।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: सभापति महोदय, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। इस रेलवे ट्रैक के बनने से डिफेंस को एक alternative रूट मिलेगा, व्यापार को एक नया alternative रूट मिलेगा। आज हमें कोई पैसेंजर ट्रेन नहीं मिल रही है, इससे हमें नई ट्रेन्स मिलेंगी। इसीलिए मैं यही रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट 40 करोड़ से लैंड एक्वायर करे ताकि यह जो रेलवे ट्रैक alternative है, इसका काम शुरू हो सके, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: पॉजिटिव डिमांड होनी चाहिए। श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Need to provide flood and drought relief to the affected State of Bihar

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): सभापति जी, बिहार राज्य वैसे तो हर साल बाढ़ और सुखाड़ से प्रभावित रहता है। लेकिन इस साल वर्ष के अभाव में पूरा राज्य त्रस्त है। अभी तक वर्षा नहीं होने से राज्य में धान की रोपाई नहीं हो सकी है। किसान ने धान का बीज तो किसी तरह डाल दिया और बीज रोपाई के लिए तैयार भी हो गया है, लेकिन बरसान नहीं होने से किसान बेचारा रोपाई नहीं कर पा रहा है। राज्य में चारों तरफ हाहाकार मचा है। जानवरों के लिए चारे का अभाव पैदा हो रहा है। पूरा बिहार भयंकर सूखे की चपेट में आ गया है। जुलाई का महीना बीत रहा है।

पूरे राज्य में किसान को खेती करने के लिए वर्षा पर ही निर्भर रहना पड़ता है, क्योंकि सिंचाई की कोई समुचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। जहां तक पम्पिंग सेट का सवाल है, पानी का लेवल नीचे चले जाने के कारण वे भी बरसात नहीं होने से फेल हो गए हैं। पम्पिंग सेट पानी नहीं दे रहे हैं, वे सब सूखे से प्रभावित हैं। किसानों की स्थिति अत्यंत कष्टप्रद हो गई है। किसान अपना भविष्य अधकारमय महसूस कर रहा है।

ऐसी भयानक आपदा की स्थिति में केन्द्र सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि एक टीम भेजकर बिहार राज्य में सूखे की स्थिति का आकलन करे और तुरन्त राहत कार्य प्रदान करने के लिए राज्य सरकार को समुचित वित्तीय संसाधन मुहैया कराए जाएं।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Bhattacharya.

Concern over environmental pollution in the country

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): This Government has already introduced a Draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2018. What is this thing? All the fishermen, particularly the small fishermen in the coastal area, starting from Sundarbans of West Bengal to Gujarat and Maharashtra, everywhere, are in trouble.

Sir, when Jairam Ramesh ji was the Minister, he stopped this thing, and, that is why, at that time, only the ordinary and the small fishermen were getting the benefit of that. But this time it has been opened for everybody, and, that is why, only the big...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhattacharya, the subject of your Zero Hour submission is 'concern over environmental pollution in the country' लेकिन आप fishermen के बारे में बात कर रहे हैं।

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I am talking about the coastal zone. In the coastal zone, three things are there. Firstly, the fishermen are in trouble and they are facing problems; secondly, some people are creating trouble inside and outside the coastal zone as they have huge amount of money and they are using that money. As a result, the fishermen are facing problems.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the demand?

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, my demand is that the draft Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 2018 should be withdrawn by the Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does Jairam Ramesh agree with this? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Mrs. Dola Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Oh, I am sorry; Ms. Dola Sen.

Plight of tea garden workers in West Bengal

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to raise this important issue of plight of tea garden workers in the State of West Bengal.

Sir, the West Bengal Government has fully exempted tea gardens from agricultural income tax for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20. There are 2.72 lakh workers in Bengal's tea gardens and eight lakh dependants living in the tea gardens. The West Bengal Government is committed to ensuring the welfare of tea garden workers and has allocated more than 1,000 crore of rupees since 2011 for this purpose. The West Bengal Government gives 35 kilogram of rice at two rupees per kilogram, provides electricity and water to tea garden workers, and, has raised their wages by almost hundred rupees per day per worker in seven years' period. The number of closed tea gardens is only five. Out of these five, in respect of three tea gardens, the matter is *sub-judice* under the hon'ble High Court, and, in respect of two tea gardens, discussions are going on at tripartite level, whereas in the earlier regime, around 40 to 60 tea gardens were closed per year. In the midst of politically-motivated trade unions' strikes, I am sorry, Sir, tea garden owners have gone to court to declare their tea gardens as 'abandoned'. As a result, workers are suffering. The West Bengal Government is pro-actively taking action against organizations, which are not paying Provident Fund and gratuity. Leases of the abandoned tea gardens, which had been shut down, are being cancelled and auctioned.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion?

MS. DOLA SEN: I am coming to that, Sir. The State Government has already taken responsibility of the workers, who were working in the closed State Government tea gardens, by giving them Governmental jobs. But, on the other hand, I am sorry, Sir, the Centre has failed to fulfil its promise of taking over seven tea gardens of Central Government only. The promise was made by a Union Minister during 2016 Assembly election campaign. Tea estates in other parts of the country, such as Assam, need urgent attention of the Union Government. Other States and the Centre must take inspiration from the Bengal model to uplift the conditions of tea farmers and tea workers. Many tea workers still work at low wages in poor working conditions. The Centre must think and work towards ensuring better working conditions for tea workers to promote the industry. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member but I would also like to say that... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please associate only. *...(Interruptions)...* No speech is allowed. *...(Interruptions)...* It is not going on record.

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: *

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* No speech is allowed. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. *...(Interruptions)...* Now, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, please. Kalitaji, you wanted to associate, I said, "Okay, associate." Mr. Bhattacharya also associates.

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली (नाम निर्देशित): एसोसिएट नहीं करना है, यह गलत है। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री सभापति: नहीं, नहीं, *...(व्यवधान)...* च्वाइस उनकी है *...(व्यवधान)...* या आप डिक्टेड करेंगे? *...(व्यवधान)...*

Adverse impact of Indigo plantation on soil fertility

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार के संज्ञान में एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात लाना चाहता हूँ। चंपारण का जो सत्याग्रह आंदोलन था, वहां पर 100 वर्ष पहले चंपारण

*Not recorded.

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

एग्रेरियन बिल पास हुआ था। उस समय के जो किसान थे, उन पर नील की खेती करने के लिए पूरा दबाव डाला जाता था और तिनकटिया पद्धति से खेती कराई जाती थी। इस वजह से जितने भी किसान थे, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत खराब हो गई थी। उस समय जब वहां महात्मा गांधी गए थे, तो एक पूरी कमेटी बनी थी और 8 हजार किसानों के साक्ष्य लिए गए थे। सर, उसमें उनके दमन की जो बात आई थी, वह तो अलग है, लेकिन मैं जिस मुद्दे पर हूं, वह यह है कि जो नील की खेती थी, उसका बहुत बड़ा दुष्प्रभाव जमीन पर पड़ता था। जमीन की जो उर्वरता थी, वह घट रही थी, जिसके चलते वहां के जो किसान थे, उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति खराब हो रही थी। इस पर जो रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसमें यही बताया गया था कि इसको बंद कर देना चाहिए और यह सौ साल पहले बंद हो गई थी। यह बिल अप्रैल, 1918 में पास हुआ था, लेकिन सौ वर्ष के बाद, बिहार में केरल की एक कंपनी है, जिसने आरा जिले के साहार ब्लॉक में फिर से इसकी खेती शुरू करवाई है। इस पर कोई स्टडी नहीं है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने इसको संज्ञान में लिया है। मैं यहां पर इस बात को इसलिए रखना चाह रहा हूं कि केंद्र सरकार इस बात को देखे कि सौ साल पहले जिस खेती को इस कारण से बंद कर दिया गया था कि यह हमारी जमीन को खराब करती है, जमीन की उर्वरक शक्ति खत्म करती है, उसी खेती को फिर से जमीन पर उगा रहे हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस पर एक स्टडी करनी चाहिए और इसकी खेती पर रोक लगानी चाहिए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री हरिवंश (बिहार): सभापति जी, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन (बिहार): सभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूं।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

Food Adulteration in the country

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. Food safety is of the highest priority for any Government. In the State of Nagaland, of late, there has been serious food adulteration. Chemicals like Formaline, Rhodamine-B, Sudan, Etholin, Calcium Carbide and synthetic dyes are highly toxic and carcinogenic. Food items like fish, fruits and fresh vegetables, which are imported from the mainland to the State of Nagaland and the other North Eastern Region, have been found by the Food Safety and Health Department of these States to be adulterated with these poisonous chemicals. We are grateful to the Government that their laboratories and test equipments have come timely. And God knows for how many years, for how long such rackets have been taking place. This has placed the health of lakhs of people of the State and the Region at stake. There is a racket which is operating across many States from the mainland. So, a certain State authority or police, the executive forces, cannot arrest this racket. So, we plead that the Centre orders a high level investigation, like the CBI investigation, which we feel will be appropriate to tackle this menace. Sir, this is a strategic State of the country. This morning, the Standing Committee on Commerce has

also pointed out the report regarding influx and inflow of goods from the neighbouring countries. We feel that there is a deeper, a larger conspiracy to block the inflow of the goods from the mainland and encourage to find an entry point from the North-Eastern part of the country. Thank you.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BISWAJIT DAIMARY (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Shortage of Loco-Pilots and Assistant Loco-Pilots in Kerala

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, with your permission, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an urgent matter related to the pathetic situation which resulted due to the shortage of loco-pilots in Southern Railway in Kerala. The railway safety in Kerala is in peril, and the situation warrants immediate intervention of the Railway Ministry. The shortage of loco-pilots and assistant loco-pilots is very acute in Trivandrum and Palakkad Divisions. More than 30 per cent posts of the total sanctioned strength of loco-pilots are vacant. When a new train is sanctioned, appointment of one loco-pilot and one assistant loco-pilot is mandatory. But no such postings were made in the last several years. The Railway Recruitment Board has stopped direct recruitment. Transfers from other divisions are also held up with some cases pending in the Railway Tribunal. Due to the shortage, the present loco-pilots are compelled to work for several hours continuously. Due to this insufficiency of loco-pilots, even the off duty was not granted to those who had worked continuously for more than 48 hours and thus became eligible for it. Instead of 270 loco-pilots required for Trivandrum, Ernakulam and Kollam depots, only 189 loco-pilots are working at present.

Sir, through you, my appeal to the Government is that it should instruct the railway authorities to provide adequate number of loco-pilots and assistant loco-pilots at the earliest.

Thank you, Sir.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is the way of putting things.

Concern over increasing menace of elephants in Surguja district of Chhattisgarh

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): चेयरमैन सर, सत्र प्रारम्भ होने से लेकर अभी तक जिस विषय को यहां उठाना चाह रहा था, आपकी कृपा से मुझे आज उसकी अनुमति मिली है, इसके लिए मैं हृदय से आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ के साथ-साथ देश के कई राज्यों में लोग हाथियों के प्रकोप से प्रभावित हैं। छत्तीसगढ़ में हम एक तरफ नक्सलियों से जूझ रहे हैं, तो दूसरी तरफ हमें हाथियों से भी परेशानी हो रही है। अभी तक छत्तीसगढ़ में इससे दो सौ से ऊपर लोगों की जानें जा चुकी हैं, हजारों लोग घायल हुए हैं और किसानों की करीब 32 हजार से लेकर 40 हजार हेक्टेयर तक की जमीनों पर फसल चौपट हो गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक सरकार की ओर से जो व्यवस्था है, उसके अनुसार मृत्यु होने पर दो लाख रुपए दिए जाते हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आज के समय में ये दो लाख रुपए पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। इसलिए मेरा आसंदी के माध्यम से आग्रह है कि इस पर सहानुभूति विचार करते हुए मुआवजे की राशि को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए और इस पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए कि आखिर इसके पीछे क्या कारण है।

महोदय, पहले छत्तीसगढ़ में हाथियों का प्रकोप नहीं था, लेकिन पिछले कुछ सालों से वहां हाथियों का इतना अधिक आना-जाना हो रहा है कि लोग बारहों महीने परेशान रहते हैं। दिन में तो पता नहीं चलता है, लेकिन रात में अचानक वे वहां पहाड़ की तरह टूटते हैं और किसी को भागने का भी अवसर नहीं मिलता। महोदय, मैं तो यह चाहता हूं कि तो बहुत अधिक उग्रवाद वाले क्षेत्र हैं, जो उग्रवाद वाले प्रदेश हैं, क्यों न ऐसी कोई रिसर्च किया जाए कि हाथियों को पकड़ कर वहां भेज दिया जाए। वहां सेना के साथ-साथ पूरी फोर्स के लगे रहने के बवाजूद यह control नहीं हो पा रहा है, इसलिए हमें ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए। वहां शान्ति बहाल करने में यह एक बहुत अच्छा और कारगर उपाय हो सकता है। इसलिए हमें इस दिशा में सोचना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं साथ ही साथ यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अभी तक हाथियों के प्रकोप वाले जो जिले हैं, जैसे सरगुजा, बलरामपुर, सूरजपुर, रायगढ़, कोरबा या प्रदेश के तमाम जिले आज इससे प्रभावित हैं, लेकिन इसके लिए जितनी समुचित व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, इसके लिए जितने बेहतर उपाय होने चाहिए, वे नहीं हैं। वहां तरह-तरह की teams आकर देखती हैं कि इससे कैसे छुटकारा पाया जाए, लेकिन वहां हम इससे किसी प्रकार से मुक्ति नहीं पा सके हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूं, आपको मालूम है कि हाथियों से कितना ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री सभापति: राम विचार जी, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया। Your time is over. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राम विचार नेताम: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. आप प्लीज बैठ जाइए। लोग कहते थे, 'हाथी मेरा साथी' और आप अब यह बात कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... छत्तीसगढ़ में क्या अभी भी हाथी हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... छाया जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

श्री हरिवंश: महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa, not here. Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar, not here. Then, Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

Need to grant SC Status for Dhangar Community in Maharashtra

डा. विकास महात्मे (महाराष्ट्र): चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सबका ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सर, महाराष्ट्र में धनगर का प्रश्न पिछले 70 साल से चल रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक उसे सुलझाया नहीं गया है। भारत के संविधान में धनगर को अनुसूचित जनजाति का आरक्षण दिया गया है, लेकिन महाराष्ट्र में इसे हिन्दी में लिखते समय धनगर के बजाय धनगड़ लिखा हुआ है। धनगड़ जनजाति का एक भी आदमी महाराष्ट्र में कहीं नहीं है, फिर इस जनजाति को महाराष्ट्र में आरक्षण कैसे मिल सकता है? यह आरक्षण धनगर जनजाति को ही दिया गया है, लेकिन आज भी धनगर जमात अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के आरक्षण से वंचित है।

महोदय, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में यह घोषणा की थी कि महाराष्ट्र में धनगर को अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति का आरक्षण देंगे। महोदय, मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस निर्णय को लागू करने के लिए जो भी संवैधानिक कार्यवाही हो, उसे जल्दी से जल्दी पूरा किया जाए। महाराष्ट्र में धनगर समाज के जो लोग हैं, उनमें सरकार के खिलाफ बहुत असंतोष है, रोष है, जो कम होना चाहिए, अन्यथा यह असंतोष मराठा आरक्षण की तरफ बहुत बढ़ सकता है, जिससे आगे चलकर सरकार को बहुत परेशानी भी हो सकती है। यदि उनका आंदोलन हिंसक बन गया, तो सरकार बहुत मुसीबत में आ जाएगी। महोदय, सरकार से मैं यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार से जल्द से जल्द एक सिफारिश पत्र मंगवाकर तुरंत इस काम को किया जाए, ताकि जो भी धनगर लोग हैं, जो पिछले 70 सालों से इसका फायदा नहीं ले पा रहे हैं, वे इसका फायदा लेकर, संविधान में उनके लिए जो व्यवस्था है, उसका लाभ उठा सकें, और लोगों का रोष समाप्त हो सके, धन्यवाद।

SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR (Goa): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by Dr. Vikas Mahatme.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You know the system. The recommendation has to be made by the State Government. It is then sent to the Registrar General; then it is sent to the concerned Commission. Then, it goes to the Cabinet and then it comes to Parliament. Please talk to the State Government and impress upon them to send a recommendation. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Central Government asking the State to make a recommendation is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya.

Need to increase minimum working age of young girls from 14 years to 18 years

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): With your permission, Sir, I would draw the kind attention of the House to the scheme which is mentioned by the Minister in the answer that adolescent girls in the age group of 11-18 years can improve their social status through nutrition, life skills, home skills and vocational training.

Sir, adolescence is a significant period for mental, emotional and psychological development. Adolescence represents a window of opportunity to prepare for their healthy adult life. During this period, nutritional problems originating earlier in life can be practically corrected.

Sir, we should try to solve their health problems first and then try to give them training. This scheme can lead them to many problems. It would promote child labour and exploitation of children below the age of 14 years. In the name of work, girls are being trafficked as slaves and sexual exploitation.

I would request the Government to increase the age group of girls, who can work, to 18 years. Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA (NCT of Delhi): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members are supposed to speak. They can only refer to the notes, that's all. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabudhe.

Satellite cities and their problems

डा. विनय पी. सहस्रबुद्धे (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं नगर प्रशासन के सम्बन्ध में नए बिन्दु को पूरे सभागार के सामने लाना चाहता हूँ।

आज पूरे देश में satellite cities की एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या हो रही है। हमारे देश में अभी नगरीकरण या urbanization कोई इश्यू नहीं रहा है, मगर चाहे वह मुम्बई हो, दिल्ली हो, कोलकाता हो या गोवाहाटी हो, इन शहरों के इर्द-गिर्द बड़े-बड़े satellite cities उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं। जैसे हम मुम्बई में आते हैं, तो आप किसी भी दिशा से आएँ, आपको लगभग दो-तीन cities को cross करके आना होता

है। वसई, विरार, भाईंदर, भिवंडी, ठाणे, कल्याण, डोंबिवली, उल्हासनगर, नवी मुम्बई और पनवेल, इन शहरों से पूरा मुम्बई शहर घिरा हुआ है। ये जो सारे satellite cities हैं, वे एक दृष्टि से मुम्बई को सर्विस देते हैं, तो इन शहरों के बारे में एक अलग सोच और अलग नीति बनाने की जरूरत है। मुझे यह खुशी है कि माननीय नगरीय विकास मंत्री ने हमारे इस अनुरोध को सहर्ष स्वीकार किया है, मगर मेरी मांग है कि इन सारे प्रदेशों में परिवहन को लेकर, ट्रांसपोर्ट को लेकर जो समस्याएं हैं, प्रदूषण की जो समस्या है और विशेष रूप से garbage management को लेकर जो समस्याएं हैं तथा गृह निर्माण और पानी जैसे natural resources' management की जो समस्या है, जनसंख्या के दबाव को देखते हुए, इन समस्याओं का हल तुरन्त निकालने की दृष्टि से कोई अलग सोच और अलग नीति बननी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं केवल इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो satellite cities हैं, इन cities को dormitory cities कहा जाता है। जैसे, यहां पर गाजियाबाद है, नोएडा है, यहां पर लोग सोने के लिए जाते हैं, काम करने के लिए दिल्ली आते हैं। कभी-कभी तो इसका उल्टा भी होता है। मगर इसके कारण इन शहरों के साथ एक sense of belonging का भी निर्माण नहीं होता और यह कई सामाजिक समस्याओं का भी जन्मस्थान है, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह भावना है। इस दृष्टि से मेरी तीन specific demands हैं। पहली बात यह है कि योजना आयोग इस बढ़ते हुए satellite cities के phenomenon को cognizance में लेकर कोई अध्ययन करे कि क्या हम इन शहरों को कोई विशेष दर्जा दे सकते हैं, क्योंकि इनकी तुलना नागपुर, कोल्हापुर या हुबली जैसी standalone cities के साथ नहीं हो सकती। Satellite cities का विशेष प्रवर्ग, एक विशेष class है और उनकी नगरी समस्याओं का एक विशेष विचार होना चाहिए। उसके लिए अंतर्मंत्रालयी कार्यदल, जिसमें रेल, सड़क परिवहन, नगरीय विकास, गृह निर्माण जैसे सारे मंत्रालय इकट्ठा आकर इन समस्याओं के बारे में अध्ययन करें और सरकार इसके बारे में कोई नयी नीति और नयी सोच को अंगीकार करे, यह मेरा अनुरोध है।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Drinking water crisis in the country

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय सभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से एक विषय, जो हम सब लोगों के सामने संकट का विषय है, जल प्रबन्धन, उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, अभी हाल ही में हमारे नीति आयोग के द्वारा समग्र जल प्रबन्धन सूचकांक, Composit Water Management Index पर एक रिपोर्ट आयी है। जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के एकीकृत जल संसाधन विकास के लिए, राष्ट्रीय आयोग की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार जल के उच्च उपयोग परिदृश्य में 2050 तक पानी की आवश्यकता 1,180 BCM होने की सम्भावना है, जबकि वर्तमान में यह उपलब्धता 695 BCM है और देश में सम्भवतः पानी की कुल उपलब्धता की अनुमानित मांग 1,137 BCM से भी कम है। हम इस समय अपने इतिहास के सबसे बड़े जल संकट का सामना करने वाले दौर से गुजर रहे हैं। हमारे लिए यह गहरी चिन्ता का विषय है। पानी चूंकि राज्य का विषय है और जल संसाधनों का

[श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव]

उच्च उपयोग और प्रबन्धन भी राज्यों का विषय है, परन्तु इस संकट की गम्भीरता को ध्यान में रखते हुए cooperative और प्रतिस्पर्धी संवाद की भावना में नीति आयोग की जो रिपोर्ट आयी है, उसके माध्यम से पूरे देश में पहल होनी चाहिए।

महोदय, अभी राम नाथ ठाकुर जी ने बिहार का एक विषय उठाया था। हालांकि बिहार में काफी सारी नदियां भी हैं, परन्तु इस समय जो जल प्रबंधन है, जो उत्तर भारत के राज्य हैं, हमारे कृषि उत्पादन का 20 से 30 प्रतिशत जो हिस्सा है, यह उसी जगह से आता है। पानी का यह जो संकट है और जो भूजल का गिरता हुआ जल-स्तर है, उस पर जो सीमित कार्रवाई है, यह आने वाले समय में पूरे देश में खाद्य सुरक्षा पर संकट भी खड़ा कर सकती है। इसलिए जल-संसाधन की सीमित उपलब्धता और पानी की बढ़ती मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस संबंध में तुरन्त हस्तक्षेप करने की आवश्यकता है। नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट में भी यही कहा गया है। इसलिए हमें यह सुनिश्चित करना होगा कि भूजल के प्रभावी संरक्षण हेतु उपयुक्त रणनीति को तैयार करने और कार्यान्वित करने की बहुत आवश्यकता है, जिससे आने वाले वर्षों में जल-संकट ज्यादा भयानक रूप न ले पाए। पूरे देश में सभी विषयों से ऊपर उठकर, विशेष रूप से नगरीय नियोजन और शहरों में आज जिस प्रकार से पानी की खपत बढ़ रही है, यदि हमें पीने के पानी के लिए भी बांधों का उपयोग करना है तो कृषि, जल और शहरी प्रबंधन तीनों में एक समन्वय बनाना होगा। जल प्रबंधन समग्र सूचकांक की दिशा में जो हमारी नीतियां हैं और नीति आयोग की रिपोर्ट है, वह रिपोर्ट बहुत अच्छी रिपोर्ट है, उसे आगे बढ़ाते हुए, भविष्य में जल-संसाधनों की उपलब्धता को हमें सुनिश्चित करना होगा।

श्री राम विचार नेताम : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

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

Strike declared by the All India Motor Transport Congress

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, there is a truckers' strike going on in the country. This is a matter of great concern because this is slowing down the economy, affecting multiple sectors, including consumers. If there is no movement of finished goods; the farmers if there is no movement of perishable items and, of course, labour who are involved in this large industry. The truckers' main demands are that issues related to passage of goods between the States is being slowed down by an E-Way Bill which is not being implemented properly and which hampers the passage of trucks and

is resulting in tremendous losses to the trucking industry, Because of the barriers that they face and the delays at toll barriers, a huge amount of fuel is wasted by the trucking industry. The truckers' industry has already met the Ministers concerned but they are not satisfied with the response of the Ministers.

I urge the Government and the Ministers concerned to be much more pro-active in responding to the truckers' strike. This is not a stage of the economy where we can afford any slow down. So, please consider the challenges introduced by the implementation of the GST in the context of E-Way Bills, etc., and provide remedy to the problems faced by the truckers and ensure that the strike can be called off as speedily as possible, and all the collateral damage caused by this very, very significant strike is remedied right away.

DR. SANJAY SINH (Assam): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता: महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir we also associate our selves with the matter raised by the non. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, Mr. Minister.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): चेयरमैन सर, छत्रपति साहू महाराज जी ने 1902 में पूरे मराठा समाज, बहुजन समाज और दलित समाज को आरक्षण दिया था। आज उसे 116 साल पूरे हो रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आप विषय पर कहिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले: आज साहू महाराज की याद में हमने वहां ...(व्यवधान)... स्मारक बना दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is talking about Sahu Maharaj....(Interruptions)...

श्री रामदास अठावले: साहू महाराज ने आज से 116 साल पहले जो आरक्षण दिया था, ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सदन को जानकारी दे रहा हूं। ...(व्यवधान)... महाराष्ट्र में आज मराठा आन्दोलन भी चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सदन के माननीय सदस्यों से अपील करना चाहता हूं कि मराठा समाज, जाट समाज, पाटीदार समाज और ब्राह्मण समाज, ...(व्यवधान)... इन्हें आरक्षण देने संबंधी कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है, ऐसा मैं सूचित करना चाहता हूं।

SPECIAL MENTIONS

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... Now, Special Mentions. Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya, you can read.

Demand to take action against the industrial units and urban authorities in Punjab responsible for allowing polluted water to flow into the Harike Barrage which is main source of water supply to Rajasthan

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, राजस्थान अपने हिस्से का रावी, व्यास और सतलुज का जल हरिके बैराज की डाउनस्ट्रीम से प्राप्त करता है परन्तु पंजाब राज्य में नगरीय एवं औद्योगिक अपशिष्ट नालों से होते हुए अंततः सतलुज नदी में मिलकर हरिके बैराज में आता है। हरिके बैराज में आया हुआ जल राजस्थान फीडर और फिरोजपुर फीडर में छोड़ा जाता है। राजस्थान फीडर से विशेषकर राजस्थान को पानी मिलता है तथा फिरोजपुर फीडर पंजाब और राजस्थान की संयुक्त नहर है, जिससे राजस्थान के श्रीगंगानगर जिले को जल आपूर्ति होती है। हरिके बैराज से राजस्थान को हो रही जलापूर्ति की गुणवत्ता अत्यधिक प्रदूषित है। इस विषय में समय-समय पर राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा पंजाब सरकार को अनुरोध किया गया है कि हरिके बैराज पर प्रदूषित जल प्रवाहित करने के मुद्दे पर ठोस कदम उठा कर इसका निवारण करें। केंद्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडल द्वारा जुलाई, 2017 में जल संसाधन विभाग, राजस्थान एवं पंजाब प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडल के अधिकारियों के साथ संयुक्त रूप से सतलुज नदी तथा इसके कई स्रोतों पर संयुक्त रूप से मॉनीटरिंग की गई। जब फिरोजपुर फीडर में जल गुणवत्ता की जांच की गई, तो इसमें प्रदूषक तत्वों की मात्रा भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो द्वारा निर्धारित मात्रा से कहीं अधिक थी।

महोदय, मैं केन्द्र सरकार तथा केन्द्रीय प्रदूषण नियंत्रण मंडल से यह निवेदन करता हूं कि पंजाब के औद्योगिक न नगरीय प्राधिकरणों, जो कि राजस्थान को आपूर्ति हो रहे जल को प्रदूषित करने के लिए सीधे जिम्मेदार हैं, के विरुद्ध विधि अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाए, जिससे राजस्थान की जनता को शुद्ध जल की आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित की जा सके।

सरदार बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

Demand to complete the pending railways project in tribal areas of Gujarat and provide necessary financial resources for that purpose

श्री नाराणभाई जेमलभाई राठवा (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में रेलवे प्रोजेक्ट को पूरा करने में देरी हो रही है। केन्द्र सरकार को इन परियोजनाओं पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। गुजरात के रेलवे के सारे प्रोजेक्ट बहुत देरी से चल रहे हैं। बड़ौदा से इन्दौर वाया छोटा उदयपुर एवं अलीराजपुर ब्रॉड गेज लाइन, गुजरात के साथ सटे झुबुआ, मध्य प्रदेश में स्लीपर फैक्टरी स्थापित करने का कार्य, गुजरात के बड़ौदा के डभोई क्षेत्र में POG Electric Works and Electric Engine Repairing Workshop फैक्टरी स्थापित करने के कार्यों में कोई काम नहीं किया जा रहा है और न ही इसके लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय संसाधन केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध करवाए जा रहे हैं। यह रेलवे प्रोजेक्ट गुजरात एवं मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र में होना है, जिससे आदिवासी क्षेत्रों का सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक विकास हो सके। अहमदाबाद से मुम्बई चलने वाली बुलेट ट्रेन बीच में ही लटक गई है, इसके लिए भूमि अधिग्रहण के लिए गुजरात के लोग भूमि नहीं दे रहे हैं।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात के आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में लंबित रेलवे परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर पूरा करवाए और उसके लिए आवश्यक वित्तीय संसाधन उपलब्ध करवाए।

Demand to relax requirement of producing documentary proofs for claiming ownership of forest land by forest dwellers

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, this matter has already been raised yesterday, so I do not want to raise it again. I hope the Government takes an effective step on the matter raised yesterday about the forest dwellers and tribals in allotting ownership of forest land to them.

Demand to recruit the Siksha Mitra on the post of Assistant Teachers in Uttar Pradesh

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षामित्रों की दुर्दशा के बारे में केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्राथमिक शिक्षा संघ के अनुसार पिछले एक वर्ष में तकरीबन 700 शिक्षामित्रों ने गरीबी और अवसाद के कारण आत्महत्या की है या अपनी जान दी है। मात्र कुछ तकनीकी कारणों की वजह से शिक्षामित्र माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में मुकदमा हार गए थे। हालांकि उन तकनीकी कारणों को प्रशिक्षण एवं कानून में संशोधन करके केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उन शिक्षामित्रों की बहाली की जा सकती है।

[श्री संजय सिंह]

मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार एवं उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार, दोनों से यह प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार संसद में कानून बना कर शिक्षामित्रों को सहायक अध्यापक के पद पर कब तक बहाल करेगी? समान शासनादेश से उत्तर प्रदेश एवं उत्तराखंड, दोनों में शिक्षा मित्रों की नियुक्ति हुई थी, उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षामित्रों का डिमोशन हो गया, जबकि उत्तराखंड में समान शासनादेश से एक ही समय में नियुक्त शिक्षामित्र सहायक अध्यापक के पद का वेतनमान प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। सरकार से मेरा सवाल है कि ऐसा क्यों हुआ? उत्तराखंड जैसे प्रावधान उत्तर प्रदेश में लागू क्यों नहीं हो सकते?

अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षामित्रों के समक्ष आ रही सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक चुनौतियों का समाधान निकाला जाए एवं मृत शिक्षामित्रों के परिवारों को मुआवजा देने का तत्काल प्रभाव से आदेश जारी किया जाए। जनहित में आपकी इस मानवीय सहायता के लिए मैं और मेरे सदन के साथी सदैव आपके आभारी रहेंगे।

डा. संजय सिंह (असम): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री हुसैन दलवाई (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI AHMAD ASHFAQUE KARIM (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Subhasish Chakraborty - not present; Shri Motilal Vora - not present; Shri Prasanna Acharya.

Demand for the establishment of Permanent Bench of Odisha High Court in Western Odisha

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, the people of western Odisha are persistently demanding since 1959 for establishment of a bench of the High Court. When the Orissa High Court was established in 1948, the population of the State was about 85 lakh, and now, it has crossed 4.5 crore. The eleven districts of Odisha, which define the area of western Odisha, are mostly populated by SC/ST and OBC communities, speaking a different dialect, who can ill - afford to approach the High Court for justice. This is contrary to the theory of 'Justice at the door step'.

Parliament has the exclusive power to legislate in the matter of establishment of permanent bench of High Court, as provided in item number 78 of the Union List of Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. In the year 1976, permanent bench of Patna High Court was established at Ranchi by an enactment of Parliament,

Since the State Government represents the will of the people of the State, the Chief Minister of Odisha has recommended establishment of permanent benches of the High Court in western and southern Odisha with the commitment to provide required funds and other infrastructural facilities.

Since Odisha State was created in 1936, the provisions of the State Reorganization Act, 1956, pertaining to establishment of High Court bench, will not be applicable. I would, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to initiate steps immediately for setting up of permanent bench of High Court in western Odisha to meet the demand of the people who are agitating for the same since decades.

SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member, Shri Prasanna Acharya.

SHRI PRATAP KESHARI DEB (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member, Shri Prasanna Acharya.

Demand to upgrade the ESIC Hospital in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu to 100 bedded hospital along with filling up the vacancies in it on a war footing

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the ESIC Hospital at Vannarpettai in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, is very important to the large labour community in the districts of Tirunelveli, Kanyakumari and Thoothukudi. There are 2,01,643 insured persons, with total beneficiaries of about eight lakh people. The next nearest model hospital is located about 650 kms. away at Chennai. Therefore, this ESIC Hospital assumes greater importance and is absolutely necessary for the medical treatment of the labour population.

Unfortunately, the hospital, at present, lacks in every aspect. It is just 50-bedded hospital, whereas, there is an urgent need to upgrade this to 100-bedded hospital. The sanctioned strength of specialist doctors is 13, but, at present, there are only five specialist doctors available, and eight posts are vacant. In the case of general medical officers, the situation is still worse. Out of the sanctioned strength of twenty six, ten posts are kept vacant, and out of the present sixteen medical officers, six of them are on study leave, and

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth]

one other doctor is on unauthorized leave. So, literally, the strength is reduced, with just nine medical officers only on duty. There are ten vacant posts of senior resident doctors, and ten posts of nursing staff. This is a big injustice to the large labour population as they solely depend on this hospital for their healthcare and medical treatment.

Hence, I urge the Government to take necessary steps to upgrade the Hospital to 100-bedded hospital and fill up the vacancies on a war footing.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRI MAJEED MEMON (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member, Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth.

SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my point of order is, in Special Mentions, since you have taken it up, I would invite your attention to Rule 180b, page 56. These Special Mentions give everybody a chance, especially, my colleagues, who are sitting in the last row or the second last row.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my point of order is that when the Member gives notice for Special Mention, he is an MP representing a State. When he or she gives notice for Special Mention, he wants to bring up something important which relates to the State and the Centre. Many of these Special Mentions are being rejected at the level of the Under Secretary. That is why I have raised this point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no point of order in this. You have to come and meet me and we will discuss this.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, this concerns everybody in the House. Special Mentions are being rejected under Rule 180B.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can come and discuss with me; I am ready to discuss with an open mind. Mr. Punia, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Others will lose an opportunity, please sit down.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is a serious issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will look into it. It is the Chairman's prerogative at the end of the day.

Demand to immediately release outstanding amount of honorarium of workers engaged in Saakshar Bharat programme

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में "साक्षर भारत मिशन" के तहत बीएलओ, राशन कार्ड प्रमाणन, विधवा/वृद्धावस्था/विकलांगता पेंशन, जनगणना और जन-धन योजना के तहत बैंक खाता खोलने आदि में कार्यरत श्रमिकों की बड़ी संख्या है, जिन्हें प्रति माह केवल 2,000 रुपये का भुगतान किया जाता है। 31 मार्च, 2018 से केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा इनके मानदेय का भुगतान नहीं किया जा रहा है और लगभग 33 महीनों से इस मिशन में कार्यरत श्रमिक बिना मानदेय के ही काम कर रहे हैं, जिस कारण इन श्रमिकों में काफी नाराजगी है और ये भुखमरी के कगार पर आ गए हैं।

श्रमिकों से जुड़े संगठनों ने अपने संगठन के माध्यम से अपने मानदेय बढ़ाने तथा उसके भुगतान के लिए आंदोलनरत तथा मानदेय का भुगतान तुरंत नहीं होना पर आत्महत्या करने तक की धमकी दी है, परन्तु दुर्भाग्यवश सरकार इनकी मांग के ऊपर कोई भी आवश्यक कदम नहीं उठा रही है, जो बिल्कुल ही अमानवीय है। इतना ही नहीं, इन श्रमिकों से जुड़े संगठनों ने अपने संगठन के माध्यम से उत्तर प्रदेश के केन्द्रीय मंत्री, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री, शिक्षा, गृह और प्रधान मंत्री एवं भारत के माननीय राष्ट्रपति से उनकी शिकायतों के निवारण हेतु अनुरोध किया है, लेकिन अब तक इन्हें कोई राहत नहीं मिली है।

अतः इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं आग्रह करता हूँ कि कम वेतन पर काम करने वाले इन श्रमिकों के हितों को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार के मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय को तत्काल निर्देश जारी किए जाएं और इन्हें तत्काल मानदेय का भुगतान किया जाए।

श्री सभापति: श्री रेवती रमन सिंह:

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैंने इसको आधे घंटे की चर्चा के लिए दिया था।

श्री सभापति: आप अभी इसको लेना चाहते हैं या नहीं लेना चाहते?

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: सर, अभी तो हम इसको पढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन मान्यवर, इसको आधे घंटे की चर्चा....

श्री सभापति: आप इसको पढ़िए न।

**Demand to protect river Ganga and its origin place, the Himalayas from
destruction due to Global warming and man-made activities**

श्री रेवती रमन सिंह: महोदय, गंगा का उद्गम हिमालय 60 करोड़ लोगों की जान और खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करता है। इसकी पारिस्थितिकीय सेवाएं (ecosystem services) मानव समाज के लिए अमूल्य हैं और लाखों जीव-जन्तु तथा वन्य-जीवन भी इस पर निर्भर हैं। आज गंगा-हिमालय के पर्यावरण पर तेजी से संकट बढ़ रहा है। यह संकट वैश्विक मौसम परिवर्तन के चलते और मानव-जनित गतिविधियों से भी बढ़ रहा है। यह उल्लेख करना अति आवश्यक है कि जून, 2013 की आपदा के बाद भी बांधों के निर्माण, शहरीकरण, वनों की कटाई पर कोई नीति नहीं बनी और आज भी रोज आपदाओं की खबर प्रकाशित हो रही है।

अभी हाल ही में, नीति आयोग ने हिमालय में 60 प्रतिशत जल-स्रोतों के सूखने की कगार पर जाने पर गहरी चिन्ता दर्शाते हुए इसका कारण अनियोजित दोहन और सही नीति के अभाव को माना है। गंगा-हिमालय देश की जीवन-रेखा के साथ-साथ हमारी संस्कृति और सभ्यता के श्रेष्ठ मानबिन्दु भी हैं।

अतः यह अति आवश्यक है कि इनके व्यवसायिक दोहन से उत्पन्न इस गंभीर पर्यावरणीय संकट पर चर्चा हो, ताकि हिमालयी घाटियों की "धारण क्षमता" (carrying capacity) के अनुरूप नीतिगत निर्णय हों।

श्री सभापति: ये इस उम्र में भी कितने ध्यान से अध्ययन करके, फिर समय पर आकर उसका नोटिस देकर, उसके बारे में बार-बार यहां आकर पूछते रहते हैं। Shri Javed Ali Khan to associate.

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

† جناب جاوید علی خان (اثر پردیش): : مہودے، میں خود کو اس وشنے سے سمبڈھ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूं।

**Demand to re-name the Azamgarh Railway Station after the name of
the great Urdu poet Kaifi Azmi**

चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के मुगलसराय रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम परिवर्तित करके पं. दीन दयाल उपाध्याय कर दिया गया है। देश में कई स्थानों में ऐसी महान हस्तियां हैं, जिनका योगदान समाज को दिशा देने में महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। ऐसे कई मामले संज्ञान में आए हैं, और यह देखने को मिलता है कि ऐसे महान व्यक्तियों की अनदेखी की गई है। यह समय की मांग है कि ऐसी महान विभूतियों के योगदान को देखते हुए देश के रेलवे स्टेशनों के नाम उनके नाम पर रखे जाएं। मैं इसी क्रम में आजमगढ़ जनपद के निवासी और देश के विश्वविख्यात महान शायर कैफ़ी

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

आज़मी के नाम पर आजमगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम रखे जाने की मांग कर रहा हूं। अतः मेरा आग्रह है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के अंतर्गत आने वाले आजमगढ़ रेलवे स्टेशन का नाम महान शायर कैफ़ी आज़मी के नाम पर रखे जाने का विचार करें।

Demand for enforcement of the rights of Transgenders

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, Homophobia manifests in the form of discrimination, bigotry and humiliation at public places and even in personal conversations. It is deep-rooted in cultural and social biases. Our House took the lead in passing a private Member's Bill, the Right to Transgenders Bill, 2014 at the initiative of Shri Tiruchi Siva, with an intent to ensuring equal rights and opportunities to persons identifying themselves differently from the conventional binary genders of male and female. In spite of this, we see continuing incidents of mental harassment at the workplace or social discrimination in public life.

Recently, the first transgender to secure a reputed job at a multinational company in Kerala, had to shuttle between hotels for weeks, as she was not able to rent an apartment because she was not a 'preferable' tenant. There are newspaper reports about Air India denying a cabin crew job to a trans person. In the Kochi Metro, 12 out of 23 transgenders have quit their jobs. On the issue of inclusion, I would bring to your notice that private and public institutes in India, and most public offices do not provide for a gender option other than male and female in application forms.

I, therefore, urge the Government to enforce in spirit the Bill that we passed in this House by setting up grievance councils for transgenders at workplaces and ensuring that application forms across the country are suitably modified to accommodate them. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention submission made by Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention submission made by Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda.

SHRI R. S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention submission made by Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention submission made by Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention submission made by Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda.

श्री सभापति: जो लोग एसोसिएट कर रहे हैं, उनसे मेरा आग्रह है कि इतने सारे लोगों का नाम यहां नोट करना संभव नहीं है। आप अपने नाम की स्लिप भेज दें। उसके बाद वह automatically रिकॉर्ड में भी आ जाएगा।

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION — Contd.

**Rehabilitation of farmers affected by land acquisition for Lara
Power Project in Chhattisgarh**

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर, धन्यवाद। छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में रायगढ़ जिला के अंतर्गत लारा-पुसौर में औद्योगिक इकाई लारा सुपर पावर प्रोजेक्ट-एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड द्वारा स्थापित की जा रही है। इस प्रयोजन हेतु बड़े पैमाने पर किसानों की जमीन अधिग्रहीत की गई है। इस अधिग्रहण के अंतर्गत भूमि अधिग्रहण कानून का घोर उल्लंघन हो रहा है। किसानों को पुनर्वास नीति 2005 के तहत पुनर्वास की उचित व्यवस्था करने के बजाय राज्य सरकार स्वयं की पुनर्वास की नीति प्रभावितों पर थोप रही है। यही नहीं, स्थापित संयंत्र में किसानों को रोजगार भी नहीं दिया जा रहा है। किसान दर-दर भटकने के लिए बाध्य हैं। किसानों की जमीन अधिग्रहीत हो जाने पर वे उस जमीन पर कृषि नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। मान्यवर, किसानों का परिवार भुखमरी का शिकार हो रहा है, उसकी कहीं भी सुनवाई नहीं हो रही है। इस क्षेत्र में छत्तीसगढ़ सरकार के रवैये से किसान आंदोलित हो रहे हैं और उनकी जायज मांगों पर गौर करने की आवश्यकता है। यह मामला वर्ष 2007 से अनवरत चल रहा है। किसान लगातार सरकार की उपेक्षा के शिकार हो रहे हैं। महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि छत्तीसगढ़ में सबसे ज्यादा नक्सलवाद है। किसानों की कहीं भी सुनवाई नहीं हो पा रही है। किसान अपनी समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कहीं गलत रास्ता न चुन लें। मेरी मांग है कि लारा-पुसौर औद्योगिक इकाई लारा सुपर पावर प्रोजेक्ट एनटीपीसी लिमिटेड द्वारा होने वाले संयंत्र में किसानों को उनकी जमीन के ब्याज दर का भुगतान किया जाए और किसानों के बेरोजगार युवकों को इस संयंत्र में रोजगार दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRATAP KESHARI DEB (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shrimati Chhaya Verma.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shrimati Chhaya Verma.

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shrimati Chhaya Verma.

श्री सभापति: मित्रों, आज हम 16 Zero Hour Submissions और 10 Special Mentions पूरे कर पाए, हम उस हिसाब से पूरा टाइम एडजस्ट कर रहे हैं। आगे आप लोगों के सहयोग और ज्यादा लोगों को अपना वक्तव्य देने के लिए, जो डेरेक जी ने बताया, मैं उस पर अध्ययन कर रहा हूँ। अध्ययन करने के बाद उसका क्या करना है, वह देखेंगे।

12.00 NOON

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question No. 91. Shri Vijaysai Reddy.

Merging of education schemes

*91. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has decided to merge SSA, RMSA and Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it would lead to losing of jobs by people working on contractual basis and outsourcing under SSA, particularly in Andhra Pradesh where more than two hundred people would lose their jobs due to above merger; and

(d) if so, in what way the Ministry would protect them?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. In pursuance of the proposal of the Union Budget, 2018-19, to treat school education holistically without segmentation from pre-school to Class XII, the Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).

Samagra Shiksha is, therefore, an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels. The Scheme would lead to an optimal utilization of budgetary allocations and effective use of human resources and institutional structures created for the erstwhile Schemes.

An allocation of Rs 75,000 crore over the period 1st April, 2018 to 31st March, 2020 has been approved for the Scheme which is a 20% increase over the current allocations. Its main features, *inter alia*, are as follows:

- (i) Annual Grant of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 20,000/- per school for strengthening of Libraries.
- (ii) Composite school grant increased from Rs. 14,500-50,000 to Rs. 25,000-1 Lakh and to be allocated on the basis of school enrolment.
- (iii) Annual Grant for sports equipments at the cost of Rs. 5000 for Primary Schools, Rs. 10,000 for upper primary schools and up to Rs. 25,000 for secondary and senior secondary schools.
- (iv) Allocation for Children with Special Needs (CwSN) increased from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 per child per annum including a stipend of Rs. 200 per month for CWSN girls to be provided from Classes I to XII. - earlier it was only for classes IX to XII.
- (v) Allocation for uniforms enhanced from Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 per child per annum.
- (vi) Allocation for textbooks enhanced from Rs. 150/250 to Rs. 250/400 per child per annum.
- (vii) Upgradation of existing schools.
- (viii) Upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) from Class 6-8 to Class 6-12.
- (ix) Strengthening Teacher Education Institutions like SCERTs and DIETs to improve the quality of teachers with SCERT as the nodal institution for in-service and pre-service teacher training.
- (x) Enhanced use of digital technology in education through smart classrooms, digital boards and DTH channels.

As the Scheme expands support for school education at pre-school and senior secondary levels, it provides for additional job opportunities for teachers, part-time teachers, support staff in schools, resource persons for academic support to teachers, teacher educators and administrative personnel. Further, the matters related to requirement of manpower to administer the Schemes, recruitment and the terms and conditions of service fall within the purview of the States and Union Territories.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan and Scheme for Reorganisation of Teachers Education have been merged into Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan. Majority of those who have been working

for these three schemes — SSA, RMSA and SRTE — were on contract basis. But, under the new Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan they have not been accommodated. Since majority of those who were working under those schemes are not accommodated under the new Scheme, they are becoming jobless.

So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any protection mechanism has been worked out for accommodating them in the new scheme. If not, how the Ministry is going to protect them?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Hon. Chairman, Sir, this is a new issue which he has raised and I am thankful to him for that. I will definitely review whether some people are getting out of job due to this merger. I don't think so, because this is a merger of schemes and not dismantling of schemes. उसका नाम 'समग्र शिक्षा' है, यही नाम है। वह इसलिए है कि पहले सर्वशिक्षा अभियान था, माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान था और टीचर एजुकेशन था, तीन अलग-अलग नाम थे। प्री स्कूल से 12वीं तक को एक साथ देखने के लिए 'समग्र शिक्षा' किया है। मुझे इसकी 4-5 विशेषताएं निश्चित बतानी हैं, एक तो तीनों स्कीम्स को मिलाकर इसका बजट पिछले साल 28 हजार करोड़ रुपये था, इस साल 'समग्र शिक्षा' का बजट 20 परसेंट बढ़कर 34 हजार करोड़ रुपए हुआ है और अगले साल 20 परसेंट और बढ़कर 41 हजार करोड़ रुपये होगा। बजट में इन्फ्रीज़ हुआ है, यह बड़ी बात है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि पहली दफा 'पढ़े भारत, बढ़े भारत' में सभी 11 लाख सरकारी स्कूलों में हर साल 10 हजार रुपये से 20 हजार रुपये लायब्रेरी ग्रांट दी जाएगी और हर स्कूल में लायब्रेरी होगी।

तीसरी बात यह कि इसमें जो विशेषता है कि कस्तूरबा गांधी विद्यालय-मार्जनलाइज़ सेक्शन की छात्रा, जिनके यहां स्कूल नहीं हैं - उन स्कूलों में छठी से आठवीं तक हॉस्टल ऐकमोडेशन था, ऐसे 3,700 हॉस्टल्स हैं, हम उनका उन्नयन करके इन्हें बारहवीं तक करेंगे, ताकि बेटी पढ़े, बेटी बढ़े। 12वीं तक बेटी पढ़े, इसके लिए अनइन्टरप्टेड एजुकेशन हो, इसके लिए जो हॉस्टल्स आठवीं तक थे, उन्हें अब 12वीं तक बढ़ा रहे हैं। हम उसके इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर का निर्माण करेंगे।

चौथी महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि हर स्कूल में छात्रों को खेलना चाहिए। आज छात्र खेल नहीं रहे हैं। उनके खेलने के लिए 11 लाख सरकारी स्कूलों को हर साल साइज के अनुसार 5 हजार रुपये से लेकर 20 हजार रुपये तक खेल की ग्रांट दी जाएगी। जो कम्पोजिट ग्रांट 14 हजार रुपये होती थी, वह 25 हजार रुपये की गई है और जहां 50 हजार रुपये थे, वहां 1 लाख रुपये किए गए हैं। अब स्कूल में बिजली नहीं है या अन्य चीजें नहीं हैं, वह नहीं होगा, क्योंकि बिल भरने के लिए हम पैसे दे रहे हैं।

टीचर एजुकेशन में पहले से जोर नहीं था और आज SCERT DIET ज़ीरो अवस्था में है। इनको पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए हम उनको सारा पैसा देंगे। हमें राज्यों में उसको ठीक तरह से चलाना है, ताकि शिक्षकों का प्रशिक्षण भी ठीक तरीके से हो हमारी यह मंशा है, इसमें बहुत सारे फीचर्स हैं।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair*]

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, my second supplementary is this.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

The funding pattern between the Centre and the State for all three schemes and the new one is 60:40 for general States and, Sir, you are aware, for Special Category States, it is 90:10. All along, hon. Prime Minister, hon. Finance Minister and hon. Home Minister have, on record, been saying that whatever benefits that are accrued to the Special Category States, as of now, would be extended to the State of Andhra Pradesh also, though it has not been granted a Special Category Status. I would like to know from the hon. Minister for this new scheme, that is, the *Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan* and also for the earlier schemes, whether the ratio is 90:10 or 60:40.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदय, जो पहले से प्रॉमिस किया है, वह वैसे ही होगा। इसलिए मैं साफ करना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी दो अन्य विशेषताएँ हैं। आज दिक्कत यह है कि, अगर किसी जगह पर पांचवीं तक का स्कूल है, तो उसको आठवीं तक अपग्रेड करना है, जो आठवीं का स्कूल है, उसको दसवीं तक अपग्रेड करना है और जो दसवीं तक का स्कूल है, उसको बारहवीं तक अपग्रेड करना है। हम इसमें अपग्रेडेशन ऑफ स्कूल के लिए भी पैसे दे रहे हैं। अपग्रेडेशन ऑफ स्कूल, मतलब उसी गांव में उसको शिक्षा मिलेगी, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY: Is it 90:10 or 60:40?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am coming to that. दूसरा जो महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, जिसके बारे में माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है और अभी इसके बारे में चर्चा चली थी, children with special needs, हमने उनके लिए दो नई स्कीम्स बनाई हैं। Children with special needs को पढ़ाने वाले की तनखाह बहुत कम होती थी। हम हर छात्र के लिए तीन हजार रुपए देते थे और टीचर्स की सेलेरी का भी उसी में से लेते थे। अब तीन हजार का तीन हजार पांच सौ किया है, उसमें सेलेरी अलग देंगे, सेलेरी छात्रों के हिस्से में से नहीं जाएगी और दो सौ रुपए ग्लर्स स्टूडेंट, जो with स्पेशल नीड्स हैं, उनको हर महीने एक प्रोत्साहन राशि दी जाएगी। यह स्कीम पूरी तरह से ऐसी बनाई गई है कि वह इसमें नई बातें हैं। सर्वशिक्षा अभियान को 25 साल हुए हैं, लेकिन 25 साल में वह कार्यक्रम वहीं का वहीं चल रहा था और उसे अब रिवाइज़ करने की जरूरत थी। आज की जरूरतों को देखते हुए, 'समग्र शिक्षा' को एक व्यापक तरीके से बदलाव करके बनाया गया है और इसका सभी राज्यों ने स्वागत किया है, आंध्र प्रदेश ने भी स्वागत किया है और आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में जो भी पॉलिसी है, वही पॉलिसी हम अमल में लाएंगे।

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the Government for having taken this extremely important decision to treat school education without fragmentation as 'primary' and 'secondary'. But, today, as we see, the municipal corporations or the Governments have *prathamik shiksha* schools and *madhyamik shiksha* schools. And, it is a problem for students to take admissions, for further education, after they pass out the seventh standard, or now, the eighth standard. So, what is the Government doing in this regard? That is where the hurdle is. The schemes have been merged, but what about the admissions to ensure that they finish their education by taking it up to 12th standard?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदय, अभी छात्र पहली से बारहवीं तक जाएं, लड़कियां भी जाएं और लड़के भी जाएं, इसके लिए ही यह स्कीम holistic view में बनाई गई है, इसलिए इसमें administratively कोई दिक्कत नहीं रहेगी। छात्र माध्यमिक में भी जाएंगे, अपर प्राइमरी में जाएंगे, मिडिल में जाएंगे और मिडिल के बाद हायर सेकेन्डरी में जाएंगे, उनको कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी। इसमें ट्रांसपोर्ट एलाउन्स भी दे रहे हैं, जहां स्कूल दूर है या जहां consolidation किया है, इसमें हम हर छात्र के प्रति 6 हजार रुपए सालाना दे रहे हैं। मैं next week में इस स्कीम के बारे में डिटेल्स आपके पास भेजूंगा, क्योंकि इसमें आपका पार्टिसिपेशन बहुत जरूरी है।

श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने जवाब में कहा कि वर्दी की जो राशि है, वह 400 से बढ़ाकर 600 रुपए कर दी गई है और किताबों के लिए जो आबंटन किया गया है, वह प्रति बच्चा, जो 250 रुपए है, उसे 400 रुपए कर दिया गया है। एक तरफ हमारी सरकार का नारा है कि 'पढ़े भारत बढ़े भारत', 'बच्चियां पढ़ेंगी आगे बढ़ेंगी'। हम यह सोच रख रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहती हूं कि इतनी महंगाई बढ़ गई है और महंगाई आसमान छू रही है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री को बताना चाहती हूं कि गांव में जो कपड़े की सिलाई होती है, वहां पर दर्जी सलवार और जंपर की सिलाई के लिए लगभग डेढ़ सौ से दो सौ रुपए लेता है। आपने जो 600 रुपए की राशि की है, क्या उससे बच्चों की पोशाक बन पाएगी? कॉन्वेन्ट स्कूल और सरकारी स्कूल के बच्चों के बीच में जो फर्क होता है और जो उनके अंदर हम समानता की बात कर रहे हैं, तो मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि उनके अंदर समानता कैसे आएगी? क्या इसके बारे में आपने कोई योजना बनाई है? मैं मंत्री जी से यह मांग करती हूं कि जो इन्होंने वर्दी की राशि के आबंटन को बढ़ाकर 600 रुपए किया है, उसको कम से कम 1,000 रुपए किया जाए और जो उन्होंने किताबों के लिए राशि बढ़ाई है, उसे 1,000 से बढ़ाकर 1,500 रुपए किया जाए।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो किताबों का मुद्दा है, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि SCERT किताबें छापती हैं, उसके अनुसार वह प्राइस तय करती है, क्योंकि उसे गवर्नमेंट से कागज भी मिलता है, इसीलिए उसका खर्च देखकर NCERT के हिसाब से ही दिया है। इसका सभी राज्यों ने स्वागत किया है। पहले तो 400 रुपए में दो यूनिफॉर्म्स होती थीं, वह पैसा बहुत ही कम था। अब यूनिफॉर्म के टेंडर अच्छे निकल रहे हैं और सबको समय पर यूनिफॉर्म मिलेगी, यह भी देख रहे हैं। हम 600 रुपए दे रहे हैं, लेकिन अपनी ओर से और पैसे राज्य सरकार डाल सकती है।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूंगा कि स्कूल के बच्चे की 600 रुपए में पूरे साल के लिए यूनिफार्म आना बहुत मुश्किल है। इसके साथ मैं बहन कहकशां परवीन जी की बात का पूरा समर्थन करना चाहूंगा। आपने upgradation of existing schools की बात कही है। भारत सरकार के जो CBSE के माध्यम से स्कूल चलते हैं, उनमें जो लैंड के नियम हैं, उसके विपरीत बहुत से राज्यों में नियम हैं। जैसे एक एकड़ लैंड के अंदर आप सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूल शहरों में चला सकते हैं, लेकिन हरियाणा के अंदर पांच एकड़ लैंड का नियम है। हरियाणा के दो-तीन जिलों में अलग नियम है। मैं उपसभाध्यक्ष जी के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा का प्रसार होना बहुत जरूरी है और संसाधनों के अभाव में बहुत से स्कूल नहीं बन पाते हैं। 12वीं क्लास तक के स्कूल खोलने के लिए पांच एकड़ लैंड की रिकवायरमेंट

[श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता]

होती है। इस वजह से वहां पर न तो सरकार स्कूल खोल पा रही है और न प्राइवेट लोग स्कूल खोल पा रहे हैं। आप उस लैंड की रिकवायरमेंट को पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में एक समान फिक्स करवा दें कि इतने एकड़ लैंड के अंदर सीनियर सेकेंडरी स्कूल बनेगा, हालांकि सीबीएसई ने यह तय किया हुआ है। परन्तु राज्य सरकारें...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Put your question, please. आप प्रश्न करिए।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: सर, मैं प्रश्न ही पूछ रहा हूं। अगर हम राज्य सरकारों के माध्यम से लैंड के नियम को फिक्स करवा दें, तो यह शिक्षा के प्रसार के लिए बहुत बढ़िया होगा।

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is a suggestion for action.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Okay. Now, next Q. No. 92. The questioner is not present. Are there any supplementaries?

गरीबी-उन्मूलन के संबंध में कार्य योजना

*92. **श्री प्रभात झा:** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र द्वारा निर्धारित 'सतत् विकास संबंधी लक्ष्यों' का एक प्रमुख उद्देश्य वर्ष 2030 तक संपूर्ण विश्व से गरीबी का उन्मूलन करना है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) क्या सरकार संयुक्त राष्ट्र के 'सतत् विकास संबंधी लक्ष्यों' के उद्देश्य के अनुरूप वर्ष 2030 तक भारत से गरीबी का उन्मूलन करने हेतु बनाई गई कार्य-योजना पर भी काम कर रही है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) क्या कार्य-योजना को कार्यान्वित करने में राज्यों का अपेक्षित सहयोग मिल रहा है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है?

योजना मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह): (क) से (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) सतत् विकास ध्येयों (एसडीजी) के तहत वर्ष 2030 तक संपूर्ण विश्व से चरम गरीबी का उन्मूलन करने के लिए एक स्पष्ट, सर्वव्यापक समझौता शामिल है। 17 एसडीजी और इनसे संबद्ध 169 लक्ष्य हैं जो मानव कल्याण के सभी पहलुओं का समाधान करने तथा विकास के आर्थिक, सामाजिक और पर्यावरणीय आयामों का एकीकरण करने का प्रयास करते हैं। एसडीजी 1 स्पष्ट रूप से गरीबी पर केंद्रित है और यह निम्नानुसार है: 'सभी जगह गरीबी का इसके सभी रूप में अंत करना'। एसडीजी 1 के तहत लक्ष्य, अन्य के साथ-साथ, निम्नलिखित पर केंद्रित हैं: सभी के लिए सामाजिक सुरक्षा प्रणालियों का कार्यान्वयन करना; आर्थिक और प्राकृतिक संसाधनों, वित्तीय सेवाओं और उचित प्रौद्योगिकी के संबंध में सभी के लिए समान अधिकार सुनिश्चित करना; गरीबी का अंत करने के लिए

पर्याप्त संसाधन जुटाना सुनिश्चित करना तथा राष्ट्रीय, क्षेत्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तरों पर आवश्यक नीतिगत फ्रेमवर्क सृजित करना।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाया गया राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंडा इन एसडीजी में प्रतिबंधित होता है और इसे केन्द्र-प्रयोजित और केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रक स्कीमों की व्यवस्था के माध्यम से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। सरकार अनेक ऐसे कार्यक्रमों/स्कीमों के माध्यम से वर्ष 2030 तक भारत में चरम गरीबी का उन्मूलन करने की दिशा में कार्य कर रही है जो बुनियादी सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने, कमजोर समुदायों के सदस्यों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा उपलब्ध कराने तथा गरीबों के लिए रोजगार और आय का सृजन करने की एक व्यापक कार्यनीति को प्रतिबंधित करते हैं।

कई कार्यक्रम सभी के लिए बुनियादी सेवाएं उपलब्ध कराने पर केंद्रित हैं। राष्ट्रीय खाद्य सुरक्षा अधिनियम के अनुसार, लक्षित सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली के तहत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में लगभग 75% आबादी को और शहरी क्षेत्रों में 50% आबादी के किफायती मूल्यों पर (चावल, गेहूं और मोटे अनाज के लिए क्रमशः 3/2/1 रु. प्रति कि.ग्रा.) खाद्यान्न उपलब्ध कराए जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण पेयजल कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से पर्याप्त और सुरक्षित पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है। स्वच्छ भारत मिशन की अग्रणी पहल स्वच्छता की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करती है और इसका लक्ष्य वर्ष 2019 तक पूरे देश को खुले में शौच की समस्या से मुक्त करना है। प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना का लक्ष्य गरीब परिवारों को विशेष सहायता उपलब्ध करवाकर 2022 तक 'सभी के लिए आवास' सुनिश्चित करना है। खाना पकाने के स्वच्छ ईंधन की उपलब्धता में कमी देश-भर में गरीबी का एक अभिशाप रही है। प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत, बीपीएल परिवारों को 2020 तक 8 करोड़ एलपीजी कनेक्शन प्रदान किए जाएंगे जिससे प्रत्यक्ष रूप से महिलाओं और बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य की रक्षा होगी। इसके अतिरिक्त, सौभाग्य (प्रधान मंत्री सहज बिजली हर घर योजना) का लक्ष्य समयबद्ध रूप से देश के सभी भागों में सर्वव्यापक घरेलू विद्युतीकरण हासिल करना और इसी के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण युवाओं को रोजगार प्रदान करना है।

सामाजिक संरक्षण और सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के संबंध में अनेक प्रमुख अंतःक्षेप कार्यान्वयनाधीन हैं। आयुष्मान भारत (राष्ट्रीय स्वास्थ्य संरक्षण मिशन) की नई पहल लोगों के लिए निःशुल्क अनिवार्य दवाओं और नैदानिक सेवाओं के साथ-साथ मातृ और बाल स्वास्थ्य तथा गैर-संचारी रोगों को शामिल करते हुए स्तरीय व्यापक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की उपलब्धता सुनिश्चित करेगी। यह 10 करोड़ से अधिक गरीब और कमजोर परिवारों (लगभग 50 करोड़ व्यक्तियों) को प्रति परिवार प्रतिवर्ष 5,00,000 रु. की स्वास्थ्य बीमा सुरक्षा प्रदान करेगी। राष्ट्रीय सामाजिक सहायता कार्यक्रम (एनएसएपी) वृद्धों, विधवाओं और दिव्यांगों को पेंशन उपलब्ध कराता है। इसके अतिरिक्त, तीन प्रमुख कार्यक्रमों, जो संयुक्त रूप से जन सुरक्षा के नाम से जाने जाते हैं, अर्थात् प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति बीमा योजना (पीएमजेबीवाई), प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना (पीएमएसबीवाई) और अटल पेंशन योजना (एपीवाई) द्वारा सामाजिक सुरक्षा की उपलब्धता में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की गई है। पीएमजेबीवाई 200,000 रु. का मियादी जीवन बीमा प्रदान करती है, पीएमएसबीवाई 200,000 रु. तक का व्यक्तिगत दुर्घटना बीमा प्रदान करती है और एपीवाई असंगठित क्षेत्रक में कामगारों को पेंशन उपलब्ध कराती है।

इसी प्रकार, विभिन्न प्रभावकारी कार्यक्रम गरीबों के लिए रोजगार और आय सृजन करने पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं। महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (एमजीएनआरजीए)

के तहत, ग्रामीण अकुशल कामगारों को एक वर्ष में कम-से-कम 100 दिनों के लिए रोजगार की गारंटी दी जाती है। प्रधान मंत्री जन धन योजना ने वित्तीय समावेशन और आर्थिक सशक्तिकरण में पर्याप्त प्रगति को संभव बनाया है। आधार के साथ संयोजन और मोबाइल कनेक्टिविटी के साथ मिलकर इसने विभिन्न कार्यक्रमों/स्कीमों के लाभार्थियों को संचयी प्रत्यक्ष लाभ अंतरण संभव बनाया है। दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना - राष्ट्रीय आजीविका मिशन गरीबों के लिए कुशल रोजगार सृजित करने के प्रति समर्पित है। इस मिशन का लक्ष्य बहुसंख्यक ग्रामीण गरीब परिवारों में से प्रत्येक की एक महिला सदस्य को क्रमशः स्वसहायता समूहों में शामिल करना भी है। मिशन अंत्योदय 50,000 ग्राम पंचायतों को गरीबी-मुक्त करने की दिशा में कार्य कर रहा है।

(ग) भारत सरकार राज्यों/संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के सहयोग से गरीबी-उन्मूलन के लिए कार्यक्रमों/स्कीमों का कार्यान्वयन कर रही है। राज्य सरकार और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों द्वारा सुसंगत केन्द्र-प्रायोजित स्कीमों को स्कीम के दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार वित्तीय सहायता के निर्गम की दृष्टि से केन्द्र सरकार की सहायता से कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। कार्यान्वयन की प्रगति की संयुक्त रूप से निगरानी की जाती है और उपलब्धियों में तेजी लाने के लिए आवश्यक कार्रवाईयां की जाती हैं।

Action Plan on eradication of poverty

†*92.SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the main objectives of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals is to eradicate poverty from the entire world by 2030 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government is also working on an action plan to eradicate poverty from India by 2030, in accordance with the objective of sustainable development goals of the United Nations and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether States are extending requisite cooperation to supplement the action plan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) constitute a bold, universal agreement to eradicate extreme poverty from the entire world by 2030. There are 17 SDGs and 169 associated targets, which seek to address all aspects of human wellbeing and integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions of development. The SDG 1 is explicitly centred on poverty and reads as follows: 'End poverty in all its forms everywhere'. Targets under the SDG 1 are *inter alia* focused on implementing social

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

protection systems for all; ensuring equal rights of all to economic and natural resources, financial services and appropriate technology; ensuring mobilization of adequate resources for ending poverty and creating necessary policy framework at national, regional and international levels.

(b) The National Development Agenda pursued by the Government of India is mirrored in the SDGs and implemented through an array of Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes. The Government is working towards eradicating extreme poverty from India by 2030 through a number of programmes/schemes which reflect a comprehensive strategy of providing basic services, extending social protection to members of vulnerable communities and generating employment and income for the poor.

Several programmes focus on providing basic services for all. As per the National Food Security Act, food grains are provided to nearly 75% of the population in rural areas and 50% of the population in urban areas at affordable prices (Rs. 3/2/1 per kg for rice, wheat and coarse grains respectively) under the Targeted Public Distribution System. Access to adequate and safe drinking water is being provided through the National Rural Drinking Water Programme. The flagship initiative of the Swachh Bharat Mission ensures access to sanitation and aims to make the whole country Open Defecation Free by 2019. The Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana targets to ensure 'Housing for All' by 2022 by providing special assistance to poor households. Lack of access to clean cooking fuel has been a bane of poverty across the country. Under the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana, 8 crore LPG connections will be provided by 2020 to BPL families directly protecting the health of women and children. Further, SAUBHAGYA (Pradhan Mantri Sahaj Bijli Har Ghar Yojna) aims to achieve universal household electrification in all parts of the country in a time bound manner, while also providing employment to rural youth in the process.

Towards ensuring social protection and security, several major interventions are under implementation. The new initiative of Ayushman Bharat (National Health Protection Scheme) will ensure people's access to quality comprehensive health care including for maternal and child health and non-communicable diseases along with free essential drugs and diagnostic services. It will provide health insurance coverage to over 10 crore poor and vulnerable families (about 50 crore individuals) up to Rs. 5, 00,000 per family per year. The National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) provides pension to the elderly, widows and differently-abled individuals. Moreover, access to social security has been substantially augmented by three major programmes together known as Jan Suraksha, *i.e.* Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Atal Pension Yojana (APY). The PMJJBY provides term life

insurance of Rs. 200,000; the PMSBY provides personal accident insurance to the tune of Rs. 200,000 and the APY offers pension to workers in the unorganized sector.

Similarly, several impactful programmes focus on employment and income generation of the poor. Under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), employment guarantee is provided to rural unskilled workers for at least 100 days a year. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana has enabled significant progress in financial inclusion and economic empowerment. Together with Aadhaar seeding and mobile connectivity, it has enabled cumulative direct benefit transfer to beneficiaries of various programmes/schemes. The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana National Livelihoods Mission, is devoted to creating skilled employment for the poor. The Mission also aims to gradually bring one female member each from a large number of rural poor households into Self-Help Groups. The Mission Antyodaya is working towards making 50,000 Gram Panchayats poverty-free.

(c) The Government of India is implementing programmes/schemes for poverty eradication in collaboration with the States/UTs. The relevant Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being executed by the State governments and UTs with the support of the Central Government in terms of release of financial support as per the scheme guidelines. Progress, of implementation is jointly monitored and necessary actions are taken to expedite achievement.

MS. DOLA SEN: Will the Minister of Planning be pleased to state whether the Government has any data on the transgenders and other severely ostracised members of Indian society who are below poverty line? If so, the details thereof please. Whether the Government would consider a thorough revision of this plan to specifically describe how it plans to undertake the eradication of poverty among all Indian citizens including them?

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: सर, यह बड़ा अहम सवाल Sustainable Development Goals का है। जिन साहिबान ने यह सवाल पूछा था, वह अभी हैं नहीं और सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न आ गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिस तरह से यह सवाल पूछा गया है, यह मानवता के लिए बड़ी अहमियत रखता है। वर्ष 2016 के अंदर United Nations के auspices के माध्यम से 193 मुल्कों ने एक फैसला लिया कि 2030 तक हर एक मुल्क को क्या-क्या जिम्मेदारी अदा करनी चाहिए। भारत भी उसका एक signatory है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो Sustainable Development Goals United Nations के हैं, उसकी mirror image भारत का National Development Agenda रखा है। जो सबसे पहला Sustainable Development Goals का मुद्दा है, वह poverty eradication है। वर्ष 2030 तक जो abject poverty है, हर एक मुल्क को वह मिटा देनी है। उस verticle के नीचे 6-7 horizontals हैं और 169 targets हैं। इन targets को पूरा करने के लिए भारत सरकार अपनी तरफ से पूरा प्रयास कर रही है। मैडम, के सवाल

का जवाब देने से पहले, मैं इस हाउस की जानकारी के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि poverty alleviate करने के वास्ते दो-तीन अहम चीजें करनी होती हैं। एक तो basic services जनता को मुहैया कराना बहुत ही जरूरी है। उसके बिना poverty नहीं हट सकती। दूसरी चीज़ social protection है। अगर social protection नहीं होगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि poverty से बेशक वह बाहर निकल जाए, लेकिन उसका जीवन ठीक तरह से व्यतीत नहीं हो पाएगा और तीसरी चीज़ employment और income generation है। इसलिए भारत सरकार के जो initiatives हैं, यदि आप permission दें, तो मैं उनके बारे में जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): मंत्री जी, आप माननीय सदस्या को इस बारे में लिखकर भिजवा दें। The answer should not be too long. There are many supplementaries.

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the answer has not even been read out. The person who has asked the question is not here. जैसे मैंने आपसे अर्ज किया कि यह हमारे भारतवर्ष के लिए ही नहीं है, बल्कि सारे विश्व के लिए बड़ी अहमियत रखता है। यदि इसके बारे में हाउस को जानकारी मिल जाए, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। जहां तक माननीय सदस्या ने जो पूछा है, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You reply to the Member who is present and who has brought the supplementary. ...**(Interruptions)**...

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: सर, माननीय सदस्या ने transgender और विकलांग के बारे में जानकारी हासिल करनी चाही है। इस समय मौजूदा तौर पर वह विषय मेरे सामने नहीं है, इसलिए मैं उन्हें बाद में लिखित में भेज दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): ठीक है। आप माननीय सदस्या को बाद में लिखित में उत्तर भिजवा दीजिए।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: मान्यवर, मंत्री जी ने भारत सरकार के बारे में कहा है कि बहुत बड़ी स्कीम लेकर और United Nations को ध्यान में रखते हुए, देश में जो चरम गरीबी है और जो abject poverty है, उसे दूर करने के लिए, schemes की बात कर रही है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी आपने खुद भी देखा होगा, हम सब लोगों ने देखा, television पर देखा, अखबारों में आज पढ़ा है और कल भी पढ़ा था कि दिल्ली शहर में ही तीन बच्चियां गरीबी की वजह से, तीन दिन से खाना न मिलने की वजह से मर गईं। यह बात मैं रिपोर्ट के आधार पर कर रहा हूँ। अब पता नहीं वे कितने दिन से starve कर रही थीं, इसलिए उनकी death हो गई। अगर आपकी ये स्कीम्स हैं और आप बता रहे हैं कि हम बहुत कर रहे हैं, अरबों-खरबों रुपए खर्च कर रहे हैं, तथा एक ऐसी व्यवस्था में आज आपके एक प्रदेश में, देश की capital, दिल्ली शहर में इस तरह से उनकी death हो जाती है, तो यह बहुत चिन्ताजनक बात है। अभी इनसे पहले वाले मंत्री जी भी कह रहे थे कि जब हम स्कूलों में बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं, तो खाना भी देते हैं। इसलिए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि खाना और abject poverty को आप क्या कहेंगे, क्या आपने इस तरह के लोगों के लिए कोई स्कीम बनाई है? देश में आगे से इस तरह की दर्दनाक घटना न घटे, जिसने पूरे देश को हिला दिया, क्या इसे दूर करने की कोई योजना आपके पास है?

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: महोदय, क्या अब मैं योजनाओं के बारे में अर्ज कर दूँ, क्योंकि अब तो योजनाओं के बारे में ही पूछा है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Be short.

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: महोदय, एक बात तो सबसे पहले मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो तीन मौतें हुई हैं, वे बड़ी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं। अखबार के अंदर उसकी reporting हुई है, लेकिन वास्तविकता क्या है, इस बारे में अभी तक हमारे पास बात पहुंची नहीं है। हमने इस विषय में संज्ञान ले लिया है और हम पता कर के इस बारे में उत्तर देंगे कि वास्तव में क्या इन बच्चियों की मौत भूख से ही हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी कल ही यह समाचार अखबारों में आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, अगर मंत्री जी इस तरह के जवाब देंगे और दिल्ली शहर में रहकर अभी आपको यही शक हो रहा है कि वे भूख से मरीं या किसी और वजह से मरीं, तो यह बहुत ही अफसोस की बात है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: सर, जो अखबारों में आता है, वह constitution का हिस्सा नहीं होता, गीता का पाठ नहीं होता और gospel नहीं होता। उसके बारे में जानकारी हासिल करना आवश्यक है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I think, the Minister can have inquiry at his own level because this is reported in a national newspaper. ...**(Interruptions)**...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, it has been reported in the newspaper. But it has not been verified. How can I make a comment on something which ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No, no. You need not comment. Just verify it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Verify it. ...**(Interruptions)**...

RAO INDERJIT SINGH: That is what I am saying. Let it be verified. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, मंत्री जी ऐसा उत्तर देकर गरीबी का मज़ाक उड़ा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a suggestion. This is a very serious matter. The Members will move for Half-an-Hour Discussion. It is a very important matter. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please give it in writing. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will move that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The Secretariat will consider it. Thank you very much. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Jatiya.

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया: महोदय, गरीब को रोजगार की जरूरत है और रोजगार देने के लिए ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में मनरेगा महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रही है। सभापति जी, साल में 365 दिन होते हैं और यह सौ दिन का रोजगार देता है। मेरा मंत्री से पूछना है कि बाकी दिनों में उसकी गरीबी में सहायता करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए गए हैं? मैं इसके साथ ही यह भी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो योजनाएं गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए बनाई गई हैं, उनको गति प्रदान करके, उनके परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए, उनमें तेजी लाने के लिए क्या विशेष उपाय किए गए हैं?

राव इन्द्रजीत सिंह: जनाब चेयरमैन साहब, "महात्मा गाँधी नेशनल रूरल एम्प्लॉयमेंट गारंटी एक्ट" पिछले कई सालों से लागू है। यह एक माध्यम है, जिससे गरीबी को कमजोर किया जा सकता है या हटाया जा सकता है। MOSPI का जो पिछले लार्ज स्केल सैम्पल सर्वे था, उसके अंदर 2011 में 21.92 फीसदी लोग, कुल मिलाकर 27 करोड़ लोग poverty line के नीचे थे। उससे पहले वाले साल में, 2004-05 में, जो लक्कड़वाला कमेटी थी, उनकी तरफ से रिकमंडेशन आई थी, उसके अनुसार गरीबी रेखा के नीचे 27.05 फीसदी, यानी 30 करोड़ लोग गरीबी रेखा के नीचे थे। यह गरीबी हर साल घटती जा रही है, लेकिन यह रिलेटिव है। आज से पचास साल पहले, सौ रुपये के ऊपर वाला गरीब माना जाता था, लेकिन शायद आज के दिन हजार रुपये के ऊपर वाला व्यक्ति गरीब नहीं माना जा सकेगा। मेरा यह कहना है कि यह सारी एक ऑनगोइंग प्रोसेस है, रिलेटिव है। जो मनरेगा है, उसके माध्यम से आज के दिन 2,615 करोड़ man days with a total expenditure of Rs. 4,71,273.41 crore as on 2017-18 इस पर खर्च हो चुके हैं। The average number of days of employment provided per household is 45.77 days during 2017-18, and for the next financial year, 2018-19, an allocation of fifty-five thousand...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you. Next question; Question No. 93.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, Question Nos. 103 and 105 are identical to Question No. 93. So, all the three questions can be taken together.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have a point. Question Nos. 103 and 105 seem to be identical. So, we would take it up together with Q. No. 93.

Institutes of excellence

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

(a) whether Government has declared some institutions as "Institutes of Excellence";

(b) if so, whether such status has been extended even to institutions that are at proposal stage; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) issued / notified the UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private institutions for setting up / upgrading of 20 institutions (10 from public sector and 10 from private sector) as world class teaching and research institutions called as 'Institutions of Eminence' (IoEs). The Regulations *inter-alia* provide for Greenfield category too.

Accordingly, applications were invited through UGC's notification dated 13th September, 2017 from existing Government Institutions and existing Private Institution along with from Sponsoring Organizations which intends to set up new Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be University. In this regard, 114 applications - 74 from public sector and 40 from private sector, including 11 applications in the Greenfield projects have been received.

These applications had been entrusted to an Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) constituted for this purpose. The EEC, after thorough examination of applications and presentations made by the institutions, made its recommendations to UGC.

The UGC in its meeting held on 9th July, 2018 considered and approved the report of EEC and recommended that the following 3 institutions from the public category for issuance of Orders as Institutions of Eminence:

- (i) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
- (ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
- (iii) Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay

In addition, the following three Institutions have been recommended for issuance of Letter of Intent:

- (i) Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences, Pilani

- (ii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal
- (iii) Jio Institute under the Greenfield category. It will be set up of as an Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be University within three years of issuance of Letter of Intent'.

The Institutions were recommended and approved by the EEC and the UGC based on their detailed fifteen year strategic vision plan and a five year rolling implementation plan *viz.* Academic Plan, Faculty Recruitment Plan, Students Admission plan, Research Plan, Networking Plan, Infrastructure development Plan, Finance Plan, Administrative Plan, Governance Plan, etc. with clear annual milestones and action plans on how the Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities are to be set up, with identifiable outputs and outcomes and their plan to meet the criteria for attaining the status of an Institution of Eminence, as mentioned in their application and presentations made before the EEC.

Institution of Eminence status to Jio Institute

*103.SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Jio Institute has been given Institution of Eminence status recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) where is the campus of the institute situated and how many courses have been offered during the last one year; and
- (d) the number of faculty members and students in the institute?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) University Grants Commission (UGC) notified the UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for declaration of private sector Institutions as Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities. The Regulations *inter-alia* provide for Sponsoring Organizations under Greenfield category to set up new Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University.

In accordance with the Regulations, 40 applications from private sector, including 11 applications in the Greenfield category received in the Ministry. These applications had been

entrusted to Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) constituted for selection of Institutions of Eminence. EEC, after thorough examination of applications and presentations made by the Institutions/Sponsoring Organizations, made its recommendations to UGC.

The report of EEC was considered and approved by UGC in its meeting held on 9th July, 2018 and recommended that the following 3 Institutions from private category for issuance of Letter to Intent:

- (i) Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences, Pilani
- (ii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal
- (iii) One Institution (Jio Institute) under the Greenfield category.

These Institutions were recommended and approved by EEC and the UGC based on their detailed fifteen year strategic vision plan and a five year rolling implementation plan viz. Academic Plan, Faculty Recruitment Plan, Students Admission plan, Research Plan, Networking Plan, Infrastructure development Plan, Finance Plan, Administrative Plan, Governance Plan, etc. with clear annual milestones and action plans on how the Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities are to be set up, with identifiable outputs and outcomes and how their plan to meet the criteria for attaining the status of an Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University, as mentioned in their application and presentations made before the EEC.

The Sponsoring Organization of the Jio Institute has proposed to set up the Institution at Karjat, Maharashtra. The Institution has been given Letter of Intent for setting up Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be University in the next three years. The Sponsoring Organization will submit a report to this Ministry indicating its readiness for commencing academic programmes, within three year of this Letter of Intent. During this period, the proposed Institution will not admit students in the Institute. The students will only be admitted after issuance of Notification by this Ministry.

Status of Institutions of Eminence

*105. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has granted status of Institutions of Eminence to six private and public sector institutions of higher education in 2018;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, institution-wise; and
- (c) the details of criteria adopted for granting the status to such institutions?

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

Statement

(a) to (c) As per the budget announcement, 2016, the University Grants Commission (UGC) issued / notified the UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence] Guidelines, 2017 for public institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private institutions for setting up/upgrading up of 20 institutions (10 from public sector and 10 from private sector) as world class teaching and research institutions called as 'Institutions of Eminence' (IoEs).

Accordingly, applications were invited through UGC's notification dated 13th September, 2017 from existing Government Institutions and existing Private Institution along with from Sponsoring Organizations which intends to set up new Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be University. In this regard, 114 applications - 74 from public sector and 40 from private sector, including 11 applications in the Greenfield projects have been received.

These applications had been entrusted to Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) constituted for this purpose. EEC, after thorough examination of applications and presentations made by the institutions, made its recommendations to UGC.

UGC in its meeting held on 9th July, 2018 considered and approved the report of EEC report and recommended that the following 3 institutions from the public category for issuance of Orders as Institutions of Eminence:

- (i) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
- (ii) Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
- (iii) Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay

In addition, the following three Institutions have been recommended for issuance of Letter of Intent:

- (i) Birla Institute of Technology & Sciences, Pilani
- (ii) Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal
- (iii) Jio Institute under the Greenfield category. It will be set up of as an Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be University within three years of issuance of Letter of Intent'.

These Institutions have been recommended and approved by EEC & UGC based on their detailed fifteen year strategic vision plan and a five year rolling implementation plan *viz.* Academic Plan, Faculty Recruitment Plan, Students Admission plan, Research Plan, Networking Plan, Infrastructure development Plan, Finance Plan, Administrative Plan, Governance Plan, etc. with clear annual milestones and action plans on how the Institutions of Eminence are to be set up, with identifiable outputs and outcomes and how their plan to meet the criteria for attaining the status of an Institution of Eminence, as mentioned in their application and presentations made before the EEC.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, I have laid the answer for Question No. 93 on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may include the other Questions; Question Nos. 103 and 105, also.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, Sir.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, I am thankful to you for permitting me to put a supplementary question on an important issue.

I have gone through the Minister's reply. The recommendations that have been made show how the influential could pass all common logic and recommend the status of 'Institutions of Eminence' to a non-existent institution, thus equating the Indian Institute of Science and IIT with Jio Institute. Political and commercial influences have reached the peak in the country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put the question, Mr. Vijayakumar.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, I wish to mention here that the Government of Tamil Nadu too had urged not to bifurcate the UGC. Besides, the States only engage technical universities. Humanities and law should also be included here. My question to the Minister is whether the Government would reconsider the status given to a Jio Institute as a Greenfield Institute of Eminence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already answered that question in the House, but still he may do so again.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, Sir. I would still answer it since it is an important issue. There were 114 applications seeking the status of 'Institute of Eminence'. There were 74 public universities, that is, State and Central, and public-funded institutes and 29 private institutes which are in existence. And there was a third category created by the Empowered Committee termed as 'Green Field Category'. So,

Jio Institute को institute of eminence का कोई tag नहीं दिया गया है, केवल Letter of Intent दिया गया है। मैं यह भी बताता हूँ कि Green Field Category के 11 applications थे। इसमें क्या देख कर कमिटी ने तय किया, मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ। इसमें vision 15 साल का है, academic plan क्या है, faculty requirement कैसे करेंगे, student admission कैसे करेंगे, research plan क्या होगा, networking plan क्या होगा, यानी collaboration with other institutions, infrastructure development कैसे करेंगे, finance कहां से जुटाएंगे और governance कैसी रहेगी। 15 साल का Action Plan, clear annual milestone with Action Plan, कमिटी ने यह सब देखा। गोपाल स्वामी इसके अध्यक्ष थे। इसमें रेणु खटौर, जो Houston University की Vice Chancellor हैं, वे थीं, फिर तरुण खन्ना थे तथा एक और नाम मैं भूल रहा हूँ। इस तरह से इसमें चार विशेषज्ञ थे। इनका independently काम चला। इन्होंने सबके presentations देखे। IIT, Bombay; IIT, Delhi और IISc, Bangalore, ये तीन public institutes हैं, जिनको हम एक-एक हजार करोड़ रुपए देंगे। हम किसी भी private institute को एक पैसा भी नहीं देंगे। दो private institutes हैं, जिनमें से एक मणिपाल है, जो अभी अस्तित्व में है और दूसरा BITS, Pilani है, ये दो institutes आए। इसमें तीसरा Jio Institute है। उन्होंने Green Field Category में पहले एक ही selection किया। उसमें हमें न पैसा देना है और न ही अभी हमने उसको institute of eminence का tag दिया है। यह केवल और केवल Letter of Intent है। तीन साल में वे कैसा action लेकर यूनिवर्सिटी तैयार करते हैं, उस पर उनका status निर्भर करेगा।

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Sir, there are so many comments in the Indian news papers. I want to quote two newspapers. The Economic Times says ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't do it. You just ask question.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Government come with a White Paper on selection of Jio Institute in Green Field Category to clear the air among the people?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदय, मैंने सारी प्रक्रिया बताई है कि there was a Green Field Category. इसमें 11 institutes ने applications दिए, जो आज अस्तित्व में नहीं हैं। अगर हमें देश की शिक्षा को सुधारना है, तो private investments से भी अच्छे विश्वविद्यालय निकलें, यह जरूरत है, कोई भी समझ सकता है। If they are going to invest, उसमें 11 संस्थाओं ने रुचि दिखाई और उन्होंने अपने presentations दिए जिनके पास अभी जमीन नहीं है या ऐसे बहुत सारे criteria थे, इनकी details मुझे भी मालूम नहीं है, कमिटी ने इसकी detailed report दी है। इसलिए इसमें मैं इतना ही कहूंगा, कि फिर से repeat करूंगा कि हम किसी भी private institute को पैसे नहीं दे रहे हैं, हमने Jio Institute को institute of eminence का tag नहीं दिया है। वह केवल Letter of Intent है। तीन साल उनका प्रत्यक्ष काम कैसे चलता है, वे कैसे विश्वविद्यालय बनाते हैं, यह देखने के बाद ही उसको tag मिलेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ritabrata Banerjee; absent. Shri Ravi Prakash Verma; absent. इन लोगों के नाम से व्वैश्चन था, चूंकि मैंने इनके प्रश्न को club किया, इसलिए इनको पहले मौका देना मेरा कर्तव्य है। श्री डी. राजा।

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, initially the Government announced ten institutions from public category and ten institutions among private universities which would be considered for according the status of institutions of eminence. But the so-called Empowered Expert Committee restricted it to three from public category and three from private, and one category which is yet to be started is Green Field University.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, the IIT Chennai is considered to be one of the best in the country and one of the best in the world. Secondly, Jawaharlal Nehru University continues to be one of the best. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please ask the question.

SHRI D. RAJA: Why are these two institutions not being considered for according the status of eminence?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: एक तरह से इस सारी प्रक्रिया में सरकार संलिप्त नहीं थी, arm's distance पर एक Expert Panel बनाया गया, जिनकी सिफारिश के आधार पर यह किया गया। हमारे यहां 900 यूनिवर्सिटीज हैं, लेकिन पहली 100 यूनिवर्सिटीज की श्रेणी में हमारे यहां की कोई यूनिवर्सिटी नहीं है, इसलिए हमारा मूल प्लान यही है कि आगे आने वाले 10 सालों में हमारी Universities कम से कम पहली 200 यूनिवर्सिटीज की श्रेणी में आ सकें।

अभी Vice-Chancellors का एक सम्मेलन चल रहा है, जिसमें मैं हो कर आया हूं, वहां वे मलेशिया की एक यूनिवर्सिटी का उदाहरण बता रहे थे कि 10 साल तक लगातार प्रयास करके वे वहां तक पहुंचे हैं। अपने यहां जो faculty है, वह 20 स्टुडेंट्स पर एक होता है और उसमें भी बहुत वेकेंसीज खाली रहती हैं, इसलिए अनुपात इससे भी ज्यादा होता है, लेकिन वहां पर faculties भी thousands में होती हैं, इसलिए रिसर्च बहुत होती है और citations भी बहुत होते हैं, इसीलिए उन्हें विश्व स्तर का दर्जा मिल पाता है। अगर हमें अपने यहां भी यह स्थिति तैयार करनी है, तो हमें सिस्टम को पूरी तरह नये तरीके से तैयार करना होगा, इसीलिए इन इंस्टीट्यूट्स को हम thousands and thousands of crore rupees दे रहे हैं।

IIT, Madras एक बेहतरीन संस्थान है। अगर हमारे यहां से कभी भी कोई सदस्य चेन्नई जाएं, तो निश्चित ही आप IIT, Madras जाइए, क्योंकि वहां जो Research Park बना है और जिस तरीके से Incubation Center लगाया है, वह देखने लायक है कि innovation के मॉडल कैसे होते हैं। मैं आपका भाव समझ रहा हूं और इसीलिए हमने इसके पूरे डिटेल्स दिए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: What about JNU?

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी, जब यहां से सूचना आएगी, तभी आप जवाब देंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राजा जी ने पूछा, इसलिए मंत्री जी समाधान दें, इसकी कोई जरूरत नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... राजा जी यहां राजा नहीं हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि 130 करोड़ की आबादी वाले देश में, जहां उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों की एक बड़ी संख्या है, लेकिन Institutes of Excellence की सूची में मात्र निजी क्षेत्र की तीन संस्थाओं का ही नाम आया है। क्या देश के अंदर उच्च शिक्षा के गिरते हुए स्तर पर सरकार चिंता करेगी? क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई कारगर उपाय करने का काम करेगी, ताकि भविष्य में हमारे विश्वविद्यालय Institutes of Excellence में या विश्व के प्रथम 100 विश्वविद्यालयों के मानकों में आ सकें?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: हमारा यही प्रयास है कि सबसे पहले हम 20 ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूट्स को सेलेक्ट करें, जो उस स्तर तक पहुंचें, बाकी इंस्टीट्यूट्स के लिए भी वही प्रोत्साहन होगा। मैं एक उदाहरण बताना चाहूंगा। कल गुरुपूर्णिमा है और पूरे देश की 900 यूनिवर्सिटीज़ के कुलपतियों का इकट्ठा एक सम्मेलन हो रहा है, चाहे वे Private Universities हों, Deemed Universities हों, सरकारी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हों या फिर स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हों। इसका विषय है - 'Quality Enhancement and Teacher Education'. इसका उद्देश्य यही है कि हमारी संस्थाएं अपनी क्वालिटी बढ़ाएं और विश्व स्तर में आएँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Derek O'Brien.

श्री देरेक ओब्राइन: सर, यह जो 114 universities ने एप्लाइ किया है, 11 Central Universities, 27 Institute of National Importanc, 27 State Universities and 10 Private Universities, ये सब जो यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, एजुकेशन में इनका कुछ background है। They have a track record. My question to the Minister is a very direct one. What is the track record of a University which does not have a Facebook account or even a Twitter account? Can he just make it very clear to the House that this Jio Institute has not got a letter of eminence? ...*(Interruptions)*...Yes, let him just make it very clear because it is an unconvincing argument, even he knows. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; that is a different thing. You have to ask question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My question arises because I have seen the answers to Q. Nos. 93 and 103. It was very apparent...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: My question is: Has it become a University of Eminence? 'Yes' or 'No', because media reports tell us something, that it is linked with election bonds. I don't want to get into that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, 'Yes' or 'No'?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The Institute has not been accorded the status of eminence. It has only been given Letter of Intent on the recommendation of the Empowered Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Question No. 94.

'स्मार्ट सिटी' परियोजनाएं

*94. सुश्री सरोज पांडेय : क्या आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 2014 के पश्चात् संस्वीकृत 'स्मार्ट सिटी' परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं में किन-किन शहरों को सम्मिलित किया गया है और इन परियोजनाओं के लिए कितनी-कितनी धनराशि आबंटित की गई है?

आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरदीप सिंह पुरी): (क) और (ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा दिया गया है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन दिनांक 25 जून, 2015 को आरम्भ किया गया था। दो स्तरीय शहर चुनौती प्रक्रिया के आधार पर, देश भर से 100 शहरों का स्मार्ट शहर के रूप में विकास करने के लिए चयन किया गया है। चयनित शहरों की सूची उपाबंध में दी गई है (नीचे देखिए)। इन शहरों ने अपने स्मार्ट सिटी प्रस्तावों में 2,05,018 करोड़ रुपये की कुल लागत पर कुल 5,151 परियोजनाओं का प्रस्ताव किया है जो मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट (www.smartcities.gov.in) पर उपलब्ध है।

स्मार्ट सिटीज मिशन विवरण और दिशानिर्देशों के अनुसार, केन्द्र सरकार का प्रस्ताव मिशन अवधि में 48,000 करोड़ रुपये तक वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान करने का है। राज्य/शहरी स्थानीय निकाय द्वारा अंशदान के तौर पर समान धनराशि उपलब्ध करायी जाएगी। शहरों द्वारा अपने स्मार्ट शहर प्रस्तावों के संबंध में यथा अपेक्षित शेष धनराशि राज्यों/शहरी स्थानीय निकायों से उनके अपने संसाधनों, ऋण, वित्तीय संस्थाओं से उधार, घरेलू और बाह्य स्रोतों, सार्वजनिक निजी भागीदारियों (पीपीपी) के माध्यम से निजी क्षेत्र, अन्य मिशनों के साथ समभिरूपता आदि से जुटाये जाने की संभावना है।

उपाबंध

स्मार्ट सिटी मिशन के अंतर्गत विभिन्न दौर में चयन किए गए शहरों की राज्य-वार सूची

क्रम सं.	राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र का नाम	विभिन्न दौर में चयन किए गए शहर
1	2	3
1.	अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीप समूह	1. पोर्ट ब्लेयर
2.	आंध्र प्रदेश	1. विशाखापत्तनम

1	2	3
		2. तिरुपति
		3. काकीनाडा
		4. अमरावती
3. अरुणाचल प्रदेश		1. पासीघाट
		2. इटानगर
4. असम		1. गुवाहाटी
5. बिहार		1. मुजफ्फरपुर
		2. भागलपुर
		3. पटना
		4. बिहार शरीफ
6. चंडीगढ़		1. चंडीगढ़
7. छत्तीसगढ़		1. रायपुर
		2. बिलासपुर
		3. नया रायपुर
8. दमन और दीव		1. दीव
9. दादरा और नगर हवेली		1. सिल्वासा
10. दिल्ली		1. नई दिल्ली नगरपालिका परिषद
11. गोवा		1. पणजी
12. गुजरात		1. गांधीनगर
		2. अहमदाबाद
		3. सूरत
		4. वडोदरा
		5. राजकोट
		6. दाहोद

1	2	3
13.	हरियाणा	1. करनाल 2. फरीदाबाद
14.	हिमाचल प्रदेश	1. धर्मशाला 2. शिमला
15.	जम्मू और कश्मीर	1. जम्मू 2. श्रीनगर
16.	झारखंड	1. रांची
17.	कर्नाटक	1. मंगलूरु 2. बेलगावी 3. शिवमोगगा 4. हुबली-धारवाड़ 5. तुमकुरु 6. दावानगेरे 7. बंगलौर
18.	केरल	1. कोच्चि 2. तिरुवनन्तपुरम
19.	लक्षद्वीप	1. कावारत्ती
20.	मध्य प्रदेश	1. भोपाल 2. इंदौर 3. जबलपुर 4. ग्वालियर 5. सागर 6. सतना 7. उज्जैन

1	2	3
21.	महाराष्ट्र	1. पिंपरी चिंचवाड़ 2. नासिक 3. थाणे 4. सोलापुर 5. नागपुर 6. कल्याण-डोम्बीवली 7. औरंगाबाद 8. पुणे
22.	मणिपुर	1. इम्फाल
23.	मेघालय	1. शिलांग
24.	मिजोरम	1. आईजॉल
25.	नागालैंड	1. कोहिमा
26.	ओडिशा	1. भुवनेश्वर 2. राउरकेला
27.	पुडुचेरी	1. पुडुचेरी
28.	पंजाब	1. लुधियाना 2. जालंधर 3. अमृतसर
29.	राजस्थान	1. जयपुर 2. उदयपुर 3. कोटा 4. अजमेर
30.	सिक्किम	1. नामची 2. गंगटोक

1	2	3
31.	तमिलनाडु	1. तिरुचिरापल्ली 2. तिरुनेलवेली 3. तंजावुर 4. तिरुप्पुर 5. सेलम 6. वेल्लोर 7. कोयम्बटूर 8. मदुरै 9. थुथुकुडी 10. चेन्नई 11. इरोड
32.	तेलंगाना	1. करीमनगर 2. ग्रेटर वारंगल
33.	त्रिपुरा	1. अगरतला
34.	उत्तर प्रदेश	1. अलीगढ़ 2. झांसी 3. कानपुर 4. इलाहाबाद 5. लखनऊ 6. वाराणसी 7. आगरा 8. बरेली 9. मुरादाबाद 10. सहारनपुर
35.	उत्तराखंड	1. देहरादून
36.	पश्चिम बंगाल	1. न्यू टाउन कोलकाता
	कुल	100

Smart City Projects

†*94. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of smart city projects sanctioned after 2014; and
- (b) the names of the cities included in these projects and the amount allocated for these projects?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The Smart Cities Mission was launched on 25 June 2015. Based on a two-stage City Challenge process, 100 cities have been selected from across the country for development as Smart Cities. The list of cities selected is given in the Annexure (*See below*). These cities have proposed a total of 5151 projects at a total cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crores in their Smart City Proposals which are available on Mission's website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

As per Smart Cities Mission Statement and Guidelines, the Central Government proposes to give financial support to the extent of ₹ 48,000 crores over the Mission period. An equal amount, on a matching basis, will be provided by the State/ULB. The balance funds as required by the city in the terms of their Smart City Proposal are expected to be mobilized by the cities from States/ULBs' own resources, debt, borrowings from financial institutions, both domestic and external sources, private sector through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), convergence with other Missions etc.

Annexure

List of Cities selected in various Rounds under Smart Cities Mission - State-wise

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam
		2. Tirupati
		3. Kakinada
		4. Amaravati

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
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
13.	Haryana	1. Karnal 2. Faridabad
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1. Dharamshala 2. Shimla

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
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

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
		6. Kalyan-Dombivali
		7. Aurangabad
		8. Pune
22.	Manipur	1. Imphal
23.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong
24.	Mizoram	1. Aizawl
25.	Nagaland	1. Kohima
26.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar
		2. Raurkela
27.	Puducherry	1. Puducherry
28.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana
		2. Jalandhar
		3. Amritsar
29.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur
		2. Udaipur
		3. Kota
		4. Ajmer
30.	Sikkim	1. Namchi
		2. Gangtok
31.	Tamil Nadu	1. Tiruchirapalli
		2. Tirunelveli
		3. Thanjavur
		4. Tiruppur
		5. Salem
		6. Vellore

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
		7. Coimbatore
		8. Madurai
		9. Thoothukudi
		10. Chennai
		11. Erode
32.	Telangana	1. Karimnagar
		2. Greater Warangal
33.	Tripura	1. Agartala
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Aligarh
		2. Jhansi
		3. Kanpur
		4. Allahabad
		5. Lucknow
		6. Varanasi
		7. Agra
		8. Bareilly
		9. Moradabad
		10. Saharanpur
35.	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun
36.	West Bengal	1. New Town Kolkata
TOTAL		100

सुश्री सरोज पाण्डेय: सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को इस बात के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार की शहरी विकास की जो अवधारणा है, वह स्मार्ट सिटी के माध्यम से पूरी हो रही है और सभी शहरों का विकास हो, इसी बात को लेकर स्मार्ट सिटी की घोषणा की गई। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि जिन 100 शहरों का नाम स्मार्ट सिटीज़ की सूची में दिया गया है, वह किस लक्ष्य तक पूरा हो जाएगा? 100 शहरों को हम कब तक स्मार्ट सिटीज़ में तब्दील कर पायेंगे? क्या उसकी कोई समय सीमा भी तय की गई है?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, these hundred Smart Cities were selected in four instalments, the first starting in January 2016, and the hundredth city was selected only in June 2018. I am very confident that each of these cities, which will have a five-year span, will complete the projects which have been identified for each of these cities during those five years in respect of each of them.

सुश्री सरोज पांडेय: माननीय सभापति जी, मैं पूछना चाहती हूँ कि हम जिन शहरों को स्मार्ट सिटीज़ में तब्दील कर रहे हैं, क्या उनके लिए हमारे पास कोई पुरस्कार की योजना है? इसके साथ ही साथ, दिसम्बर, 2018 तक जिन शहरों को स्मार्ट सिटीज़ की सूची में रखने जा रहे हैं, क्या हम किसी भी शहर की घोषणा 2018 तक कर पायेंगे?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, the cities already stand announced. In fact, the process, as I mentioned, and I would like to bring it to the attention of the hon. Member, is that from January 2016, the scheme envisages that the Centre will contribute ₹ 500 crores in respect of each of these cities. There will be a matching contribution from each of the State Governments and the urban local bodies and the remaining resources would be raised through convergence, through private-public partnerships, from loans and other sources.

As of 3rd September, when I had the privilege of being associated with this Ministry, the amount of expenditure, that had been incurred as a result of the contracting, was about ₹ 8,000 crores. Presently, it is about ₹ 30,000 crores. And, by December 2018, which is the point the hon. Member is asking, it will be about ₹ 50,000 crores. So, this is a process which is ongoing and, I think, in respect of the cities which were in the first category, that is, the cities which were allocated in January, 2016, 37 per cent of the expenditure would have been incurred. And, as we proceed, Mr. Chairman, I want to place it before this House that the Smart Cities Project envisages a total expenditure outlay of ₹ 2,05,800 crores, and this expenditure will be met in stages, and I am sure that within five years, in respect of each city from the date of allocation, all these projects will be completed.

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, यह बहुत अच्छी स्कीम है। सब लोग खुश हो गए हैं। लेकिन, सवाल यह है कि माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब ने जो कहा कि इस पर 2 लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा खर्च आयेगा, तो इसमें गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का कितना कंट्रीब्यूशन होगा? दूसरा, अभी तक जिना भी पैसा रिलीज़ हुआ है, मेरी सूचना के मुताबिक अभी तक सिर्फ सात परसेंट युटिलाइज़ हुआ है। अरबन डेवलपमेंट की जो पार्लियामेंटरी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी है, उसने slow pace पर अपनी नाराज़गी जाहिर की है। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने यह भी कहा है, चिन्ता व्यक्त की है कि बहुत सारे जो प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, अभी ड्राइंग बोर्ड में भी हैं, अभी तैयार ही नहीं हैं, तो वास्तविकता क्या है?

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، یہ بہت اچھی اسکیم ہے۔ سب لوگ خوش ہو گئے ہیں۔ لیکن، سوال یہ ہے کہ مائٹے منسٹر صاحب نے جو کہا کہ اس پر دو لاکھ کروڑ سے زیادہ خرچہ آئے گا، تو اس میں گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کا کتنا کنٹریبوشن ہوگا؟ دوسرا، ابھی تک جتنا بھی پیسہ ریلیز ہوا ہے، میری خبر کے مطابق ابھی تک صرف سات فیصد یوٹیلانز ہوا ہے۔ اربن ڈیولپمنٹ کی جو پارلیمنٹری اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی ہے، اس نے slow pace پر اپنی ناراضگی ظاہر کی ہے۔ اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی نے یہ بھی کہا ہے، چننا وینکٹ کی ہے کہ بہت سارے جو پروجیکٹس ہیں، ابھی ڈرائنگ بورڈ میں ہی ہیں، ابھی تیار ہی نہیں ہے، تو حقیقت کیا ہے؟

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Sir, through you, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the Central assistance in respect of the overall programme is ₹ 50,000 crores, but because the scheme started slightly late, we have pegged it at ₹ 48,000 crores. Also the States and the Union Territories will provide equal matching sum. The hon. Member raised the issue about the Parliamentary Standing Committee's figures. I would like to submit that that Committee used the procedure of Utilisation Certificates. This is a scheme which started three years ago and the Utilisation Certificates, anyone who has even a nodding acquaintance with the Government knows, are about two years old and that is the figure since the time the scheme had started. Today, as I mentioned, I have the figures in respect of each Smart City, and in respect of how much Central Government assistance has been received. We have a few difficulties. In that, often, we release the Central assistance, but the State Government does not pass it on to the Smart City Special Purpose Vehicle. Equally, where the Central assistance is forthcoming, the State Government has not provided its share. But, I want to assure the hon. Member that the rate of implementation of the schemes, going by the schemes anywhere in the world, considering that it has been allocated funds, is extremely fast, and I have absolute confidence that all the hundred smart cities will be completed within five years from the date of commencement in respect of each of them.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Sir, this is an issue which our young India would like to ask the hon. Minister. Sir, what are smart cities? These are the cities, which are existing cities where you are doing some cosmetic changes. Does the Government have a plan to build new cities which are wi-fi cities as smart cities?

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the selection process for the hundred smart cities was anchored in

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

competitive federalism, which is that the proposals for those cities came from the citizens themselves. A total of something around 2.5 million citizens participated in the process. Now, out of the hundred cities that have been selected in these four stages, about ninety of them are brown field projects. In other words, the existing cities where there are already vast urban structures, they are being retro-fitted and retro-developed, but, 10 per cent of them are green field projects. Sir, for instance, the Naya Raipur.

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मेरठ, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य का काफी समय से बहुत महत्वपूर्ण शहर रहा है। दिल्ली के पास स्थित होने के कारण मेरठ हमेशा ही अन्य शहरों की तुलना में अधिक विकासशील और आधुनिक शहर रहा है। मेरा मानना है कि सरकार के सहयोग से स्मार्ट शहरों की लिस्ट में यदि मेरठ को भी शामिल कर लिया जाए तो वह देश के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है। मेरठ को स्मार्ट सिटी का दर्जा मिलने पर यहां रोजगार के अवसर पैदा किए जा सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: आपका सवाल क्या है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम: इतना ही नहीं, दिल्ली एन.सी.आर. में बढ़ते दबाव को भी कम किया जा सकता है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि मेरठ को भी स्मार्ट सिटी की लिस्ट में शामिल किया जाए।

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्य का यह निवेदन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसे नोट कर लीजिए।

SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Member that the list of hundred smart cities is already closed and as and when a new scheme is considered for inclusion of additional smart cities, I would advise the authorities concerned to make a proposal to that effect so that, again through a system of competitive federalism, Meerut or any other city would be included.

श्री सभापति: उस समय इस निवेदन को ध्यान में रखकर इस पर सहानुभूतिपूर्वक अध्ययन कराइए।

शिक्षकों की कमी

*95. **श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर :** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि शहरों के महाविद्यालयों की तुलना में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के महाविद्यालयों में शिक्षकों की भारी कमी है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण क्या हैं तथा सरकार कब तक इस अंतर को समाप्त करेगी?

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

विवरण

(क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (यूजीसी) ने सूचित किया है कि अखिल भारतीय उच्चतर शिक्षा सर्वेक्षण (एआईएसएचई), 2016-17 से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार, ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों में शिक्षकों के रिक्त पदों का ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

क्षेत्र	स्वीकृत संख्या	भरे हुए पद	रिक्त पद	रिक्त %
ग्रामीण	6,80,924	5,43,626	1,37,298	20.1
शहरी	5,71,356	4,02,637	1,68,719	29.5
कुल	12,52,280	9,46,263	3,06,017	-

यूजीसी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 2(च) और 12(ख) के तहत शामिल कॉलेज संबद्ध राज्य सरकारों के प्रशासनिक क्षेत्राधिकार में आते हैं। केन्द्र सरकार/यूजीसी कॉलेजों/राज्य विश्वविद्यालयों में अध्यापकों और शिक्षणोत्तर स्टाफ के चयन अथवा भर्ती में शामिल नहीं होते।

यूजीसी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों में रिक्त संबंधी मुद्दों की भी निरंतर निगरानी करता है। यूजीसी ने 27 फरवरी, 2018 को केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के सभी कुलपतियों से पदों के विज्ञापन, आवेदनों की संवीक्षा, अभ्यर्थियों के चयन/नियुक्तियों हेतु समय-सीमा आदि विनिर्दिष्ट करते हुए एक समयबद्ध कार्य योजना तैयार करने का अनुरोध किया (उपाबंध)। जहां नियमित कुलपति पदासीन नहीं हैं, वहां विश्वविद्यालयों से तत्काल आवेदन मांगने हेतु विज्ञापन जारी करने के लिए कहा गया है।

साथ ही, केन्द्रीय सरकार ने प्रतिभावान शिक्षकों/प्रोफेसरों को आकर्षित करने और बनाए रखने के लिए विश्वविद्यालयों और कॉलेजों में शिक्षकों और अन्य अकादमिक स्टाफ के वेतनमानों को संशोधित किया है।

उपाबंध

अ.श. पत्र संख्या एफ. 19-1/2013 (सीयू)

27 फरवरी, 2018

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, देश में उच्चतर शिक्षा के मानकों का रखरखाव करने हेतु अधिदेशित है। आयोग यह जानकर अत्यंत दुखी है कि लंबे समय से बड़ी संख्या में शिक्षण पद रिक्त पड़े हुए हैं जो अंततः उच्चतर शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता प्रभावित कर रहे हैं। विश्वविद्यालय के प्राधिकारियों के साथ हमारी बातचीत के दौरान शिक्षण पदों को भरे नहीं जाने के लिए अनेकानेक कारणों को इंगित किया गया।

2. संसदीय स्थायी समिति ने संकाय सदस्यों के रिक्त पदों के संबंध में अत्यंत कड़ा रुख अपनाया है और यह इच्छा व्यक्त की है कि सस्वीकृत रिक्त पदों को भरने की प्रक्रिया को गति दी जाए।

3. विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग लगातार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों से रिक्त शिक्षण पदों को शीघ्रताशीघ्र भरने तथा रिक्तियों के नहीं भरे जाने के कारणों की पहचान करने को सर्वाधिक प्राथमिकता प्रदान करने तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के मानकों के अनुसार रिक्तियों को शीघ्र

भरने हेतु भरसक प्रयत्न करने का अनुरोध करता आया है ताकि वह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षण कार्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव न पड़े। मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय लगातार केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों से रिक्त शिक्षण पदों को भरने के लिए कार्य योजना तैयार करने का अनुरोध करता आया है।

4 इसलिए, मैं आपसे समयबद्ध कार्य योजना तैयार करने का अनुरोध करता हूँ जिसमें पदों के लिए विज्ञापन निकालने, आवेदनों की संवीक्षा करने, साक्षात्कार हेतु बुलाने, अभ्यर्थियों के चयन/नियुक्ति के लिए समय-सीमा दर्शाई गई हो। उन विश्वविद्यालयों में जहां नियमित रूप से कुलपति नियुक्त नहीं हैं, वहां तुरंत आवेदन आमंत्रित करने के लिए विश्वविद्यालय विज्ञापन जारी कर सकता है। जहां कहीं भी, विश्वविद्यालय योग्य अभ्यर्थियों को खोज पाने में असफल रहता है, उस स्थिति में मंत्रालय/विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने पहले ही सभी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों को प्रवाही विज्ञापन (रोलिंग एडवरटाइजमेंट) जारी करने का अनुरोध किया है जो वर्षभर वेबसाइट पर चलता रहे।

5. इस मुद्दे के महत्व तथा प्रभाव को ध्यान में रखते हुए, मैं आपसे इस संबंध में एक कार्य योजना तैयार करने तथा इसे तत्काल मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय तथा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को भेजने का अनुरोध करता हूँ।

सादर

भवदीय,

(जितेन्द्र कुमार त्रिपाठी)

सभी विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपति महोदय

प्रतिलिपि

डॉ. सुखबीर सिंह संधु, भ.प्र.से, अपर सचिव (सीयू एंड एल), भारत सरकार, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय, उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग, शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110001

Shortage of teachers

†*95.SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a huge shortage of teachers in colleges of rural areas in comparison to the colleges of cities; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and by when the Government would bridge this gap?

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

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

Statement

(a) and (b) No Sir. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that as per information available on All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2016-17, the details of Vacant posts of Teachers in Rural and Urban areas are as follows:-

Area	Sanctioned Strength	In Position	Vacant Position	Vacant %
Rural	6,80,924	5,43,626	1,37,298	20.1
Urban	5,71,356	4,02,637	1,68,719	29.5
TOTAL	12,52,280	9,46,263	3,06,017	

The colleges included under 2(f) and 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956 comes under the administrative purview of respective State Governments. The Central Government/UGC does not involve in selection or recruitment of teachers and non-teaching staff of colleges/ State Universities.

UGC also continuously monitors vacancy issues with Central Universities. UGC requested all Vice Chancellors of Central Universities on 27th February, 2018 (Annexure-4) to prepare a time bound action plan indicating the timeline for advertisement of posts, scrutiny of applications, selection/appointments of candidates etc. Where the regular Vice-Chancellors are not in position, the Universities have been asked to issue advertisement for calling the applications immediately.

Also, the Central Government has revised pay scales of teachers and other academic staff in universities and colleges in order to attract and retain talented teachers/professors.

Annexure**Dr. Jitendra K. Tripathi**

Joint Secretary



सत्यमेव जयते

University Grants Commission(Ministry of Human resource
Development, Govt. of India)

BY SPEED POST

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D.O.No.F.19-1/2013 (CU)

27 February, 2018

Dear Sir

The University Grants Commission has the mandate of maintaining standards of higher education in the country. The Commission is pained to note that a large number of teaching posts are lying vacant for long period of time which is ultimately affecting the quality of higher education. During our interactions with university authorities various reasons for non-filling up of teaching posts have been highlighted.

2. The Parliamentary Standing Committee has taken a serious view with regard to vacant posts of faculty members and desired that the process of the filling up of the vacant sanctioned teaching posts be expedited.

3. UGC has been repeatedly requesting the central universities to fill up the vacant teaching posts at the earliest and give topmost priority for identifying the causes for the vacancies and make concerted efforts to fill up the vacancies as per UGC norms, at an early date to ensure that the teaching work of the university is not adversely affected. The MHRD also repeatedly requested for preparation of action plan for filling up of vacant posts of teaching positions in Central Universities.

4. I would, therefore, request you to prepare a time bound action plan indicating the timeline for advertisement of posts, scrutiny of applications, calling of interviews, selection/appointments of candidates etc. Where the regular Vice-Chancellors are not in position, the Universities may issue advertisement for calling the applications immediately. Wherever, the Universities are facing the difficulty in getting eligible candidates, Ministry/UGC has already requested all the Central Universities to make rolling advertisements may run on the website throughout the year.

5. In view of the importance and implications of this issue I would, like to request you to formulate the action plan in this regard and send the same to the Ministry of HRD and UGC at the earliest.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Jitendra K. Tripathi)

Vice Chancellors of all Central Universities

Copy to: Dr. Sukhbir Singh Sandhu, IAS, additional Secretary (CU & L), Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi-11000

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में स्वीकार किया है कि दुनिया की जो टॉप 100 यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, उनमें इंडिया की एक भी यूनिवर्सिटी शामिल नहीं है। इसका कारण क्या है, प्रश्न के जवाब से वह स्पष्ट है। जब इतने शिक्षकों की पोस्ट्स खाली हैं, शिक्षक ही हमारे पास नहीं हैं, almost one-fourth - आज लगभग 3 लाख शिक्षकों की पोस्ट्स खाली हैं। जिस देश में शिक्षकों की ...**(व्यवधान)**... I am coming to the question Sir, आपने मुझे Zero Hour में भी मौका नहीं दिया, इसमें तो दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: जब देश में 3 लाख शिक्षकों की कमी है और वन-फोर्थ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: क्या उसकी पूर्ति कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से सीधा प्रश्न है कि शिक्षकों की ये पोस्ट कब तक भर ली जाएंगी? क्या इसकी कोई समय-सीमा है? आजकल प्राइवेट सेक्टर में भी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ जा रही है। सरकारी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में जो आरक्षण की व्यवस्था है, खासकर जो backward and scheduled castes के लोग हैं, आज उन्हें इस लाभ से वंचित किया जा रहा है। जब मंत्री जी तीन लाख की बात करते हैं, तो उसमें से डेढ़ लाख इन लोगों की भर्ती होनी चाहिए। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी इन भर्तियों की कोई समय-सीमा बताएंगे? इसके साथ, जो backward and scheduled castes के लोग हैं, उनकी भर्ती के लिए भी क्या विशेष अभियान चलाया जाएगा, जिससे उन्हें भी आरक्षण का लाभ मिल सके। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: महोदय, 2016-17 की जो फाइनल जानकारी उपलब्ध है, उसके अनुसार, 19,732 कॉलेज रूरल एरियाज़ में हैं और 15,108 अर्बन एरियाज़ में हैं। रूरल एरियाज़ के कॉलेजेज़ में 20 परसेंट और अर्बन एरियाज़ के कॉलेजेज़ में 29 परसेंट वेकेंसीज़ हैं। आमतौर पर 10 परसेंट वेकेंसीज़ समझ सकते हैं, क्योंकि इसके तहत ad hoc और बाकी भर करके व्यवस्था की जा सकती है, लेकिन इतना कतई स्वीकार नहीं है और इसलिए हमने सभी यूनिवर्सिटीज़ को यह कहा है

कि आपका सबसे top priority job है, आने वाले तीन साल में सारी वेकेंसीज़ को भरना - यह हमने उनको कहा है। अभी सामाजिक न्याय को लेकर एक व्यवधान आया, हमने भी उसमें एक काम किया। 6 महीने पहले इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के बाद सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक फैसला आया, जिससे एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के आरक्षण पर उल्टा प्रभाव पड़ रहा था, यानी उनका आरक्षण कम हो रहा था, इसलिए सरकार ने आगे बढ़ कर इसमें अपनी भूमिका निभाई और कहा कि किसी भी हालत में एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के आरक्षण पर आंच नहीं आने देंगे और लाने भी नहीं देंगे। हमने दो एसएलपीज़ दायर की है और उसके लिए सबको instruction भी दिया है कि 13 अगस्त को एसएलपी का निर्णय होगा, तब तक आप रुकिए। लेकिन हमारा प्रयास यह है कि हमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा स्पीड में भर्ती करनी चाहिए और इसके लिए हमने तीन साल का समय दिया है।

श्री सभापति: सेकंड सप्लीमेंटरी।

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा: सर, पिछले साल भी तीन साल का ही समय था, इसलिए अब तो दो साल का समय होना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर: सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य में जो सेन्ट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, उनमें कितने टीचर्स की कमी है? खासतौर से डीयू में कितने पद स्वीकृत हैं और वहां पर असिस्टेंट प्रोफेसर्स तथा एसोसिएट प्रोफेसर्स की कितनी कमी है? उसको कब तक भरा जाएगा? देश में जो आईआईटीज़ और आईआईएम्स हैं, उनमें कितने टीचर्स की कमी है और इनको कब तक भरा जाएगा? इसकी कोई समय सीमा बताने का कष्ट करेंगे?

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, आईआईटीज़ और उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी वेकेंसीज़ हैं, मैं इसका जवाब माननीय सदस्य को अलग से भेजूंगा, उसके डिटेल्स उपलब्ध हैं। लेकिन बड़ी बात यह है कि डीयू में जो बहुत मात्रा में पद खाली थे और ad hoc posting दस-दस, पन्द्रह-पन्द्रह साल चल रही थीं, इसलिए हमने तुरंत डीयू से विशेष मीटिंग करके उनको प्लान बना कर इसको करने के लिए कहा। अनेक कॉलेजों ने यह प्रक्रिया शुरू की, कोर्ट में भी एक केस गया है और कोर्ट भी इसको मॉनिटर कर रहा है। अभी इलाहाबाद कोर्ट के कारण थोड़ी सी रुकावट आई है, लेकिन इसके बाद ये पद तुरंत भरे जाएंगे और सबको न्याय मिलेगा।

डीयू के संबंध में दूसरी बात यह है कि वहां पर हजारों पद थे और जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण बात है, वह यह है कि आज मैं जहां भी जाता हूं, वहां पर पूछता हूं कि कितने लोगों को प्राध्यापक बनना है, तो एक-आध हाथ ही ऊपर उठता है। यह एक बड़ी समस्या है, इसलिए टीचरशिप का attitude कैसे आए, टीचरशिप का सम्मान कैसे बढ़े और टीचर्स को अच्छी सहूलियत कैसे मिले, इन तीनों लेवल्स पर हम प्रयास कर रहे हैं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: महोदय, मैं दिल्ली विश्वविद्यालय से आता हूं और मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान वहां की अद्यतन स्थिति की ओर उत्कृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। पीएच.डी. और एम.फिल. के एडमिशन के लिए 50 परसेंट बार है, जिसमें एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के लिए कोई छूट का प्रावधान नहीं है। विभाग-दर विभाग कोई भी एडमिशन नहीं हुआ है। यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इसके साथ ही जुड़ा हुआ मामला है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: एक ही प्रश्न पूछिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, साथ जुड़ा हुआ है, अलग नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं सिर्फ यह कहता हूँ कि शिक्षा का निजीकरण ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, प्लीज़। प्रोफेसरों से यही प्रॉब्लम है कि प्रोफेसरों कम समय में ज्यादा विषय बताना चाहते हैं।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, उनके पास इस विषय में जो जानकारी है, अगर वे मुझे दे देंगे, तो मैं जरूर उसकी जांच करके न्याय करूंगा।

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister for Human Resource Development, if the University Grants Commission is diluted, if its powers are taken out and if the grants are reduced, then, how the college teachers can be paid. All the colleges and universities will find it very, very difficult to pay the teachers, and, so, the shortage will become even more grave.

MR. CHAIRMAN: How will the salaries be paid is the question.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, the Central Government pays hundred per cent salaries to all the teaching staff, teachers, professors, assistant professors and associate professors, in all Centrally-funded universities and institutions. As far as State Governments are concerned we have already implemented the seventh Pay Commission here — we have told all the State Governments that we will give them 50 per cent and you give the Seventh Pay Commission, because it is a contribution by both. The other State employees do not get any amount from the Central Government, but in this special case we are giving them.

SHRI OSCAR FERNANDES: Sir, is it a fact that during the recruitment of teachers in Delhi University, the SC/ST teachers will be deprived of the jobs? The number, which would have been normal in the normal recruitment process, will not be there. And, will the SC/ST teachers be deprived because of the process that we have initiated now?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I am assuring the House that we will ensure that no Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or OBC teacher, who can get the job, will be denied the opportunity at all. This is the decision of the UGC to have a University as a unit so that all Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe or OBC candidates get the correct opportunity — 50 per cent. But because the court has quashed our provisions and has introduced the department-wise roster, it has created the imbalance. Therefore, we have filed an SLP and stopped the recruitment till the SLP is decided, and we will do the justice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 96, Shri Narayan Lal Panchariya. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सभापति महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already gone to the other question. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no; it will become a practice. ...**(Interruptions)**... I have already gone to the other question. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, no; it will become a practice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: सर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... 'जय भीम' बोलने पर किसी स्टूडेंट की पी.एच.डी. की डिग्री रोक दी गई, क्या इसके बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी बताएंगे? ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन लोगों ने वहाँ पर 'जय भीम' बोल दिया, तो उनकी पी.एच.डी. की डिग्री रोक दी गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; it will become a practice. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा: यह कौन-सा देश है, जिसमें 'जय भीम, जय भारत' कहने पर पी.एच.डी. डिग्री रोक दी जाती है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; you take note of, Javadekarji....**(Interruptions)**... Q. No. 96, Shri Narayan Lai Panchariya ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मैं इस बात की जरूर जांच करूंगा। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं अन्याय नहीं होने दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

Assessing learning level of children

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

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps to assess the learning levels of children;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the details regarding learning levels of children in Rajasthan and the relative position of the State *vis-a-vis* other States?

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

Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In order to increase focus on quality of elementary education, the Central rules to The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE) Act, 2009 have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes. The Learning Outcomes for each class in Languages (Hindi, English and Urdu), Mathematics, Environmental Studies, Science and Social Science up to the elementary stage (classes 1 to 8) have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs. Learning outcomes have been translated in different

languages and serve as a benchmark for student's capabilities to be achieved in each subject & class.

To assess the learning levels of the students in Classes 3, 5 and 8 National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducted the National Achievement Survey (NAS) on 13th February, 2017 in which approximately 22 lakh children across the country participated. NAS at the elementary level was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the NCERT. The design and implementation of the survey included in its ambit the school leaders, teachers and the whole network of officials at the Cluster, Block, District Institute of Education and Training (DIET), State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) and the Directorates of Education in the different States/UTs. The state-wise performance for the classes 3, 5 and 8 is given in the Annexure (See below).

NCERT similarly conducted NAS for class 10 on February 05, 2018. The survey tools used multiple test booklets in Mathematics, Modern Indian Language, English, Sciences and Social Sciences. The attainment of the learning levels of nearly 15 lakh students was assessed. District report cards (provisional) for NAS 2018 for class X have been released and are available on MHRD website.

(c) The position of Rajasthan with respect to National average is fairly high across all the three grades and also across all subjects at elementary level. The subjects assessed were Environmental Science, Language, and Mathematics in Grades 3 and 5 and in Grade 8 Language, Maths, Science and Social Science. The subject-wise details regarding the performance of Rajasthan at elementary level can be seen at <http://www.ncert.nic.in/programmes/NAS/pdf/state/Rajasthan.pdf>.

Annexure

The State-wise performance for the classes 3, 5 and 8

Sl. No.	States /UTs	Average in percentage (%)		
		Class 3	Class 5	Class 8
1	2	3	4	5
	National	65.7	56.0	46.8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	62.0	52.0	39.0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	49.3	41.7	36.8
3.	Andhra Pradesh	75.3	65.0	51.3
4.	Assam	70.3	61.7	51.0
5.	Bihar	64.3	55.7	48.5

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Chandigarh	73.3	67.0	53.0
7.	Chhattisgarh	62.3	51.7	45.3
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.0	62.0	52.0
9.	Daman and Diu	61.3	46.7	38.5
10.	Delhi	55.7	48.3	39.3
11.	Goa	63.0	49.0	42.3
12.	Gujarat	68.0	58.0	54.3
13.	Haryana	61.3	51.0	44.5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	65.3	55.3	45.0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	61.3	54.3	38.0
16.	Jharkhand	67.3	60.3	54.8
17.	Karnataka	75.7	68.7	54.5
18.	Kerala	73.3	65.7	47.8
19.	Lakshadweep	56.0	47.3	36.0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	65.7	53.3	45.5
21.	Maharashtra	68.0	56.3	46.3
22.	Manipur	69.7	58.7	44.8
23.	Meghalaya	59.7	45.3	39.3
24.	Mizoram	66.7	48.7	36.8
25.	Nagaland	65.0	49.7	37.3
26.	Odisha	62.0	54.0	45.5
27.	Puducherry	60.0	51.3	34.3
28.	Punjab	58.7	48.0	39.3
29.	Rajasthan	74.0	68.0	62.3
30.	Sikkim	56.7	45.7	39.3
31.	Tamil Nadu	63.3	53.0	40.3
32.	Tripura	64.3	55.0	42.8
33.	Telangana	68.0	55.7	42.0

1	2	3	4	5
34.	Uttar Pradesh	57.7	50.7	44.3
35.	Uttarakhand	69.7	61.3	48.5
36.	West Bengal	72.3	52.7	43.3

Source: <http://ncert.nic.in/>

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सभापति महोदय, मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी और माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री, श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि उनके नेतृत्व में वर्तमान सरकार ने 'समग्र शिक्षा योजना' का शुभारंभ किया है, जिससे शिक्षा के सभी आयामों को नई दिशा दी जा रही है। साथ ही, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि बच्चों के ज्ञान का स्तर सुधारने के लिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम न केवल छात्रों पर ध्यान दें, बल्कि शिक्षकों के प्रशिक्षण आदि पर भी ध्यान दें। समय के साथ शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में जो बदलाव आ रहा है, हमें शिक्षकों को उसके अनुसार तैयार करने की आवश्यकता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार इस दिशा में कोई ठोस कदम उठा रही है?

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सबसे दुखद बात यह है कि पिछले अनेक सालों में जो यह निर्णय हुआ कि परीक्षा ही नहीं लेंगे, 'no detention' नहीं होगा, उसके कारण आज परीक्षा का भय खत्म हो गया। परीक्षा का भय खत्म होने से जवाबदेही भी गई। इस कारण आज यह चित्र सर्वे आफ्टर सर्वे देखने को मिलता है कि चाहे प्राइवेट हो या पब्लिक, आठवीं के छात्र को पांचवीं का गणित नहीं आता और सातवीं के बच्चे को चौथी का पाठ पढ़ना नहीं आता। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर यह स्थिति है, तो यह खराब है। हमने इसकी सच्चाई जानने के लिए एक National Assessment Survey किया, जिसमें हमने सभी सरकारी एजेंसियों की सहायता से तीसरी, पांचवीं, आठवीं के 22 लाख छात्रों का 13 नवंबर को एक ही दिन में बहुत अच्छा सर्वे किया। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसको अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संस्थाओं ने भी बहुत अच्छे से स्वीकार किया। दसवीं कक्षा के 15 लाख छात्रों का सर्वे किया गया, जो कि एक वर्ल्ड रिकॉर्ड है, इतना बड़ा सर्वे कभी नहीं हुआ। अब हमने उस सर्वे के आधार पर शिक्षा में डिस्ट्रिक्ट-वाइज सुधार करने की योजना बनाई है। आपको भी मैंने भेजा है कि आपके डिस्ट्रिक्ट में क्या है। अभी जिन लोगों को नहीं मिला होगा, उन लोगों को मैं फिर से भेजूंगा। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे राजस्थान राज्य है, तो हमने हर राज्य का प्रोफाइल तैयार किया है और ऐसी प्रोफाइल आपको भी मिलेगी।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सर, मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न है कि प्रायः शिक्षकों को गैर-शिक्षा के कार्यों में लगा दिया जाता है, जिससे बच्चों की पढ़ाई में काफी हानि होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस विषय पर सरकार ने कोई नीति बनाई है, जिससे शिक्षक केवल बच्चों को पढ़ाने पर ही ध्यान दें?

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि शिक्षकों का मुख्य काम बच्चों को पढ़ाना ही है। हमने अभी उसके learning outcomes भी तैयार किए हैं, क्योंकि अभी तक यह ही निश्चित नहीं था कि बच्चों को क्या पढ़ाना है। इस योजना में पहली, दूसरी, तीसरी कक्षा में हर वर्ष में हर विषय का क्या ज्ञान होना चाहिए, यह भी दिया गया है और उसे टीचर कैसे अचीव करे, यह भी सिखाया गया है।

में आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह Concurrent Subject है, इसलिए प्राइमरी शिक्षा में राज्य सरकारों का अधिकार होता है। हमने सभी को सूचित किया है कि वे अन्य कामों में न जाएं।

Fresh documentary requirement for issuance of H-1B visa

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the new norms recently notified by the USA mandating fresh documentary requirements for issuance of H-1B visa;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any assessment on the adverse impact of the tightening of norms on movement of Indian IT professionals and their employment at contracting USA companies; and

(c) whether Government proposes to formally take up this issue with the USA authorities to simplify the norms and reduce the burden on H-1B visa applicants and IT companies?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ):

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

Statement

(a) to (c) On 18 April 2017, U.S. President Trump issued an Executive Order (EO) titled "Buy American and Hire American", which requires different arms of the U.S. Administration to suggest reforms to the H-1B visa programme. This process is still underway and no comprehensive changes have been made to the work-visa programmes so far.

The US Administration has taken some steps towards stricter enforcement of the work visa programmes. These include, *inter alia*, placing the burden on the petitioner to demonstrate that the beneficiary is employed in a third-party worksite for a specific assignment in a specialty occupation; applying the same level of scrutiny to both original petitions and extension requests; issue of memos by U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) on multiple H-1B filings; and full discretion to USCIS adjudicators to deny an application or petition without prior filing of a Request for Evidence (RFE) or Notice of Intent to Deny (NOID) in certain cases on the basis of initial evidence. Some of these measures would necessitate additional documents on the part of the petitioner or applicant.

Government of India has closely consulted with all stakeholders and engaged with the U.S. Administration and Congress at all levels on all issues relating to movement of

Indian professionals, including those pertaining to the H-1B visa programme. External Affairs Minister took up the matter with the U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson in New York (September 21, 2017) and New Delhi (October 25, 2017) as well as with the U.S. Ambassador to the UN, Nikki Haley in New Delhi (June 28, 2018). The Government has decided to continue our engagement with the U.S. side proactively.

In our engagements, we have emphasized to the U.S. side that movement of Indian skilled professionals to the U.S. has been a mutually-beneficial partnership which should be nurtured. They have contributed to the growth and development of the U.S. economy and have helped the U.S. retain its competitive edge and innovation advantage.

According to U.S. official statistics, the number of H-1B visa issued to Indian nationals and their share in total number of H-1B visa issued by the U.S. both increased in 2017, as compared to 2016.

श्री सभापति: अनुभव जी, क्वेश्चन बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह देश का एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, please bear with me.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I would like to compliment the hon. Minister for sharing the concerns that the country has over the difficulties that have been placed before the Indian professionals and highly skilled workers from going to the United States of America on H-1B visa under that programme. After the President of the United States of America signed an Executive Order 'Buy American, Hire American' in 2017, the United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, and the Immigrant and Employee Rights Section of the US Department of Justice, Civil Rights Division (DOJIER), are working to restrict the H-1B visa programme for highly skilled workers. They have also conveyed to the employers that this is violative of the Immigration and Nationality Act of the United States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your question?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, my question is this. The Minister is aware that the USCIS adjudicators have issued now more Request for Evidence from the Indian IT companies. The Request for Evidence, besides the additional paperwork, has gone up by 72 per cent more than any other nationality, any other country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hear the reply so that you get further opportunity. Otherwise, टाइम हो जाएगा।

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: सभापति जी, माननीय सांसद, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने पहले ही कहा कि इस प्रश्न का उत्तर मैंने उनकी चिन्ता से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हुए दिया है। यह चिन्ता केवल सरकार की और अपोजिशन की ही नहीं है, इस पूरे सदन की भी है और पूरे देश की भी है। लेकिन मैं एक बात यह

कहना चाहूंगी कि अभी तक एच-1 बी वीजा के बारे में कोई प्रमुख परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ। इसमें दो शब्द ध्यान देने योग्य हैं - एक "अभी तक, so far" और दूसरा "प्रमुख परिवर्तन।" परिवर्तन हुए हैं, जो आपने बात की है। 'Buy American, Hire American' का policy memorandum आया, जिसमें यह कहा गया कि contract or itinerary आपको petition के साथ ही देनी पड़ेगी। उसके बाद, जिस नोटिफिकेशन का जिक्र आपने किया, उसमें यह कहा गया कि पहली बार में जो evidence दे दिया, दे दिया, अगर दूसरी बार आप evidence मांगेंगे, तो उसका मौका मिले बिना ही आपको वीजा deny किया जा सकता है।

मैं आपसे यह कह रही हूँ कि अभी चूंकि कोई प्रमुख परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ, तो अभी एच-1 बी वीजा की संख्या कम होने की बजाय बढ़ी है। मैं केवल आंकड़े दे रही हूँ। वर्ष 2014 में एच-1 बी वीजा 1 लाख 5 हजार से ज्यादा दिए गए थे और अभी वह संख्या 1 लाख 29 हजार हो गई, लेकिन आपकी चिन्ता से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हुए मैं कहती हूँ कि यह खतरा बना हुआ है। यह खतरा बराबर बना हुआ है, क्योंकि वीजा regimes के बारे में सख्ती से जो सोच आज अमेरिका में चल रही है, उसके कारण इसकी संख्या में भी कटौती हो सकती है, नियम ज्यादा सख्त भी बनाए जा सकते हैं। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को यह कहना चाहूंगी कि ऐसा न हो, इसके लिए भारत सरकार भरपूर प्रयास कर रही है। हम White House से भी बात कर रहे हैं, हम State Administration से भी बात कर रहे हैं, हम Congressmen से भी बात कर रहे हैं। आपने अपने प्रश्न के तीसरे भाग में जो पूछा है, whether the Government proposes to take it up formally. Not only proposes, हमने already इसको formal मंत्रों पर उठाया है। मैंने अपने समकक्षी विदेश मंत्री, रेक्स टिलरसन के साथ इसको उठाया, वित्त मंत्री ने ट्रेड एंड कॉमर्स सेक्रेटरी के साथ इसको उठाया, अभी कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर गए, उन्होंने इसको उठाया। जो बात आपने कही है, चूंकि समय कम है, मैं केवल आपको एक विश्वास दिला दूँ कि अभी 6 सितम्बर को दिल्ली में टू प्लस टू डायलॉग होने वाला है, जिसमें जब दोनों देशों के विदेश मंत्री और दोनों देशों के रक्षा मंत्री आएंगे, तो निश्चित तौर पर हम formally इस विषय को बहुत ही आग्रहपूर्वक उठाएंगे।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I would like to inform the Minister, while thanking her for the concerns that we all have, that there is 42 per cent increase in the proportion of H-1B petitions denied for Indian-born professionals from the third to the fourth quarter of financial year 2017. Yesterday, the National Foundation for American Policy (NFAP) has released the report. I will share it with the Minister.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: देखिए, आपने जिस रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया है, वह रिपोर्ट सरकारी नहीं है, लेकिन मैं आपको सरकारी आंकड़े देती हूँ। सभापति जी, जो बात मैंने कही थी, वर्ष 2014 में 1,08,817 एच-1 बी वीजा दिए गए। वर्ष 2015 में 1,19,952 वीजा दिए गए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members, I am sorry. Question Hour is over.

श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज: आप मुझे यह रिप्लाय तो दे देने देते, आधे मिनट में पूरा हो जाता।

श्री सभापति: आप लिखित में दे दीजिएगा। मैंने थोड़ा लिबर्टी लेकर अनुभव जी का प्रश्न भी बाईपास किया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Monitoring of implementation of welfare schemes for SCs and OBCs**

*98. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of welfare schemes launched by Government for SCs and OBCs during the last four years;
- (b) the funds allocated/released to various States for implementation of those welfare schemes during that period, scheme-wise and State-wise, including Maharashtra;
- (c) whether reports of misuse or diversion of funds by the State Governments have been received during the said period;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;
- (e) whether Government has any mechanism for monitoring the implementation of these schemes; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRITHAARCHAND GEHLOT): (a) The following schemes were launched by the Government for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) during the last four years:

- (i) **Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC):** was launched in the year 2014-15 to promote entrepreneurship among the Scheduled Castes and to provide concessional finance to SCs. Under the scheme, concessional finance from ₹20.00 lakh to ₹ 15.00 crore are provided to the SC Entrepreneurs to set up Projects/Units in Manufacturing and Service Sectors. In the year 2017-18, the Venture Capital Fund was also extended to Other Backward Classes to promote entrepreneurship among the Other Backward Classes and to provide concessional finance to OBCs. For OBC Entrepreneurs the concessional finance is from ₹20.00 lakh to ₹5.00 crore. The scheme is being implemented through Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI). Rate of interest is 8% and 7.75% for Women & Physically Handicapped Entrepreneurs.
- (ii) **Credit Guarantee Enhancement Scheme for Scheduled Castes** was launched in the year 2014-15 to provide guarantee cover to SC entrepreneurs

for availing loans for Working Capital, Term Loans or Composite Term Loans from any scheduled Bank. Under the scheme, the limit of Credit Guarantee Cover is from ₹ 15.00 lakh to ₹5.00 crore.

- (iii) **The scheme of National Fellowship (NF) for OBC Students** was launched in the year 2014-15 and is designed to provide a total number of 300 Junior Research Fellowships (JRFs) per year from the year 2014-15 onwards and 600 Senior Research Fellowships (SRFs) from 2015-16 to Other Backward Class (OBC) students. The UGC is the nodal agency for implementing the scheme and notifies the scheme through advertisements in the media at a suitable date. The scheme covers all universities/institutions recognized by the UGC. Fellowships are awarded to research students pursuing M. Phil, and Ph.D. The rate of fellowship for JRF level is ₹ 25000 per month and for SRF level, it is ₹ 28000 per month.

An OBC student admitted to M.Phil./Ph.D. course in a University or academic institution after completing the required formalities of admission, is eligible for the award of Fellowship subject to provisions of the scheme as per the advertisement of UGC. The total period of award of JRF and SRF shall not exceed a period of 5 years.

- (iv) **The Scheme "Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs)"** was launched in 2014-15 and revised w.e.f 01.10.2017. The objective of the scheme is to award interest subsidy to meritorious OBC students so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education abroad and enhance their employability. For OBC candidates, total income from all sources of the employed candidate or his/her parents/guardians in case of unemployed candidate shall not exceed present Creamy Layer criteria. 50 % of the outlay every year is earmarked for girl students. The students should have secured admission in the approved courses at Masters, M.Phil or Ph.D levels abroad. He/She should have availed loan from a scheduled bank under the Education Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks Association (IBA) for the purpose.

Under the scheme, interest payable by the students availing the education loans of the IBA for the period of moratorium (*i.e.* course period, plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier as prescribed under

the Education Loan Scheme of the IBA, shall be borne by the Government of India. After the period of moratorium is over, the interest on the outstanding loan amount shall be paid by the student, in accordance with the existing Educational Loan Scheme as may be amended from time to time. The candidate will bear the principal installments and interest beyond moratorium period. The Canara Bank has been nominated as Nodal Bank under the Scheme.

(b) The details of funds allocated/released to various States for implementation of welfare schemes during the last 4 years, scheme-wise and State-wise, including Maharashtra, under the schemes Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SCs), National Fellowship for OBC Students, Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(c) and (d) There are no reports of misuse or diversion of funds in the following schemes

(e) and (f) The monitoring of these two schemes *i.e.* National Fellowship for OBC Students and Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is done through regular meetings with University Grants Commission, Canara Bank and Indian Bank Association. Reports generated regarding disbursement is also seen on monthly basis. Since both the schemes are new, no independent evaluation has been done till date. For Venture Capital Fund for SCs (VCF-SC) and Credit Guarantee Enhancement Scheme for SCs, IFCI monitors the progress of the utilization of funds and physical progress of the Units by the Entrepreneurs so as to release the further installment to the Entrepreneurs. Ministry holds meetings with the representative of the IFCI at regular intervals to check the progress of the release and recovery under the scheme. Evaluation of the scheme is also conducted by independent agency from time to time.

Statement-I

Details of allocation/release of funds under Venture Capital Fund for Scheduled Castes (VCF-SC)

(₹ in Lakh)			
Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Funds released
2014-15	20000.00	0.00	100.10
2015-16	1.00	0.00	6915.39

Year	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Funds released
2016-17	4000.00	0.00	4512.04
2017-18	4000.00	0.00	5346.04
2018-19	14000.00	0.00	802.64

*Details of year-wise disbursed funds from the year 2014-15 to 2018-19
(as on 18.07.2018)*

(₹ in lakhs)

States	Disbursed Amount				
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Punjab	-	1,261.57	69.99	152.58	225.00
Gujarat	100.10	100.00	242.00	157.75	-
Maharashtra	-	512.06	570.02	1,535.68	24.08
Delhi NCR	-	169.60	80.20	36.68	-
Telangana	-	1,820.00	820.25	1,109.11	75.14
Andhra Pradesh	-	1,610.67	285.99	708.56	408.40
Uttar Pradesh	-	106.55	213.45	295.99	-
Tamil Nadu	-	434.94	570.65	346.63	18.61
Karnataka	-	800.00	100.00	40.00	
Pondicherry	-	100.00	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	233.27	8.91
Assam-North East	-	-	400.00	100.00	-
Haryana	-	-	431.00	45.00	-
Chhattisgarh	-	-	250.00	90.50	42.50
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	478.50	21.50	-
Bihar	-	-	-	472.80	-
TOTAL	100.10	6,915.39	4,512.04	5,346.04	802.64
TOTAL			17,676.21		

Statement-II

Details under Dr. Ambedkar Central Sector Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies for the Students to OBCs/EBCs during the last four years

Name of the Scheme	2014-15				2015-16				2016-17				2017-18				Remarks		
	Budget Estimate		Revised Estimate		Funds Released		Budget Estimate		Revised Estimate		Funds Released		Budget Estimate		Revised Estimate			Funds Released	
	(B.E.)	(B.E.)	(B.E.)	(B.E.)	(B.E.)	(B.E.)	(R.E.)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)	(B.E.)	(R.E.)	(R.E.)	(B.E.)	(B.E.)	(RE.)	(RE.)			
Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loan for Overseas Studies for OBCs & EBCs	600.00	100.00	100.00	90.00	666.00	100.00	100.00	99.90	200.00	300.00	300.00	290.15	430.00	430.00	430.00	1987.00	The scheme is implemented through Canara Bank, the nodal Bank appointed under the Scheme. Therefore, the funds are released to the Canara Bank and not to the States/UTs.		

Note: State-wise Notional Allocation is not made under the scheme.

Statement-III

Details under the scheme of National Fellowship for OBC Students during the last four years

(₹ in crore)									
2014-15			2015-16			2016-17			2017-18
Allocation	RE	Released	Allocation	RE	Released	Allocation	RE	Released	Allocation
(BE)			(BE)			(BE)			(BE)
11.00	11.00	9.43	6.20	18.30	18.30	27.00	27.00	27.00	40.00
									20.00

The scheme is implemented through UGC, the nodal Agency appointed under the Scheme. Therefore, the funds are released to the UGC and not to the States/UTs.

New Schools of Planning and Architecture

*99. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is pursuing the announcement made in February, 2018 to establish eighteen new Schools of Planning and Architecture as autonomous institutions within the IITs for providing quality education to the students willing to opt architecture as profession;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what progress has so far been made towards setting up of those institutions; and

(d) whether any time-line has been fixed for starting the functioning of those institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the Budget Announcement, 2018-19, it has been decided to set up two new full-fledged Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs) and 18 new Departments of Planning and Architecture (DPAs) in the well-established Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) through challenge method.

The matter is under process for obtaining necessary approvals of the Competent Authority.

The institutions are expected to start functioning from the academic session 2019-20.

**Government representative on the Board of Management
of deemed universities**

*100. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government wants such a provision that mandates that there shall be no Government representative on the board of management of deemed universities;

(b) whether Government proposes to remove a provision which states that no deemed university would demand or accept capitation fee or donation for admission;

(c) whether Government is considering to do away with the provisions which state that UGC could direct any upward revision of the deemed university corpus; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such proposal at present.

(c) and (d) As per Clause 7.5.3 of the existing UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016, University Grants Commission (UGC) may issue direction for any upward revision of the Corpus Fund of Deemed to be Universities, from time to time. The extent of corpus fund shall be reviewed by the UGC every five years and any upward revision so ordered shall not exceed the rate of inflation (measured through Wholesale Price Index) for that period. However, UGC, in its proposed draft UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2018, has proposed to do away with the provisions relating to any upward revision of the Deemed to be University Corpus Fund. The draft UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2018 have been put in public domain for the comments of general public and stakeholders.

Special benefits under special category status

*101. SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any States in the country which enjoy Special Category Status;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of special benefits accorded to them under the Special Category Status;

(c) if not, what special benefits were available to them earlier;

(d) the details of States receiving Revenue Deficit Grants and the quantum thereof during 2015 to 2020 under the 14th Finance Commission award; and

(e) whether tax incentives of similar nature were given to erstwhile Special Category States as a mandated part of industrial incentives linked to Special Category Status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Special Category Status for plan assistance was granted in the past by the National Development Council (NDC) to some States that were characterized by a number

of features necessitating special consideration. The 11 States that were granted special category status in past were Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(b) At present, the benefits to the eight North-Eastern states and the three Himalayan states is as follows:

- (i) Centrally Sponsored Schemes: The eight North-Eastern States and the three Himalayan States viz., Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are provided higher Central share compared to other states in the sharing pattern for Centrally Sponsored Schemes. This has been implemented from the fiscal year 2016-17. The funding pattern for majority of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the eight North-Eastern states and the three Himalayan States is in the ratio of Centre: State of 90:10 whereas, for the rest of the States, this ratio is 60:40 between the Centre and states.
- (ii) For Externally Aided Projects (EAPs) the loan received by Government of India is passed on as 90% grant to the eight North Eastern States and the three Himalayan States whereas for other States, it is a pass through assistance as loan.

(c) As the Fourteenth Finance Commission recommendations for 2015-2020 provided for increased share in the devolution of taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, the block grants like Normal Central Assistance (NCA), Special Plan Assistance (SPA) and Special Central Assistance (untied) provided to Special Category States earlier have been discontinued from 2015-16, which were admissible to the eight North Eastern states and three Himalayan States.

(d) The details of revenue deficit grant recommended to the different States by the Fourteenth Finance Commission is as follows:

Revenue Deficit Grant:

(₹ crore)							
	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2015-20
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6609	4930	4430	3644	2499	22112
2.	Assam	2191	1188	Nil	Nil	Nil	3379
3.	Himachal Pradesh	8009	8232	8311	8206	7866	40624

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	9892	10831	11849	12952	14142	59666
5.	Kerala	4640	3350	1529	Nil	Nil	9519
6.	Manipur	2066	2096	2091	2042	1932	10227
7.	Meghalaya	618	535	404	213	Nil	1770
8.	Mizoram	2139	2294	2446	2588	2716	12183
9.	Nagaland	3203	3451	3700	3945	4177	18476
10.	Tripura	1089	1089	1059	992	875	5104
11.	West Bengal	8449	3311	Nil	Nil	Nil	11760
TOTAL		48905	41307	35819	34582	34207	194820

(e) The Special Category Status granted by the National Development Council does not provide for any specific industrial incentives.

Deemed to be Universities Regulation, 2016

*102. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the deemed universities may no longer need Government's nod before starting either an off campus or an off-shore centre as per the changes proposed by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has brought out UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): (a) and (b) No, Sir. An Institution Deemed to be University can start its Off-Campus(es) and Off-Shore Campus(es) with the prior approval of the Government of India.

(c) and (d) UGC had notified the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2016 in the Extraordinary Gazette of India on 11.07.2016. At present, all

Institutions Deemed to be Universities are regulated by these Regulations. A copy of these Regulations is available on UGC's website www.ugc.ac.in.

Stakeholders' consultation for new policies

*104. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evolved any policy about taking the stakeholders' consultations while preparing new policies or guidelines pertaining to the Ministry and the Department thereunder;

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

(c) what has been the record of such consultations across the stakeholders during the last three years and the details about the national level organizations involved in such consultations and accepted by the Ministry/Department during the period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) NITI Aayog's policy is to constantly and regularly engage in stakeholder consultations.

(b) and (c) As a matter of regular practice and convention, consultations with stakeholders are conducted constantly on all policy matters. An illustrative list of some of the Stakeholders consultations conducted in NITI Aayog is given in the Statement.

Statement

An illustrative list of stakeholder consultations of NITI Aayog

Sl. No.	Sector	Stakeholders' Consultation
1.	Managing Urbanization (MU)	<p>(i) On direction of PMO, Managing Urbanisation (MU) vertical, NITI Aayog has prepared guidelines for selection of sites/location for projects/institutions through challenge method in consultation with States/UTs and Cabinet Secretariat. These guidelines have been notified by Cabinet Secretariat.</p> <p>(ii) Constitution of Working Group on City Governance & Smart Cities: MU vertical of NITI</p>

Sl. No.	Sector	Stakeholders' Consultation
		<p>Aayog has constituted a working Group to deliberate on the issues pertaining to (i) City Governance and (ii) Smart Cities as part of National Development Agenda for New India@75 (2022) under the Chairmanship of Prof. Chetan Vaidya, Ex-Director, School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi. The consultation meeting of the working group was held on 26.09.2017 and the second meeting on 04.10.2017. Based on the deliberations and inputs received from the experts of the group, draft reports on City Governance & Smart Cities were drafted in consensus with Chairman & Members and submitted to Hon'ble Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog.</p> <p>(iii) Sustainable Urban Transport Solutions for Small & Medium Sized Cities: With a view to build capacity in small and medium sized cities to plan and implement smart and sustainable urban transport solutions. NITI Aayog in partnership with Institute for Transportation and Development Policy (ITDP) has launched an initiative to develop toolkits for planning and implementation of sustainable mobility solutions. States of Maharashtra, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu are partnering with NITI Aayog in this initiative.</p> <p>(iv) Workshop on "National Workshop on Municipal Finance & Effective and Accelerated implementation of Smart Cities":</p> <p>MU vertical of NITI Aayog with knowledge partners Janagraha and ASCI has organized a National Workshop on Municipal Finance & Effective and Accelerated implementation of Smart Cities. The NITI Aayog has conceived this workshop as a platform for state governments and cities to engage in action-oriented conversations with each other and with domain experts from business, academia and civil society.</p>

Sl. No.	Sector	Stakeholders' Consultation
		(v) NITI Aayog under its Memorandum of Understanding with Singapore Cooperation Enterprise launched a Capacity Building Programme "Urban Management Programme" in April, 2016 with the objective of Building Capacities of ULBs, Parastatal bodies and State Government officials. The programme covered seven States namely Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, UP, Delhi and Assam. The three critical areas of urban transformation included viz. (i) Urban Planning and Governance (ii) Water, Waste Water and Solid Waste Management (iii) Public Financing (Public Private Partnership).
2.	Rural Development	Consultation with the stakeholders were made on 21.9.2017 for the preparation of New India@75 development agenda on 'Housing For All (HFA)' and 'Swachh Bharat' in a meeting chaired by Member, Shri V.K. Saraswat in which M/o Housing and Urban Affairs, M/o Rural Development and M/o Drinking Water and Sanitation were involved.
3.	Water Resources	<p>(i) NITI Aayog constituted a Working Group on Water Resources development, management and efficient utilization under the chairmanship of Member (Agriculture and Water Resources) for seeking inputs on Development Agenda for New India (2017-2022). The Working Group was comprised of members from M/o Water Resources (CWC & CGWB), professors from IIT Delhi and IIT Roorkee, members from NITI Aayog, IARI, CII and subject experts from various NGOs.</p> <p>(ii) NITI Aayog constituted a Working Group on Land Reforms and Management under the chairmanship of Chairman, Special Cell on Land Policy, NITI Aayog</p>

Sl. No.	Sector	Stakeholders' Consultation
		<p>for seeking inputs on Development Agenda for New India (2017-2022). The Working Group was comprised of members from M/o Rural Development, D/o Land Resources, M/o Housing and Urban Affairs, M/o Agriculture, FW & Co-op, M/o Environment, F & CC, M/o Tribal Affairs, members from NITI Aayog, subject experts from NIRD-Hyderabad & IFPRI-New Delhi and senior officers dealing with the subject from various States.</p> <p>(iii) NITI Aayog developed a Composite Water Management Index. During the initial development stage to the release of the Index ranking several consultations/meetings of experts and stakeholders had taken place: (a) Suggestions of the Committee of Secretaries; (b) Three ministries namely M/o Water Resources RD & GR, M/o Rural Development and M/o Drinking Water and Sanitation partnered the Index development process; (c) All States were consulted along various stages of development and data uploading; (d) Independent expert agencies got engaged for portal development and data validation process.</p>
4.	Security Cell	<p>Stakeholders' consultation is a pre-requisite for designing an effective intervention. Prior to launching of the Aspirational District Programme, extensive consultation with the stakeholders including State Government and the Central Ministries were held. In addition, since the Programme is evolving suggestions from district teams, key officials at the State Government and Central Government are being taken.</p>
5.	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	<p>(i) Stakeholder Consultations on Sustainable Development Goals by NITI Aayog:</p>

Sl. No.	Sector	Stakeholders' Consultation
		<p>In September 2015, 193 countries including India committed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as detailed in the UN resolution, 'Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development'. India is taking forward the implementation of SDGs in the country and NITI Aayog has been assigned the role of overseeing the implementation process. The SDGs comprehensively cover social, economic and environmental dimensions and build on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which covered the earlier fifteen-year period from 2000 to 2015. There are 17 SDGs which have 169 associated targets to be achieved by 2030. Therefore, it is essential that various stakeholders involved in the implementation process are fully aware about the SDGs and associated targets and their implementation strategies.</p> <p>(ii) National & Regional Consultations on SDGs: NITI Aayog has systematically taken up this awareness development agenda and have conducted 21 National and Regional Consultations on various SDGs involving Central Ministries, State Governments and Union Territories (UTs), civil society organisations, academia, international organisations, Local Government representatives and other stakeholders. The objectives of the consultations have been:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate deliberation on key thematic areas and issues around the relevant SDGs in the Indian context; • Generate clarity about various SDG targets and related national indicators; • Analyse critical gaps and important strategies to achieve the targets, and highlight best practices from the States/UTs; and

Sl. No.	Sector	Stakeholders' Consultation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen partnership among various stakeholders around key interventions. <p>(iii) Consultation on SDG Indicators: The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) is responsible for evolving the national SDG indicators. With a view to facilitating the process of finalization of indicators, NITI Aayog constituted four Working Groups under the chairmanship of Members/Principal Adviser and held six rounds of consultations on Indicators with MoSPI and other Central Ministries.</p> <p>NITI Aayog has also held a series of consultations with Central Ministries and State Governments/UTs on evolving a set of Priority Indicators on SDGs for frequent monitoring and reporting of progress.</p>
6.	Infrastructure connectivity	<p>(i) Infrastructure connectivity vertical was actively engaged in preparing India's Development agenda @75. The vertical conducted working group meetings with industry and government experts to prepare reports on Rail Transport, Ports and Shipping Inland Waterways, Civil Aviation, Road, Logistics.</p> <p>(ii) The two policy briefs viz., India's Energy Storage Mission; A Make in India Opportunity for Globally Competitive Battery, Manufacturing, and Valuing Society First. An Assessment of the Potential for a Feebate Policy in India, were released by CEO, NITI Aayog on 22nd November, 2017. They were prepared in collaboration with RML. The former outlines a strategy for India to become a global hub of battery manufacturing, while the latter evaluates a "feebate" policy to incentivize the supply and demand of electric vehicles in India.</p>

Sl. No.	Sector	Stakeholders' Consultation
		(iii) NITI Aayog and Geneva based IRF signed a Sol on 21st September, 2017 to cooperate in the field of ITS. The objective of this SOI is to create a national platform, involving all relevant experts for the purpose of developing a National ITS Policy covering Traffic Management, Parking Management, Electronic Enforcement of Traffic Rules and Regulations: Fleet Management and Monitoring Innovation in the field of ITS; Education in the field of ITS.
7.	States Coordination	(i) To establish a Centre-State Partnership Model and reignite and establish Private Public Partnership across infrastructure sectors, NITI Aayog has launched Development Support Services for States/ UTs for Infrastructure (D3S-i) projects to de-risk projects and address key structural issues in project development and build institutional and organizational capacities. (ii) Under D3S-I initiative, about 419 projects were received from 18 states by cut-off date of end of March, 2017. Subsequently on the basis of various parameters like readiness, usability, risk, impact and state commitment, MOUs were signed with 8 States for a total of 11 projects. Finally, D3S-I project has been initiated for 10 projects in eight (8) States. To undertake Projects, NITI Aayog has engaged M/s Ernst and Young LLP as the Consultant for the contract period valid for a period of 35 months (up to January 2020). Phase-I and Phase-II of the projects have been completed, while Phase-III of the projects are ongoing with a specified timeline for completion. For quick mobilization of the projects, stakeholders' consultation meetings are being conducted.
8.	Industry	(i) Detailed stakeholders consultations were held before and after preparation of the National Strategy

Sl. No.	Sector	Stakeholders' Consultation
		<p>on Artificial Intelligence (AI). The discussion paper on AI Strategy was placed on the NITI Aayog's website in June, 2018.</p> <p>(ii) Public comments were invited on a draft Air Transport Circular on obtaining Unique Identification Number (UIN) & Operation of Civil Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS) by Office of the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in April, 2016. NITI Aayog, recognizing the importance of the sector convened a stakeholder meeting on 25.7.2017 that included user Ministries, Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Defence, Industry Associations and manufacturers. Following this meeting, Office of DGCA revised the Circular on the subject and has sought fresh comments on it in November, 2017. Further consultations are ongoing prior to notification of the Circular.</p> <p>(iii) Consultations were held in 2016 with stakeholders including all major e-commerce companies operating in India by the Committee constituted by Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion under the chairmanship of CEO, NITI Aayog to look into the issues relating to the growth of the e-commerce sector in India.</p>
9.	Nutrition	<p>National Nutrition Strategy was formulated following extensive consultative process. The strategy provides the rationale and roadmap for policy makers to bring nutrition at centre stage of India's Development Agenda. It focuses on inter-sectoral convergence and identifies priority districts to tackle malnutrition and meet the country's nutrition needs and targets. POSHAN Abhiyaan has been launched with the aim of improving nutrition outcomes in India in the next three years.</p>

Sl. No.	Sector	Stakeholders' Consultation
		<p>The National Council responsible for steering of the programme is anchored in NITI Aayog and is chaired by the Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog. It will facilitate convergent action amongst concerned Ministries, provide overall policy guidance and periodically review progress.</p>
10.	Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH).	<p>SATH is aimed at initiating transformation in two key social sectors—education and health, by hand-holding States towards improving their social sector indicators and providing technical support over three years. It was launched with selection of States through an unique challenge method. Roadmaps for State transformation have been finalised with quarterly milestones for each initiative. A major school consolidation and integration programme has been initiated with over 26,000 schools merged for better efficiencies and utilisation of resources.</p> <p>Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Karnataka were selected to improve their healthcare delivery and key health indicators. In education, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, and Jharkhand were selected. Intensive consultations were conducted with all stakeholders</p>
11.	Health	<p>Reforms in the Medical Council of India.</p> <p>A Committee under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog and comprising Additional Principal Secretary to Prime Minister, CEO, NITI Aayog and Secretary, Health was constituted to examine all options for reforms in the Medical Council of India and suggest a way forward. The Committee sought views and suggestions of various experts including eminent physicians and surgeons; former Secretaries to the Government of India, Department</p>

Sl. No.	Sector	Stakeholders' Consultation
		<p>of Health and Family Welfare; public health experts; President/Vice-President and other Members of the MCI; representatives of the State Governments; and lawyers. The draft "National Medical Commission Bill" was prepared by the Committee after deliberations. After extensive deliberations, the Committee finalized the draft National Medical Commission Bill for replacing the Medical Council of India with the proposed National Medical Commission. The bill has been approved by the Union Cabinet.</p> <p>Assessing the Performance of States on Health Outcomes -Performance on Health Outcome Index:</p> <p>In order to bring about transformational change in population Health through a spirit of co-operative and competitive federalism, NITI Aayog has spearheaded the Health index initiative, to measure the annual performance of States and UTs, and rank States on the basis of change, while also providing an overall status of States' performance. The index comprises a limited set of indicators in three domains- outcomes, governance and information and key inputs/processes. The index was developed through an iterative process in consultation with the MoHFW, States and UTs, domestic and international sector experts, and development partners.</p>
12.	Human Resource Development	<p>School Education Quality Index (SEQI): The SEQI is in the final stages of development by the NITI Aayog in consultation with the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), State Education Departments of all States & UTs and various stake holders, including educationists.</p>

Sl. No.	Sector	Stakeholders' Consultation
		<p>Development Support Services for States/UTs (D3S) for Education Projects: The NITI Aayog has initiated a policy to provide institutional support to 3 States to attain excellence in Education sector through an initiative of Development Support Services for States (DSSS) for Education. The scheme has named as Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH). The key objective of this policy is to identify and build three future 'Role Model' States for education systems. The first workshop under the initiative for the State of Odisha has been taken place at Bhubaneshwar on 7th December, 2017. The similar workshops for the other 2 States will be held shortly.</p> <p>Reforms in Higher Education: A Committee for Reforms in Higher Education was constituted based on NITI's presentation on 'Proposed Reforms in Regulatory Frameworks of the UGC and AICTE'. It was headed by Vice-Chairman, NITI Aayog. The committee made recommendations for examining short-term measures for reforms in higher education. The Committee report is under consideration of the Government.</p> <p>NITI Aayog has conducted regional workshops at Bengaluru, Bhubaneshwar, Chandigarh, Guwahati and Raipur covering all the States/UTs for sensitizing about the programme and also for furnishing the requisite data for SEQI.</p>
13.	Agriculture	<p>Agriculture being a State subject, States and other stakeholders are consulted regularly for any policies, guidelines.</p> <p>Taskforce on Agricultural Development: The Task Force on Agriculture Development was constituted</p>

Sl. No.	Sector	Stakeholders' Consultation
		<p>on 16 March 2015 in pursuance of a decision taken during the first meeting of the Governing Council of NITI Aayog on 8,h February 2015 under the chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The Task Force was headed by Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog. All the States also constituted similar taskforce. All the States, farmers' representatives, NGOs activists were consulted while formulating the Report of TaskForce. An Occasional Paper on "Raising Agricultural Productivity and Making Farming Remunerative for Farmers" was prepared on the line with the Task force was made possible on 16.12.2015.</p> <p>Model Act on Agricultural Land Leasing: NITI Aayog constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. T.Haq, Former Chairman, CACP. The Expert Group has suggested a Model Act on Agricultural Land Leasing which was made public on 12th April, 2016. This Model Act has been prepared in consultations with all States/UTs and line Ministries like Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Land Resources, Ministry of Law and Justice and farmers associations and civil society organizations to facilitate the States for enactment of own land leasing laws.</p>

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Exploitation of atomic minerals

961. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken a serious note on exploitation of Molybdenum available near Harur Taluk, Dharmapuri District in Tamil Nadu to facilitate Defence and Aviation Sectors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has done mapping of availability of atomic mineral deposits in the country;

- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether Government has granted any mining permission for PSUs or private companies for the exploitation of atomic minerals; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government of India is aware of the fact that 10.98 million tonnes of resources of Molybdenum Ore is located in Tamil Nadu. However, Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has not taken up any project for exploitation of Molybdenum available near Harur Taluk, Dharmapuri District in Tamil Nadu.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has the mandate to identify, evaluate and augment mineral resources of uranium, thorium, niobium, tantalum, beryllium, lithium, zirconium, titanium, rare earths (containing uranium and thorium) besides beach sand minerals like garnet and sillimanite [Atomic Minerals (Part B, First Schedule), The Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957]. During the last six and a half decades, AMD has identified adequate resources of atomic minerals in the country. The details of the resources of atomic minerals as on May, 2018 are furnished below:

Uranium -3,00,034 tonne uranium oxide (U₃O₈).

Beach Sand Minerals [BSM] - 1,173.07 million tonne.

The resources of the minerals comprising BSM are given below:

Thorium (as monazite) - 12.47 million tonne (1.12 million tonne ThO₂).

The mineral monazite, containing ~ 55 - 60% total Rare Earth Elements (REE), is also the major resource for REE. AMD has also established ~ 2,000 tonne of 2% xenotime (yttrium + REE mineral) - bearing heavy mineral concentrate.

Titanium (as ilmenite, leucoxene and rutile) - 682.30 million tonne Zirconium (as zircon) - 35.75 million tonne Garnet - 187.46 million tonne.

Sillimanite - 255.09 million tonne.

(e) and (f) The mining lease deed between the applicant and the State Government is executed by the respective State Governments subject to production of approved mining plan and other statutory permissions issued by various Government Departments. The details of mining plans approved by AMD for private as well as Central Government Public Sector Undertakings are given in the Statement-I and II (*See below*). At present, uranium deposits established by AMD are mined by Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a PSU of DAE. In respect of beach sand minerals, the mining operations are being carried out by both PSUs and private entrepreneurs. In respect of other atomic minerals like beryl, columbite, tantalite, lepidolite etc., no specific mining operations are being carried out except their recovery as by-products incidental to prospecting operations.

Statement-I

Details of 88 Nos. of Mining Plans approved by AMD for Beach Sand Minerals

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Area(Ha)	Village	District	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
Private Companies					
1.	VV Mineral	2.40.5	Vijaypathy-II	Tirunelveli	T.N.
2.	VV Mineral	3.38	Thiruvambalapuram	Tirunelveli	T.N.
3.	V V Mineral	4.80.0	Vijaypathy-III	Tirunelveli	T.N.
4.	V V Mineral	4.51	Vijaypathy-I	Tirunelveli	T.N.
5.	V V Mineral#	4.00.5	Padukkapathu	Tuticorin	T.N.
6.	V V Mineral#	4.20.5	Madhavan kurichi	Tuticorin	T.N.
7.	VV Mineral	36.42	K.Pudur,K.Ovari	Tirunelveli	T.N.
8.	VV Mineral	2.49	Karaichuttupudur	Tirunelveli	T.N.
9.	V V Mineral	5.00.0	Irukkandurai W	Tirunelveli	T.N.
10.	VV Mineral	2.29	Karaichuttupudur	Tirunelveli	T.N.
11.	V V Mineral	2.47	Karaichuttupudur	Tirunelveli	T.N.
12.	V V Mineral	2.22.5	Azhagappapuram	Kanyakumari	T.N.
13.	VV Mineral	3.08.5	Azhagappapuram	Kanyakumari	T.N.
14.	VV Mineral	0.96	K.Pudur	Tirunelveli	T.N.

1	2	3	4	5	6
15.	VV Mineral	5.00.0	Irukkandurai E	Tirunelveli	T.N.
16.	V V Mineral	1.77.5	Azhagappapuram	Kanyakumari	T.N.
17.	V V Mineral	4.09.5	Levenjipuram	Tirunelveli	T.N.
18.	V V Mineral	0.95.5	Azhagappapuram	Kanyakumari	T.N.
19.	VV Mineral	3.78.5	Levenjipuram	Tirunelveli	T.N.
20.	V V Mineral	3.07.9	Azhagappapuram	Kanyakumari	T.N.
21.	V V Mineral	4.06	Vaipar-I	Thothukudi	T.N.
22.	VV Mineral	4.06.5	Thiruvambalapuram	Tirunelveli	T.N.
23.	VV Mineral	121.41	Thiruvambalapuram, chetikulam, Kudankulam, Levinjipuram	Tirunelveli	T.N.
24.	VV Mineral	4.03.5	K.Pudur	Tirunelveli	T.N.
25.	V V Mineral	4.06.0	Vaipar-I	Tuticorin	T.N.
26.	V V Mineral	2.67.0	Udankudi	Tuticorin	T.N.
27.	VV Mineral	3.06.5	Vaipar-I	Tuticorin	T.N.
28.	VV Mineral	2.93.0	Kandasampuram	Tuticorin	T.N.
29.	V V Mineral	7.03.0	Keela Tiruchendur	Thothukudi	T.N.
30.	V V Mineral	5.00.0	Agastheeswaram	Kanyakumari	T.N.
31.	VV Mineral	2.79.5	Vaipar-I	Tuticorin	T.N.
32.	Industrial Minerals Company*	0.83	K.Pudur	Tirunelveli	T.N.
33.	Industrial Minerals Company*	9.00.0	Irukkandurai	Tirunelveli	T.N.
34.	Industrial Minerals Company*	7.86.5	Karaichuttupudur	Tirunelveli	T.N.
35.	Industrial Minerals Company*	3.70.5	Levenjipuram	Tirunelveli	T.N.
36.	Industrial Minerals Company*	3.35.8	Levenjipuram	Tirunelveli	T.N.

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Industrial Minerals Company*	3.63	Midalam	Kanyakumari	T.N.
38.	Industrial Minerals Company*	3.47	Thiruvambalapuram	Tirunelveli	T.N.
39.	Industrial Minerals Company*	4.77.5	Chettikulam	Tirunelveli	T.N.
40.	Industrial Minerals Company*	2.19.0	Karaichuttu Ovari	Tirunelveli	T.N.
41.	Industrial Minerals Company*	4.98	Vijaypathy-IV	Tirunelveli	T.N.
42.	Beach Minerals Sand Company	4.12.5	Mathavankurichi	Tuticorin	T.N.
43.	Beach Minerals Sand Company	4.00.5	Padukkapathu	Tuticorin	T.N.
44.	Beach Minerals Sand Company	5.00.0	Manappadu	Tuticorin	T.N.
45.	Beach Minerals Sand Company	2.87	Kuttam I	Tirunelveli	T.N.
46.	Beach Minerals Sand Company	2.60.0	Kuttam II	Tirunelveli	T.N.
47.	Beach Minerals Sand Company	4.15.5	Kuttam III	Tirunelveli	T.N.
48.	Beach Minerals Sand Company	4.90.0	Kuttam IV	Tirunelveli	T.N.
49.	Beach Minerals Sand Company	4.76	Kuttam V	Tirunelveli	T.N.
50.	Beach Minerals Sand Company	4.73	Kuttam VI	Tirunelveli	T.N.
51.	Beach Minerals Sand Company	2.46.5	Kuttam VII	Tirunelveli	T.N.
52.	Beach Minerals Sand Company	4.42.5	Kuttam VIII	Tirunelveli	T.N.

1	2	3	4	5	6
53.	Indian Garnet Sands Company	21.0.0	Undi	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
54.	Indian Garnet Sands Company	15.6.0	Reel	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
55.	Indian Garnet Sands Company	54.0.0	Kalbadevi	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
56.	Indian Garnet Sands Company	45.0.0	Pethpurangad	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
57.	Indian Garnet Sands Company	67.5.0	Gaokhadi	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
58.	Indian Garnet Sands Company	90	Varwade	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
59.	Kerala Rare Earth Minerals	4.43.95	Arattupuzha	Alappuzha	Kerala
60.	Kerala Rare Earth Minerals	4.93.84	Arattupuzha	Alappuzha	Kerala
61.	Kerala Rare Earth Minerals	4.65.29	Arattupuzha	Alappuzha	Kerala
62.	Kerala Rare Earth Minerals	4.54.25	Arattupuzha	Alappuzha	Kerala
63.	Rare Minerals	10.75	Dabhol	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
64.	Rare Minerals	14.00	Dandewadi	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
65.	Rare Minerals	17.00	Kolthare	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
66.	Rare Minerals	4.00	Randpar	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
67.	Rare Minerals	4.75	Pawas	Ratnagiri	Maharashtra
68.	Trimex Sands Pvt. Ltd.	720	Srikurmam	Srikakulam	A.P.
69.	Trimex Heavy Minerals Pvt. Ltd.	1788	Bhavanapadu	Srikakulam	A.P.
70.	Trimex Ores Pvt. Ltd.	1538.566	Kalingapatnam	Srikakulam	A.P.

1	2	3	4	5	6
71.	Industrial Minerals India (P) Ltd.	36.66.5	Vembar, Periasamypuram	Tuticorin	T.N.
72.	Yes Yes Minerals	8.59.5	Vanagiri	Nagapattinam	T. N
PSU's					
73.	Kerala Minerals and Metals Ltd.	188.42 Acre	Nenndakara, Chavara	Kollam	Kerala
74.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	465	Kudiraimozhi	Chidambaranar	T.N
75.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	157.212	Neendakara-Kayamkulam	Kollam	Kerala
76.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	67	Chavara-Neendakara	Kollam	Kerala
77.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	180	Alappad, Panmana & Ayanivelikulangara	Kollam	Kerala
78.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	4.8	Alappad	Kollam	Kerala
79.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	4.8	Alappad	Kollam	Kerala
80.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	185.8499	Manavalakurichi	Kanyakumari	T.N
81.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	141.22.69	Manavalakurichi	Kanyakumari	T.N
82.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	23.84	Manavalakurichi, Vattakottai	Kanyakumari	T.N
83.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	29.78.12	Midalam, Keezh Midalam	Kanyakumari	T.N
84.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	14.84.0	Manavalakurichi	Kanyakumari	T.N
85.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	7.06.0	Manavalakurichi	Kanyakumari	T.N

1	2	3	4	5	6
86.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	2728.49	OSCOM	GANJAM	Odisha
87.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	4.9	Arattupuzha	Alappuzha	Kerala
88.	Indian Rare Earth Limited	857 acre	Bhimli	Vishakhapatnam	A.P.

#- Mining Plan withdrawn

*- Mining Plan approved in favour of M/s V.V Mineral/Indian Garnet Supply Co.

Statement-II*Details of Mining Plans Approved by AMD in favour of M/s UCIL*

Sl. No.	Name of Mines	Extent (Ha)	Village	District	State
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Narwapahar Uranium Mine	456.62	Patharchaki, Hartopa, Margaghutu & Rajdoha	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand
2.	Lambapur-Peddagattu Uranium Mine	526.65	Nammapuram & Yellapuram under PA Pally Mandal	Nalgonda	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Turamdih Uranium Mine	238.34	Nandup, Banduhurang & Purihasa	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand
4.	Banduhurang Uranium Mine	278.153	Banduhurang, Keruadungri & Talsa	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand
5.	Bagjata Uranium Mine	122.73	Phuljhari, Bagjata & Bhadula	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand
6.	Mohuldih Uranium Mine	116.68	Mohuldih, Kumhari, Brahamandungri, Tirildih, Parvatipur & Kamalpur	Saraikala-Kharsuwan	Jharkhand

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Tummalapalle Uranium Mine	813.61	Tummalapalle, Rachakuntapalle	Cuddapah	Andhra Pradesh
8.	Domiasiat Uranium Mine	290.45	Mawthawpdah	West Khasi Hill	Meghalaya
9.	Gogi Uranium Mine	39.133	Gogi	Yadgir	Karnataka
10.	Jaduguda Uranium Mine	388.23	Ichra, Mechuya & Tilaitand	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand
11.	Bhatin Uranium Mine	142.98	Bhatin	East Singhbhum	Jharkhand

Funds for Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project

962. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of funds allocated and utilised for the Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project since 2014, year-wise; and

(b) the volume of traffic and value of goods that have passed through the sections of the transit project since its commencement, month-wise and section wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) The quantum of funds allocated and utilised for the Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport Project since 2014, year-wise, is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount allocated	Amount utilized
1.	2014-15	₹ 80 crore	₹ 52.55 crore
2.	2015-16	₹ 60 crore	₹ 49.20 crore
3.	2016-17	₹ 80 crore	₹ 78.96 crore
4.	2017-18	No specific allocation was made for Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport project due to merger of Plan and Non-Plan budget heads in FY 2017-18.	₹ 128.26 crore on Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport project.

(b) Volume of traffic and value of goods that have passed through sections of the transit Project is 'nil' as the road component of the project required to operationalize the Kaladan Multi Modal Transit Transport project is under construction.

Decline of Indian workers in Gulf

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that Indian workers in Gulf are down by half since 2015;
- (b) whether the number of emigration clearance granted to Indian headed to the Gulf for employment halved to 3.7 lakh in 2017 from 7.6 lakh in 2015;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether a large number of Indian workers have also returned to the country during the above period; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (e) No. As per the information received from the Indian Missions in these countries, the number of Indian workers in the Gulf countries has gone up in the year 2017 compared to the corresponding numbers in 2015 except Kuwait, where the number has come down. A comparative statement showing the number of Indian workers in the Gulf countries in the years 2015 and 2017 is given below:

Name of Countries	Number of Indian workers in Gulf	
	2015	2017
Kuwait	70765	38871
Bahrain	210081	227239
KSA	293000	305000
Qatar	650000	691539
UAE	206000	303000
Oman	669882	688226

The Indian workers going for overseas employment to the Gulf countries are employed on contractual basis and have to return back to India on completion of their contract period which is generally 2-3 years. Therefore, the number of workers returning to India after completion of contract is not a definitive indicator of any trend.

Yes. The number of emigration clearances granted to Indian Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holding workers going to Gulf countries for employment has come down compared to the corresponding numbers in the year 2015. A large number of Indian nationals holding ECR passports reportedly travel to the Gulf countries on tourist visa and get their visas converted to employment visa, thereby bypassing the e-Migrate system. These numbers as well as the number of Non ECR passport holders going to the ECR countries for employment, are not reflected in the e-Migrate emigration clearance data.

Data bank of students going abroad

†964. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and the number of students studying in other countries including Australia, as on date, country-wise;
- (b) whether Government proposes to prepare a data bank of all students going abroad for studies;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and by when such a data bank would be prepared;
- (d) whether Government proposes to issue any guidelines for students desirous of getting admission in other countries for studies; and
- (e) if so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Estimated country-wise number of Indian students abroad, as per available inputs from Indian Missions abroad till 18.07.2018 is 7,52,725. Country-wise details of students studying in other countries including Australia is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) To create a database of Indian students going abroad, on 15 July, 2016, Ministry has developed a "Students Registration Module" within the MAD AD portal

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

which enables Indian students abroad to register voluntarily and provide data about their courses, location, institution, duration of the course, etc. The registration of students in the portal is an ongoing process, as the movement of Indian students to other countries, change of visa status, and their return to India etc., are dynamic.

Ministry, through its Missions/Posts abroad, have been regularly interacting with Indian students studying abroad to register their details on the students module voluntarily and also encouraging the Indian student organizations and Indian Community Associations for the same through social media platforms.

(d) and (e) Ministry and Indian Missions abroad issue advisories from time to time asking Indian students to carry all documentation and undertake due diligence to ensure that the foreign institutions to which they are seeking admission have proper authorization and capacities.

Statement

Country-wise details of Indian students studying in foreign countries

Sl. No. List of estimated Indian students pursuing studies in foreign Institutions (based on inputs received from Indian Missions/Posts abroad as on 18.07.2018)

1	2	3
1.	Antigua & Barbuda	40
2.	Armenia	1400
3.	Australia	87115
4.	Austria	300
5.	Azerbaijan	81
6.	Bahrain	27200
7.	Bangladesh	3600
8.	Belarus	461
9.	Barbados	116
10.	Belgium	680
11.	Bosnia Herzegovina	2
12.	Brazil	21
13.	Brunei Darussalam	24

1	2	3
14.	Bulgaria	300
15.	Canada	124000
16.	China	18171
17.	Cuba (Dominican Republic)	7
18.	Cyprus	2360
19.	Czech Republic	450
20.	Denmark	274
21.	Egypt	223
22.	Estonia	138
23.	Finland	795
24.	France	6000
25.	France (Reunion Is.)	4
26.	Georgia	3000
27.	Germany	15308
28.	Greece	10
29.	Guyana	184
30.	Hong Kong	500
31.	Hungary	650
32.	Iceland	5
33.	Indonesia	17
34.	Iran	1200
35.	Ireland	2500
36.	Israel	550
37.	Italy	2348
38.	Japan	1236
39.	Jamaica (The Bahamas, Turks & Caicos Islands and Cayman Islands)	32

1	2	3
40.	Jordan	11
41.	Kazakhstan	3220
42.	Kenya	254
43.	Korea (Republic of)	1230
44.	Kuwait	178
45.	Kyrgyzstan	8500
46.	Latvia	1850
47.	Lebanon	4
48.	Libya	5
49.	Lithuania	900
50.	Luxembourg	80
51.	Malaysia	1900
52.	Malta	40
53.	Mauritius	700
54.	Mexico	100
55.	Moldova	253
56.	Nepal	2000
57.	Netherlands	2500
58.	New Zealand	30000
59.	Norway	286
60.	Oman	3000
61.	Philippines	11000
62.	Poland	2500
63.	Portugal	75
64.	Romania	38
65.	Russian Federation	11000
66.	Rwanda	20

1	2	3
67.	Saudi Arabia (Kingdom of)	70800
68.	Serbia	1
69.	Slovenia	36
70.	Singapore	2000
71.	Slovakia	43
72.	South Africa	320
73.	Spain	709
74.	Sri Lanka	7
75.	St. Lucia	231
76.	St. Kitts & Nevis	10
77.	Sudan	15
78.	Sweden	3200
79.	Switzerland	1555
80.	Tajikistan	910
81.	Tanzania	2
82.	Thailand	297
83.	Turkey	58
84.	Uganda	1
85.	Ukraine	11000
86.	United Arab Emirates	50000
87.	United Kingdom (2016-17)	16550
88.	United States of America	211703
89.	Uzbekistan	50
90.	Venezuela (including in Curacao, Sint Maartin and Aruba)	281
TOTAL		752725

Unnatural death of Indians in foreign countries

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

(a) whether Government is aware that Indians were killed in a suicide bomb blast in Afghanistan;

(b) whether the number of unnatural death of Indians in foreign countries are increasing; and

(c) whether Government has taken any steps to safeguard Indians and their families who died unnaturally in foreign countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) No Indian national was killed in the suicide bomb attack in Jalalabad, Afghanistan on July 1, 2018. However, twelve Afghan Sikh and one Afghan Hindu national were killed in this attack.

(b) and (c) From time to time there are reports of deaths of Indian nationals abroad, including due to accidents, violence, suicides and other causes. As soon as such a report is received, Indian Missions/Posts abroad take up the matter with local authorities for investigation/inquiry in cases of unnatural deaths. The Indian Missions/Posts also liaise with employers or sponsors of the deceased and local authorities for expeditious repatriation of the mortal remains, as necessary. This include requisite documentation and clearances of local authorities, preparation of the mortal remains for transportation, obtaining consent of the family of the deceased for acceptance of the body.

Matters relating to compensation and terminal dues as applicable, are actively pursued with employers and insurance companies concerned. In cases which are pending with the courts, the Indian Missions/Posts keep the family members of the deceased informed of the status of the case and liaise with the lawyers for expeditious settlement of the cases. In cases, where the employers are non-cooperative, initial financial assistance is also arranged by the Indian Missions/Posts from the ICWF (Indian Community Welfare Fund).

Decline in number of Passport Seva Kendras

966. ROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Passport Seva Kendras operating in the country since 2014, year-wise;

(b) the number of persons served by these Kendras since then, year-wise; and

(c) the reasons for a decline in the number of Passport Seva Kendras being operated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) At present, 93 Passport Seva Kendras and 215 Post Office Passport Seva Kendras are operating across the country as extended arms of the 36 Passport Offices, thus providing extended reach to passport applicants.

(b) The total number of persons served at these 93 PSK, year-wise, is as under:

Duration	Number of persons served
Jan-Dec 2014	8702706
Jan-Dec 2015	10326595
Jan-Dec 2016	9843824
Jan-Dec 2017	11734020
Jan-Jun 2018	6267510

(c) There has been no decline in the number of PSK and on the contrary, the Ministry in association with the Department of Posts has announced opening of 289 Passport Seva Kendras at the Head Post Offices (HPO)/ Post Offices (PO) in the country called 'Post Office Passport Seva Kendra' (POPSK). Out of the 289 POPSK announced, 215 POPSK are functional as on 21st July, 2018. More than 12,500 appointments are being released every day at these POPSK and a total of 11,44,637 applications have been received in these POPSK since they started functioning from January 2017 till June 2018.

Measures to check emigration frauds

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

(a) the measures taken by Government to check and stop emigration frauds;

(b) what is the number of frauds registered during the last three years; and

(c) whether travel agents are required to furnish details of emigrants. Their emergency contacts, their employer details etc. to the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) Recruitment of Indian nationals for overseas

employment by any agency without obtaining a Registration Certificate from the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) is an offence punishable under provisions of the Emigration Act and Rules, 1983.

The Government has been receiving complaints/grievances from emigrants and their family members/relatives of being cheated by illegal agents. Such complaints, along with details of illegal agents, are forwarded to the concerned State Governments and Police authorities urging them to apprehend such illegal agents and prosecute them. Wherever required, such complaints are also referred to Mission/Post abroad for providing relief and rescue/repatriation to the Indians in distress.

Since "Law and Order" is a State subject, action against these illegal agents falls within the jurisdiction of State Authorities. On receipt of such complaints, Police investigate the case and thereafter seek Prosecution Sanction from the MEA under provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983. Prosecution Sanctions are processed and Sanctions issued on priority by the office of the Protector General of Emigrants, MEA.

Government has also issued Standard Operating Procedure to be followed by States on receipt of complaints. Visual and print media campaign is also launched from time to time encouraging emigrants to utilize services of the registered Recruitment Agents and not to go through illegal/fake agents.

In order to promote safe and legal emigration and to curb mushrooming growth of the overseas recruitment business being carried out by illegal agents, a high-level Conference of major labour sending States was convened on 10th January, 2018, in New Delhi during which, state Governments were *inter alia* requested to pro-actively check the growth of illegal agents who indulge in overseas recruitment activity illegally and take strict action against them.

(b) Status relating to complaints against unregistered agents received during the last three years is given below:-

Year	Number of Cases referred to State/UT Governments for investigation	Prosecution Sanction sought	Prosecution Sanction issued
2015	101	11	11
2016	231	42	42
2017	446	30	30
2018 (upto 30th June)	231	03	03

(c) Travel agents are not under the purview of Ministry of External Affairs. However all emigrants proceeding abroad for employment purposes on ECR passports are required to take emigration clearance when they travel to Emigration Check Required (ECR) notified countries and the recruiting agent has to compulsorily furnish details of emigrant, Foreign employer, Insurance details (Pravasi Bhartiya Bima Yojana); work contract, emergency contact details etc., on-line through e-migrate portal of MEA.

Construction of new roads in Doklam by China

968. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether China has constructed new roads in Southern part of Doklam Plateau;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken up the matter with Chinese authorities during the recent bilateral high level meetings;
- (d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

In our high-level exchanges with China, Government has consistently maintained that peace and tranquility in the India-China border areas is an important pre-requisite for the smooth development of bilateral relations.

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

Three pronged approach for China

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

- (a) whether Government has adopted a broad, three pronged approach to deal with increasing engagement of China in the South Asian and Indian Ocean neighbourhood; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
[GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India is of the firm view that as two large countries having wider regional and global interests, India and China must pursue their relationships with other countries in a manner that does not become a source of concern for each other, and is based on mutual respect and sensitivity to each other's concerns and aspirations.

Under its 'Neighbourhood First' policy, Government is committed to developing friendly and mutually beneficial relations with all its neighbours. India is an active economic partner of its neighbours and is involved in a large number of development projects in these countries. India also has extensive ties with its neighbours in diverse fields including defence and security cooperation, trade and investment, education, culture and people-to-people exchanges.

Extradition of Vijay Mallya

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

(a) whether Government has taken any concrete steps to support/help the efforts of Ministry of Home Affairs in Extraditing Vijay Mallya from the United Kingdom;

(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) Yes.

(b) A formal extradition request was handed by Ministry of External Affairs to the British High Commission in New Delhi on 9 February 2017. A copy of the same was also sent to the High Commission of India (HCI), London for follow up. A letter was sent to the UK Central Authority (UKCA) by the HCI, London on 9 February 2017. After certification by the Secretary of State, Home Office UK, Vijay Mallya was arrested and produced before the Westminster Magistrate's Court on 18 April 2017. At the conclusion of the bearing, he was granted conditional bail.

The matter is currently *sub judice* at the Westminster Magistrate's Court in London, where hearing for Final Arguments on Closing Submissions of the Case has been fixed on 31 July 2018.

(c) Does not arise.

Indian asylum seekers in foreign jails

971. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that over thousands of asylum seekers from India have been branded as illegal migrants and are in jails of different countries;

(b) if so, the details of Indians incarcerated in different countries as illegal migrants, country-wise;

(c) the action taken by Government with its counterparts to take back these Indians; and

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) From Indian Missions abroad, we do receive reports about Indian/nationals seeking asylum. When their requests for asylum are turned down, for those countries, where such persons are present, they become illegal migrants. The information gathered by our various Missions on asylum seekers from India in foreign countries shows approx. 8000 in Germany but not in jail, 359 in USA in detention, 2 in Denmark in jail, 2 in Brazil in jail and 1 in Finland but not in jail.

However, accurate data regarding the number of asylum applications and the actual number of people granted asylum as well as Indians in their jails is not available, as some foreign governments cite inability to share such data due to privacy and data protection laws.

(c) The Government of India believes that asylum seekers, while applying for asylum to a foreign government, denigrate the system in India to obtain personal gains despite the fact that India, being a democratic country, provides avenues for everyone to redress their grievances lawfully. Our Missions and Posts abroad regularly liaise with the local authorities and upon verification of their identity and nationality extend necessary consular assistance and issue necessary travel document to facilitate their return to India.

(d) Does not arise.

Request to deport Vijay Mallya

972. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government had earlier requested United Kingdom to deport Vijay Mallya;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether United Kingdom has acceded the request of Government of India regarding the deporting;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) A formal extradition request was handed by Ministry of External Affairs to the British High Commission in New Delhi on 9 February 2017. A copy of the same was also sent to the High Commission of India (HCI), London for follow up. A letter was sent to the UK Central Authority (UKCA) by the HCI, London on 9 February 2017. After certification by the Secretary of State, Home Office UK, Mr. Vijay Mallya was arrested and produced before the Westminster Magistrate's Court on 18 April 2017. At the conclusion of the hearing, he was granted conditional bail.

The matter is currently *sub judice* at the Westminster Magistrate's Court in London, where hearing for Final Arguments on Closing Submissions of the Case has been fixed on 31 July 2018.

From the developments so far, it can be concluded that the process for extradition of Mr. Vijay Mallya has progressed/is progressing as per the India-UK Extradition Treaty. Whether the person will be extradited to India or not, will depend on the Court's decision, where the process is awaiting conclusion.

- (e) Does not arise.

973. [The question was withdrawn.]

Restriction on Indian IT professionals in Singapore and other countries

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

- (a) the number of IT professionals from India in Singapore;
- (b) whether it is a fact that Singapore has started restricting Indian IT professionals;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and how Singapore's contention is justified since it is in violation of Free Trade Agreement (FTA); and

(d) whether one after the other country is rejecting Indian IT professionals and if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH): (a) to (c) Government of Singapore does not publically share aggregate number of Permanent Residents (PR) or Employment Pass (EP) holders in Singapore particularly with respect to country of origin and specific professional categories. Our estimates suggest that Indians constitute one of the largest non-citizen population among the approximately 1.8 million foreign residents of Singapore including PR and EP holders.

Government of India as part of its engagement with Singapore side consistently takes up economic and commercial issues and maintains regular engagement on all matters pertaining to Indian IT firms and professionals including their concerns about availability of EPs. It has been conveyed at various levels on multiple occasions that Singapore's policies should be consistent with provisions of Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) and enable Indian companies to conduct their business without difficulty. As a result, a number of major IT companies have conveyed improvement in situation.

(d) No. Government of India continues to monitor the situation and takes up relevant issues in mechanisms such as Joint Working Groups (JWGs) and bilateral meetings.

Impact of USA's sanctions against Iran

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is rethinking on its investment plans in Iran in the oil sector after the fresh USA sanctions imposed on Iran; and

(b) if so, the details of the oil projects in operation/under consideration at present in Iran and what changes are proposed to be made after the USA sanctions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) and (b) India's bilateral relations with Iran stand on their own and are not influenced by India's relations with any third country.

Discussions have been held in the past on India's participation in Farzad-B gas field in Iran.

Government of India consistently monitors all developments with a bearing on its national interest, including energy security and takes necessary measures to safeguard and protect the same.

Indians killed in America

†976. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Indians killed during the last three years in America as a result of fatal attacks on them;
- (b) whether the Indian diaspora are feeling insecure in America due to these frequent killings;
- (c) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the interest of diasporic Indians is not affected in America consequent upon various steps taken/statements made by American administration about diasporic Indians following the formation of new Government in America; and
- (d) whether due to increasing sense of insecurity in Indians in America, the rate of their return has increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (d) As per information available with the Government, 14 Indians have been killed in the U.S. during the last three years (2016-18).

There has been widespread condemnation of these incidents by the U.S. leadership, in the Administration, the Congress and the State Governments. The prompt investigation/sentencing of the accused in cases like that of Srinivas Kuchibotla and Sherin Mathews in the U.S. reflects the success of our efforts with local authorities.

Safety and security of Indians abroad is top priority to the Government of India. The Government has taken this up with the U.S. Government at very high levels and conveyed our deep concerns. Our Embassy and Consulates in the U.S. maintain constant touch with the U.S. authorities and local Indian community groups to address any emergent issues pertinent to the welfare of Indian nationals in the U.S.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Our Mission/Posts in the U.S. extend all necessary assistance to the family members/relatives/friends of the Indian nationals in cases of attacks, including by liaising with local authorities and facilitating transportation to India of the mortal remains of the victims.

There is no empirical data to suggest that there is any widespread sense of insecurity amongst Indians in America or increase of their rate of return due to sense of insecurity.

Suicide bomb attack in Afghanistan

977. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a suicide bomb attack took place near Jalalabad, Afghanistan recently;
- (b) if so, the number of Indians killed or wounded and the States from which these hailed;
- (c) whether any compensation has been given to the kin of those killed;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) the assistance being rendered to those who were injured in the attack; and
- (f) whether Government has asked Afghan authorities to tighten security measures in the market place to ensure innocent Indians do not become victims of attack?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS [GENERAL (RETD.) V.K. SINGH]: (a) to (f) Yes, a suicide bomb attack did take place in Jalalabad, Afghanistan on July 1, 2018.

No Indian national was killed or hurt in this attack. However, 12 Afghan Sikh nationals and one Afghan Hindu national were killed in the attack.

Government of India has condemned the attack. Indian Mission in Kabul and Consulate in Jalalabad extended assistance and facilitation for performance of last rites of the deceased. One Afghan Sikh national who was injured in the suicide attack of July 1, 2018 in Jalalabad has been treated at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi and discharged. Six more Afghan Sikh nationals have come to India for treatment.

Afghan Government has ordered an inquiry into the attack.

Low output of electric vehicles

978. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether subsidy for electric vehicles has been withdrawn:
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor:
- (c) whether electric vehicles are not used on a large scale by Government departments, due to low output; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a Joint Venture of PSUs of Ministry of Power is providing electric vehicles to Government entities on lease/outright purchase basis to replace the existing petrol and diesel vehicles taken on lease by them. As on date, EESL has successfully delivered 150 e-cars to various Government organizations across Delhi NCR. All the e-cars delivered by EESL are in operation and being used by Government organizations.

Safety standard of automobile vehicles

979. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that most of the automobile vehicles being used in the country are not as per the standards with regard to safety;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken thereon;
- (c) whether Government has fixed any responsibility in this regard; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways have informed that the Government has introduced several safety

standards for new vehicles *vide* notification no. S.O. 1139 (E) dated 28.04.2015 and S.O. 2412 (E) dated 03.09.2015.

The Government has formulated various safety standards which are contained in the Automotive Industry Standards (AIS) under the Central Motors Vehicles Rules, 1989 [CMVR]. There is provision under rule 126 of Central Motor Vehicle Rules, 1989 that every manufacturer of motor vehicles other than trailers and semi-trailers requires to submit the prototype of the vehicle to be manufactured by him for test by any of the agencies specified therein for granting a certificate to the compliance of provisions of Central Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

Rule 126A of CMVR, 1989 further mandates the recognized test agencies, to also conduct test on vehicles drawn from the production line of the manufacturer to verify whether these vehicles conform to the provisions of Rules under Section 110 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

Enforcement of provisions of CMV Act and CMV Rules come under the purview of the State Governments/Union Territories.

Strengthening of FAME India scheme

980. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to strengthen the FAME India scheme further for the faster adoption of ecofriendly automobile technologies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether vehicle length based classification would target reduction in vehicular congestion and CO2 emission based classification would align with the overall vision of green mobility and reduction in Green House gas emissions; 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) 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 I of this scheme, which was

originally for a period of 1st years commencing from 1st April 2015. The phase I of the scheme has, however, been extended till 30th September 2018. The FAME-II Scheme has, so far, not been finalized.

(c) and (d) The Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises has not undertaken any study to assess the impact of vehicle length based classification and CO₂ based classification on vehicular congestion and Green House gas emissions respectively.

Manpower need assessment of Ministry

981. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry with all its Departments and also public sector organisations under it, has conducted any manpower need assessment for its own functioning and administration and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether, before recruiting new personnel for various positions under the Ministry and allied organisations, option for re-skilling and re-deploying existing human resources that may be underutilised, is explored as a matter of practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) So far as the Departments under the Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises are concerned, no such manpower need assessment has been conducted as full authorization of the staff requirements of this Ministry are unmet and therefore, the concerned Government agencies such as D/o Personnel and Training (DoPT) etc., are requested time to time to fulfill the requirements of officers and staff of this Ministry. These officers and staff have to undergo a number of trainings throughout their service as per the norms of Government of India.

However, so far as the Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) under the Department of Heavy Industry (DHI) are concerned, they have reported that manpower need assessment has been conducted by them internally or by outside professional agencies taking into account their various processes/functions and business areas. These CPSEs give emphasis on re-skilling and providing to learn enhance skills of existing manpower, before recruiting new personnel for various positions.

Need for Centres of Excellence

982. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR:

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any review including appreciation by foreign agency regarding four Centres of Excellence on advanced manufacturing that have been set up in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has felt any need to set up more such centres in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) Regular review of the projects approved under the Scheme for "Enhancement' of Competitiveness in the Indian Capital Goods Sector", including the projects approved under the "Centre of Excellence" Component of the Scheme, is done by the Project Review and Monitoring Committee (PRMC) set up for the respective projects. The Apex Committee set up under the Scheme also reviews and monitors the progress of the projects.

(c) to (b) The proposals received under the Scheme are processed as per the Scheme Guidelines and approved by the Apex Committees set up under the Scheme.

Latest technology for automobile industry

983. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that as the Indian automobile remanufacturing market becomes more competitive, the need for innovative technology is assuming greater importance;

(b) whether Indian auto makers need latest technology;

(c) whether Government is considering to help the auto industry to attain the latest technology and equipment to make India a truly global auto maker; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) India is the 5th largest car manufacturer, 7th largest commercial vehicle manufacturer and largest manufacturer of two wheelers in the world. Indian auto industry has embraced global automotive technologies in vehicle as well as auto component industry and consequently, uses latest manufacturing processes which are more people oriented as compared to a high degree of automation which is prevalent elsewhere in the world.

(b) Yes Sir, in view of the rapidly changing product technologies in the automotive industry and depleting fossil fuel resources, its high import cost, related issues environmental degradation and climate change, switching over from conventional IC engine based vehicles to new drivetrain technologies like electric, hybrid, fuel cells is need of the hour. Thus industry would need to develop technologies like Lithium Ion Batteries, electric motors for automotive applications and battery management systems.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir, Government has rolled out National Mission on Electric Mobility, 2013 with the objective of developing electric mobility in Mission Mode. As a follow up FAME Scheme was launched in 2015 for providing incentives to promote demand creation, establishment of EV ecosystem and infrastructure, development of technology through R&D. Second phase of this Scheme (FAME 2), envisages to give a boost to EV industry with several interventions on the demand and supply side including R&D efforts.

Apart from this, the Department of Heavy Industry supports technological interventions for the automobile industry from time to time through grants given for product and testing infrastructure development through the Development Council for Automobile and Allied Industries (DCAAI) funds to Automotive Research Association of India (ARAI), Pune, Academic Institutions etc.

Revised guidelines for closure of CPSEs

984. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

DR. BANDA PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has revised guidelines on time-bound closure of sick and loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises and disposal of their movable and

immovable assets to reduce delays in implementation of closure plans for loss making PSUs, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the surplus land obtained from the closure of such firms would be prioritized to provide affordable housing and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has laid down a uniform policy to give workers VRS in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) has revised the guidelines on time bound closure of sick / loss making Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) and disposal of their assets and issued the same vide OM dated 14.6.2018. The revised guidelines replace the earlier guidelines issued on 7.9.2016 on the same subject.

The revised guidelines prescribe a matrix of timelines for step by step process to be completed in respect of a CPSE under closure and about disposal of its assets. As per the revised guidelines, the entire process of closure of a CPSE and disposal of the assets is to be completed within a period of 13 months from the zero date i.e. date of issue of minutes conveying the approval for closure of sick/loss making CPSE by the Government.

(b) In the guidelines, priority has been provided for use of land of CPSEs under closure for affordable housing. The land identified for affordable housing shall undergo the process of disposal as per the guidelines of Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs in this regard.

(c) to (e) The guidelines on time bound closure of sick/ loss making CPSEs uniformly provide for payment of VRS/VSS at 2007 notional pay scale to employees of CPSEs under closure irrespective of the existing pay scales of the company.

Losses incurred by sick PSUs

985. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sick PSUs with the losses incurred by them on monthly basis since 2014 till date;

(b) whether there has been increase in the number of sick PSUs since 2014 and if so, the details thereof along with the sick PSUs; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Government is giving these sick PSUs to private sector and if so, the details regarding such changes in management since 2014 till date with the details of the new management?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) and (b) As per information available in Public Enterprises Survey 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16, the details of sick Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) registered with Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is given below:

Years	Total Number of sick CPSEs registered with BIFR	Number of operative sick CPSEs registered with BIFR
2013-14	63	44
2014-15	63	38
2015-16	65	39

The detail of profit/loss for the last 3 years of these operative sick CPSEs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(C) The Department of Public Enterprises has issued guidelines on 29.10.2015 for "Streamlining the mechanism for revival and restructuring of sick/incipient sick and weak CPSEs: General Principles and mechanism of restructuring" after the winding up of BRPSE on 7.10.2015. It is the responsibility of the concerned Administrative Ministries/ Departments to monitor the performance of CPSEs and to identify the sick CPSEs and take timely redressal measures. All matters relating to sick/loss making CPSEs including sale/transfer management to private sector etc. are dealt by the concerned administrative Ministries/Departments.

Statement

Reconstruction (BIFR) with their profit/loss during the last 3 years.

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of sick operative CPSEs	Profit/Loss
2013-14		
1.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	2229
2.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-3655

Sl. No.	Name of sick operative CPSEs	Profit/Loss
3.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	171435
4.	Bharat Heavy Plate & Vessels Ltd.	3504
5.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	502
6.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-524
7.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-667
8.	Biecco Lawrie Ltd.	-1439
9.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-265
10.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	1043
11.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-9261
12.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-828
13.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	1620
14.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	167176
15.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	87223
16.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	6
17.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	29931
18.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-8423
19.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-78188
20.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38050
21.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-2482
22.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	185
23.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-17685
24.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-182042
25.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	11
26.	Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corpn. Ltd.	-2510
27.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1598
28.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-5266
29.	ITI Ltd.	-34426

Sl. No.	Name of sick operative CPSEs	Profit/Loss
30.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-17463
31.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-6861
32.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	10004
33.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1473
34.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-655
35.	Nepa Ltd.	30886
36.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp.Ltd.	-444
37.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	49
38.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	132
39.	Richardson & Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	-383
40.	Scooters India Ltd.	1360
41.	Triveni Structural Ltd.	-7587
42.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-3191
43.	Tyre Corporation of India Ltd.	-1636
44.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	-97

2014-15

1.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	1296
2.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-1732
3.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	76314
4.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	155
5.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-5482
6.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1568
7.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-585
8.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-9494
9.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-2466
10.	Cement Corpn. Of India Ltd.	4008
11.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	177061

Sl. No.	Name of sick operative CPSEs	Profit/Loss
12.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	113940
13.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	19098
14.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-24169
15.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-8963
16.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-93299
17.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	-38075
18.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-377
19.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	160
20.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-21549
21.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-216436
22.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	-495
23.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1777
24.	HMT Machine Tools Ltd.	-13494
25.	ITI Ltd.	-29712
26.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-16721
27.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-14154
28.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-13469
29.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1538
30.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	-49
31.	Nepa Ltd.	-4871
32.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-589
33.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	135
34.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	-586
35.	Richardson & Cruddas (1972) Ltd.	-365
36.	Scooters India Ltd.	1109
37.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2887
38.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	-22

Sl. No.	Name of sick operative CPSEs	Profit/Loss
2015-16		
1.	Andrew Yule & Company Ltd.	835
2.	Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-913
3.	Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	76820
4.	Bharat Immunologicals & Biologicals Corp. Ltd.	-621
5.	Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd.	-7506,
6.	Bharat Wagon & Engg. Co. Ltd.	-1526
7.	Birds Jute & Exports Ltd.	-464
8.	Braithwaite & Co. Ltd.	64
9.	British India Corporation Ltd.	-9724
10.	Burn Standard Company Ltd.	-2837
11.	Cement Corpn. of India Ltd.	5351
12.	Central Coalfields Ltd.	191470
13.	Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	86802
14.	Fertilizer Corpn. of India Ltd.	865
15.	Fertilizers & Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.	-45219
16.	Heavy Engineering Corpn. Ltd.	-14477
17.	Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd.	-7718
18.	Hindustan Cables Ltd.	-99412
19.	Hindustan Fertilizer Corpn. Ltd.	934014
20.	Hindustan Fluorocarbons Limited	-1111
21.	Hindustan Insecticides Ltd.	183
22.	Hindustan Organic Chemicals Ltd.	-17391
23.	Hindustan Photo Films Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	-252791
24.	Hindustan Salts Ltd.	-113
25.	HMT Bearings Ltd.	-1777
26.	ITI Ltd.	25119

Sl. No.	Name of sick operative CPSEs	Profit/Loss
27.	Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	-16608
28.	Instrumentation Ltd.	-17050
29.	Madras Fertilizers Ltd.	-18954
30.	Nagaland Pulp & Paper Company Ltd.	-1739
31.	National Jute Manufactures Corporation Ltd.	731
32.	Nepa Ltd.	-7012
33.	North Eastern Regional Agri. Marketing Corp. Ltd.	-589
34.	Orissa Drugs & Chemicals Ltd.	146
35.	Projects & Development India Ltd.	-892
36.	Richardson & Cruddas(1972) Ltd.	-1006
37.	Scooters India Ltd.	548
38.	Tungabhadra Steel Products Ltd.	-2887
39.	Vignyan Industries Ltd.	45

New National Auto Policy

986. SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new National Auto Policy would be introduced very soon by Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new policy would give special emphasis to emission linked taxation on automobiles and a technology agnostic green mobility roadmap;

(d) whether the discussions have been held with various stakeholders to frame the policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): (a) to (e) A draft National Automotive Policy has been prepared by DHI and placed on the website of DHI (www.dhi.nic.in).

The draft policy is holistic in nature and addresses the interests of the Automotive Industry in meeting the objectives of the Auto Mission Plan 2016-26. Any policy is normally finalised after due stakeholder consultations.

Proposals from Maharashtra for urban development

987. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals sent by Maharashtra for urban development to the Central Government during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government has approved those proposals and if so, the details and status thereof, project-wise and city-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Urban Developments is a State subject. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs facilitates and handholds States/ Union Territories(UTs) including Maharashtra in this endeavour through its Missions- Swachh Bharat Mission(SBM), Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation(AMRUT), Smart Cities Mission(SCM), Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana(Urban)(PMAY-U), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission(DAY-NULM) and through Metro Rail Projects to develop urban infrastructure for improving the quality of life in cities and towns covered under these Missions. Under the Missions the Central Government approves the State Plans and provides the Central Assistance to the States. The projects are designed, approved and executed by the States/UTs and the Cities. The details of proposals received from Government of Maharashtra during the last three years and its status is given in the Statement.

Statement

The details of proposals received from Government of Maharashtra during the last three years and its status

- (i) Under AMRUT the Ministry has approved State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) worth ₹ 7759.32 crore (including ₹ 3534.08 crore as Central Assistance (CA)) for the entire Mission period in three rounds.
- (ii) Based on the all India City Challenge under Smart Cities Mission, eight cities (Pimpri- Chinchwad, Nashik, Thane, Solapur, Nagpur, Kalyan-Dombivali,

Aurangabad and Pune) were selected to develop as Smart Cities in different Rounds. CA amounting to ₹ 1434 crore was released.

- (iii) All proposals of Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban (SBM-U) are approved by the State High Powered Committee (SHPC) and submitted to Government of India for the State as a whole for release of funds. Against the proposals received from the State, under the Mission, an amount of ₹ 564.22 crore was released.
 - (iv) Under PMAY-U 4,52,889 houses have been sanctioned. CA amounting to ₹ 5779 crore has been sanctioned of which ₹ 584 crore has been released.
 - (v) Metro Projects
1. Metro Project proposal sent to Department of Economic Affairs (DEA), Ministry of Finance for Multilateral/Bilateral funding:—

a. Metro Line 2A (Dahisar East - D N Nagar)

Estimated Cost: ₹ 6410 Cr. Length: 18.6 km City: Mumbai

b. Metro Line 2B (D N Nagar - Mandale)

Estimated Cost: ₹ 10986 Cr. Length: 23.6 km City: Mumbai

C. Metro Line 4 (Wadala-Ghatkopar-Mulund-Thane-Kasarvadavli)

Estimated Cost: ₹ 14549 Cr. Length: 32.3 km City: Mumbai

d. Metro Line 7 (Dahisar East - Andheri East)

Estimated Cost: ₹ 6208 Cr. Length: 16.5 km City: Mumbai

e. Metro Line 5 (Thane-Kalyan)

Estimated Cost: ₹ 8417 Cr. Length: 9.5 km City: Mumbai

f. Metro Line 6 (Swami Samarthnagar- Vikroli)

Estimated Cost: ₹ 6672 Cr. Length: 14.5 km City: Mumbai

g. Metro Line 9/7A (Andheri E- Mira Bhayander)

Estimated Cost: ₹ 6518 Cr.(approx.) Length: 13.5 km City: Mumbai

Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has informed that proposals for metro line 2A, 2B, 4 & 7 have been posed for multilateral/bilateral funding.

2. Proposal for notification of metro lines 2A, 2B, 4 & 7 under Central Metro Acts as received from the State Govt., have been processed and notifications in this regards have been issued.
3. The Proposal for Central grant assistance to the tune of 10% of the total project cost (total project cost ₹ 34016.00 cr.) of metro lines 2A, 2B, 4, 5, 6 & 7 excluding cost of R&R, Land and State taxes was received. This Ministry has sought certain clarifications from MMRDA in this regard. The comments of MMRDA are awaited.
4. **Pune Metro Line-3 (Hinjewadi to Shivajinagar) on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode**
Estimated Cost: ₹ 6124 Cr.
Length: 23.33 Km
In-principle approval for taking up the project in PPP mode under "Viability Gap Funding" has been granted.
5. **Development of Multi Modal Corridor (MMC) from Navghar to Balavali**
Estimated Cost: ₹ 22,300 Cr.
Length: 100.0 Km.

MMRDA is seeking the external assistance from the World Bank to the tune of ₹ 14,300 crores for this project. This Ministry has recommended the proposal to the DEA for the aforesaid project.
6. **Pune Metro Rail Project - approved by GoI in January, 2017.**
Total Cost - ₹ 11,420 Crore
Total length - 31.25 Km. (Corridor 1: PCMC to Swargate - 16.589 Km.
Corridor 2: Vanaz to Ramawadi - 14.665 km).
Implementing Agency: Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Ltd.
Current Status as on 30.06.2018: Physical progress - 21.00%, Financial progress - 14.80%
Expected date of completion - September, 2021
Funds released from Government of India(GOI) till date: ₹ 720 Crore

7. **Mumbai Trans Harbour Link (MTHL):** Govt. of India has approved the proposal to allow MMRDA to borrow directly from Japan International Cooperation Agency, official development assistance for this project.
Implementing Agency: Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) on EPC Design-Build
Total Cost: ₹ 17,843 crore
Total length: 22.5 Km.
Current Status: Construction is in progress. Preliminary work started
Expected date of completion: September, 2022
8. **Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) Master Plan in Mumbai Metropolitan Region -** The proposal for technical assistance from JICA was received in this Ministry in August, 2017 for approval. The said proposal was deficient of few documents and hence was returned to State Govt. *vide* this Ministry's letter dated 30.08.2017.

Shortage of General Pool Residential Accommodation

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

(a) whether the shortage of General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRAs) has grown in the country during the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, city and State/UT-wise along with the reasons therefor; and

(b) the number of flats constructed for Central Government employees along with the funds spent on such construction during the said period, location, State/UT and flat type-wise?

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

(b) The details of GPRA constructed for Central Government employees and the funds spent on such constructions during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement*Details of General Pool Residential Accommodation Constructed by CPWD*

Sl. No.	Name of Location/ State/UT	Nos. of type of quarters constructed during last three years and the current year						Total fund spent on constructions of quarter in Crores (approx.)
		Type-I	Type-II	Type-III	Type-IV	Type-V	Type-VI	
1.	Delhi							
(i)	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Marg	-	-	-	-	140	104	168.00
(ii)	DIZ Area	-	-	-	30	-	-	15.00
(iii)	Dev Nagar	-	-	384	-	-	-	116.82
2.	Agartala (Tripura)	-	24	24	12	-	1	22.36
3.	Silchar (Assam)	-	14	14	8	3	-	14.90

Apart from above mentioned projects, NBCC has a project underway in Kidwai Nager East, Delhi which involves construction of 4608 dwelling units at a cost of ₹ 5298 Crores, including maintenance of the complex for 30 years, out of which, NBCC has constructed and handed over 210 Type-II and 153 Type-III General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) units till 23.07.2018. The cost of the project is to be met through long term lease of commercial/office space to Government Bodies and there is no requirement of budgetary provision from the Government Exchequer.

Status of projects under HRIDAY Scheme

989. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that only 52 per cent of the amount has been released to the State Governments by the Central Government for different projects under HRIDAY Scheme;

(b) if so, the details of projects undertaken by the State Governments since 2015, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the details of status of the projects undertaken by the States until 30 June, 2018; and

(d) the total amount utilized on each project, project-wise, State-wise and year-wise since 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) No, Sir. HRIDAY, being a central sector scheme, funds are directly released to the cities. Out of the total sanctioned funds of ₹ 421 crore, an amount of ₹ 276.39 crore (66%) has been released so far.

(b) to (d) The details are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of projects undertaken by various State Governments and funds released to them and progress status

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Sanction Date	Total cost of the Project (in crore)	Amount released so far (in crore)	Progress Status (till 30th June, 2018)	UC Received so far (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ajmer (Rajasthan)						
1.	Development of Heritage Walk connecting Akbari Quila and Soni ji ki Nasiya	5.01.2016	5.72	4.40	75% Progress	2.44
2.	Development of Jaipur Road Precinct	4.07.2016	3.54	2.82	60% Progress	0.92
3.	Development of Pushkar HeritageWalk	4.07.2016	6.16	4.92	70% Progress	2.73
4.	Development of Subhash Udyan	4.07.2016	8.30	6.58	75% Progress	7.37
5.	Annasagar Lakefront Up-gradation	19.10.2016	11.69	9.34	70% Progress	4.34
TOTAL			35.41	28.06		17.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh)						
1.	Up-gradation of Approach roads to Heritage Sites in Amaravati	28.10.2015	10.01	8.96	100% Completed	8.92
2.	Development of Heritage Walk in Amaravati	28.10.2015	2.32	2.07	98% Progress	
3.	Development of Heritage Park at Amravati	31.03.2016	6.41	1.28	Project replaced with Development of Amaravati Pond	
TOTAL			18.74	12.31		8.92
Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)						
1.	Development and Infrastructure Up-gradation around Ekambareswarar Temple	17.02.2016	9.89	7.08	60% Progress	4.64
2.	Development and Infrastructure Up-gradation around Varadharaja Perumal Temple Zone	17.02.2016	7.63	6.08	58% Progress	2.81
3.	DPR for Development and Infrastructure Works Around Kamatchi Amman Temple	10.10.2017	2.46	0.98	15% Progress	0.40
TOTAL				19.98	14.14	7.85
Amritsar (Punjab)						
1.(a)	Landscape Improvements and Historic Edge Delineation of the Rambagh Garden	07.12.2015	1.87	0.37	Implementing agency being finalized by ASI and contract is being awarded	0.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(b) Additional payment to AMC for Rejuvenation of Rambagh Garden at Amritsar	09.11.2016	0.63	0.12		
2.	Provision of surface parking in Rambagh Garden	07.12.2015	1.12	0.22	Project cancelled	
3.	Restoration & Adaptive Reuse of Rambagh Gate	07.12.2015	1.08	2.66	95% Progress	
4.	Comprehensive road development and up-gradation of 21 major roads leading to Golden Temple at Amritsar	10.10.2016	31.99	31.98	75% Progress	25.30
5.	Development of Public Plaza along the southern edge of Rambagh Garden at Amritsar	10.10.2016	0.99	0.39	Project cancelled	-
6.	Reorganizing Connectivity and Linkages through Streetscape and Landscape improvement at Gol Bagh at Amritsar	10.10.2016	4.99	3.79	95% Progress	1.80
7.	Comprehensive Improvement of a mobility corridor along the outer and inner circular road at Amritsar	10.10.2016	4.99	3.89	90% Progress	1.90
8.	Revitalization and Infrastructure Development at 40 Khoo, or 40 Wells and Colonial Period Power House	10.10.2016	4.99	3.89	95% Progress	1.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	Development of an Environmental Park at the UBDC Canal at Amritsar	10.10.2016	0.99	0.78	50% Progress	0.40
10.	Structural retrofitting and up-gradation of the historic fabric of the colonial period building of the current Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar's Office at Amritsar	10.10.2016	1.99	1.58	60% Progress	0.79
11.	Up-gradation of the Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama at Amritsar	10.10.2016	0.50	0.40	98% Progress	0.20
12.	Interpretative Signage in the City with Sensors	14.10.2016	5.34	2.13		-
TOTAL			61.47	52.20		33.11
Badami(Karnataka)						
1.	Development of Sullage Treatment Plant in Takkote Village	23.06.2016	0.51	0.37	65% Progress	0.07
2.	Zero Waste Management for Badami Town	29.06.2016	2.30	1.84	80% Progress	0.46
3.	Improvement of Historic, Vernacular Building Facade and Streetscape at Badami	29.06.2016	2.09	0.41	Contract to be awarded after ASI recommendation	-
4.	Integrated Development and Improvement of Arterial Road, Transportation Infrastructure, Parking and Road Signage at Badami	29.06.2016	13.76	2.75	15% Progress	-
TOTAL			18.66	5.37		0.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Dwarka (Gujarat)						
1.	Vegetable market square	4.07.2016	3.71	2.49	55% Progress	0.27
2.	Sidheshwar Mahadev Precinct	4.07.2016	3.23	2.53	60% Progress	0.90
3.	Darshan Path - Teen Batti	4.07.2016	1.97	1.40	55% Progress	1.10
4.	Development of heritage zone 01 Dwarkadhish temple square	14.10.2016	2.74	2.13	70% Progress	0.90
5.	Development of heritage zone 04 Main Processional Street (Darshan Path) from ISKON Gate to Dwarkadhish temple	14.10.2016	7.24	4.48	60% Progress	1.60
6.	Development of Bet Dwaraka Darshan Circuit	24.08.2017	13.48	5.39	5% Progress	-
TOTAL			32.37	18.42		4.77
Warangal (Telangana)						
1.	Bhadrakali Lake Foreshore Development at Warangal	14.10.2015	14.94	11.11	58% Progress	2.02
2.	Development work at 1000 pillar temple area	28.03.2016	0.94	0.18	30% Progress	0.14
3.	Development work at Kazipeth Dargah	28.03.2016	1.78	0.35	100% Completed	0.36
4.	Rejuvenation of pond at Padmakshi Temple and Development of Jain Sites of Hanamkonda Hill	28.03.2016	2.03	1.62	70% Progress	0.41
5.	Revival and Development of Fort Warangal	14.10.2016	15.29	6.11	5% Progress	-
TOTAL			34.98	19.37		2.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Gaya (Bihar)						
1.	Development of Ghats and Sarovars at Gaya: Brahmsat and Baitarani Sarovar	31.03.2016	5.86	4.68	45% Progress	2.07
2.	Development of Ghat and Vishnupad temple complex (Zone-1) at Gaya	29.12.2016	8.78	3.51	8% Progress	0.85
3.	Development of Akshay Vat Complex	29.12.2016	1.61	1.28	70% Progress	0.64
4.	Development of Connecting pathway- Dungeshwari hill to Mahabodhi temple (Zone-6) at Bodh Gaya	29.12.2016	18.42	7.36	2% Progress	-
TOTAL			34.67	16.83		3.56
Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)						
1.	Redevelopment and Revitalization of Vrindavan Parikrama Marg	08.03.2016	10.56	7.68	68% Progress	2.27
2.	Krishna Janmabhoomi Precinct	29.12.2016	13.02	5.20	30% Progress	4.21
3.	Revitalization of the Historic Chatta Bazaar at Mathura	29.12.2016	6.15	2.46	5% Progress	-
4.	Rejuvenation of the Historic Vishram Ghat at Mathura	29.12.2016	3.62	1.45	5% Progress	-
TOTAL			33.35	16.79		10.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Puri (Odisha)						
1.	Development of Landscape Garden by using treated water from waste water treatment plant at Banki Muhana at Puri	31.03.2016	3.66	3.65	90% Progress	2.72
2.	Landscape development of Shri Jagannatha Ballabh Matha Garden at Puri	10.10.2016	8.80	3.52	20% Progress	
3.	Landscape development etc. along the River Front Athamala at Puri	10.10.2016	1.99	1.54	50% Progress	0.35
4.	Improvement and facades up-gradation of Bada Odiya Matha and Ganga Mata Matha at Puri	10.10.2016	1.84	0.73	40% Progress	
5.	Revival of Pokharis, Ponds located in 7 Jagaghara at Puri	10.10.2016	1.14	0.79	60% Progress	0.34
6.	Retrofitting of building facades along the Parikrama Marg (periphery) of Shri Jagannatha Temple at Puri	10.10.2016	2.97	1.19	50% Progress	
TOTAL			20.40	11.42		3.41
Velankanni (Tamil Nadu)						
1.	Development of support infrastructure at Velankjcani	21.12.2015	0.97	0.77	100% Completed	0.07
2.	Heritage linked infrastructure development of Three Delineated zones (Town Core, Beach Civic & Recreational zone, Transit mode)	29.12.2016	10.37	7.66	55% Progress	3.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	DPR for "Additional Heritage linked infrastructure development of Three Delineated zones (Town Core, Beach Civic & Recreational zone, Transit node)	16.11.2017	8.66	3.46	20% Progress	
TOTAL			20.00	11.89		3.59

Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)

1.	Construction of 10 approach Roads to various heritage sites at Varanasi	01.06.2015	7.91	7.91	100% Completed	6.28
2.	Development of Dashashwamedh - Godowlia Culture Quarter	18.04.2016	2.04	0.40	Project Cancelled	-
3.	Redevelopment of Town Hall as Heritage Centre	18.04.2016	2.58	2.24	100% Completed	1.67
4.	Development of 24 Roads leading to various heritage sites at Varanasi	13.04.2016	29.89	21.68	100% Completed	3.76
5.	Development of Heritage precinct of Road Connecting Durgakund, Kurushetra Pokhra and Assi Ghat	29.06.2016	1.86	1.42	100% Completed	0.30
6.	Carrying out Heritage Artistic Paint Work at Varanasi	23.08.2016	0.07	0.07	100% Completed	-
7.	Heritage Walk around Kabir Chaura and Piplani Kutra	14.10.2016	2.51	2.29	80% Progress	1.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Development of 81 heritage sites of Varanasi	14.10.2016	10.75	9.40	95% Progress	6.88
9.	Implementation of Heritage Sensitive Infrastructure for LED Street Lighting at Old Kashi Zone	15.05.2017	26.50	21.20	100% Completed	21.80
10.	Thematic Development of 10 Roads leading to Various Heritage Sites in Varanasi	30.05.2017	6.00	2.40	25% Progress	
11.	Facade Lighting for Historic monument of Town Hall and Durga Mandir	06.02.2018	1.03	0.82	100% Completed	0.41
TOTAL			91.14	69.01		42.53

Construction of dwelling units for urban poor

†990. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state the latest details of number of dwelling units constructed and the facilities like drinking water, roads and healthcare provided for urban poor along with the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] and providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirements along with the basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. of the slum dwellers and other urban poor.

Under the PMAY(U), total 10,371 projects involving Central Assistance of ₹ 78,017.11 crore have been approved for construction of total 51,10,821 houses across the country. Central Assistance of ₹ 27,684.31 Crore has been released, 28,98,700 houses have been grounded for construction and 7,93,531 houses have been completed. State-wise financial and physical progress of the PMAY (U) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoH&FW) is implementing a National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as a sub-Mission under an overarching National Health Mission (NHM) since May, 2013 for providing equitable and quality primary health care services to urban population with focus on slum and vulnerable sections of the Society. State-wise financial progress under NUHM is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

States/UT-wise financial and physical progress since launch of PMAY(U)

(as on 16th July, 2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Project Proposal Considered	Financial Progress (₹ in crore)		Physical Progress (Nos.)		
			Central Assistance Approved	Central Assistance Released	Houses Sanctioned	Houses grounded for construction	Houses Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	3	9.14	0.23	609		
2.	Andhra Pradesh	335	11,177.96	3,479.15	7,42,832	6,03,347	53,523
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	145.76	77.48	6,093	5,558	163
4.	Assam	169	1,065.91	340.51	70,980	16,098	538
5.	Bihar	253	2,307.63	848.44	1,45,052	78,641	17,837
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	1.77	1.77	84	5,044	5,044
7.	Chhattisgarh	731	2,506.97	771.05	1,68,787	56,896	13,976
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	2	55.53	31.60	3,344	2,150	733
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	6	12.31	5.45	757	532	189
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	81.80	81.80	3,689	36,189	19,589
11.	Goa	10	4.28	3.38	216	156	156
12.	Gujiarat	332	4,336.75	2,673.41	2,73,086	2,01,805	1,11,335
13.	Haryana	454	3,589.95	300.50	2,27,616	8,716	4,864

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Himachal Pradesh	101	148.52	58.50	8,338	3,128	452
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	91	230.03	71.57	14,648	5,399	805
16.	Jharkhand	330	2,504.83	975.06	1,69,527	90,631	38,812
17.	Karnataka	1,188	6,117.29	2,410.33	3,85,645	1,82,631	57,691
18.	Kerala	348	1,367.42	409.02	88,706	48,893	11,630
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	709	7,494.87	3,491.74	4,88,782	3,87,690	1,19,901
21.	Maharashtra	196	7,075.91	1,881.28	5,09,594	1,52,209	90,073
22.	Manipur	24	397.49	160.35	26,488	5,120	277
23.	Meghalaya	8	11.98	5.37	792	971	537
24.	Mizoram	32	455.65	79.02	29,850	2,017	653
25.	Nagaland	31	390.92	86.57	24,335	5,106	651
26.	Odisha	254	1,443.26	488.73	90,527	58,228	11,065
27.	Puducherry (UT)	17	142.23	48.06	9,445	3,937	700
28.	Punjab	400	681.05	185.86	47,096	19,119	4,277
29.	Rajasthan	266	2,379.63	579.61	1,49,123	71,683	30,518
30.	Sikkim	11	7.79	1.31	518	80	25
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,035	7,499.29	2,505.14	4,93,372	3,39,968	74,303
32.	Telangana	246	2,932.05	1,277.25	1,93,271	1,49,534	13,807
33.	Tripura	44	1,216.65	478.32	78,894	63,596	10,443
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,358	6,676.14	2,051.00	4,30,668	1,77,499	32,300
35.	Uttarakhand	120	392.71	246.22	19,995	8,171	4,753
36.	West Bengal	239	3,155.65	1,579.23	2,08,062	1,07,958	61,911
GRAND TOTAL		10,371	78,017.11	27,684.31	51,10,821	28,98,700	7,93,531

Statement-II

*Details of Allocation, Release and Expenditure under NUHM for the
F.Y. 2013-14 to 2017-18*

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total (2013-14 to 2017-18)		
		Central Allocation	Central Release	Exp.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.90	0.47	0.86
2.	Andhra Pradesh	364.43	251.76	228.99
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.38	5.45	6.07
4.	Assam	180.53	68.23	52.06
5.	Bihar	119.15	46.98	25.56
6.	Chandigarh	21.07	15.63	18.47
7.	Chhattisgarh	111.20	81.13	103.52
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2.60	1.88	1.37
9.	Daman and Diu	1.57	0.29	0.11
10.	Delhi	300.69	226.58	191.47
11.	Goa	6.74	2.67	3.81
12.	Gujarat	395.39	339.50	355.61
13.	Haryana	180.81	156.88H	121.81
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4.90	3.39	2.90
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	44.65	34.76	35.81
16.	Jharkhand	72.32	36.24	17.96
17.	Karnataka	347.68	209.58	237.50
18.	Kerala	127.73	95.12	121.31
19.	Lakshadweep	0.30	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	311.64	166.05	112.60
21.	Maharashtra	896.42	490.57	262.39

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Manipur	18.40	6.21	3.11
23.	Meghalaya	34.34	22.18	13.82
24.	Mizoram	28.78	18.31	12.41
25.	Nagaland	25.92	13.91	8.92
26.	Odisha	133.47	124.74	186.10
27.	Puducherry	15.29	7.65	8.92
28.	Punjab	148.83	117.96	149.58
29.	Rajasthan	199.11	162.31	257.76
30.	Sikkim	7.48	3.01	2.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	450.87	364.24	584.81
32.	Tripura	39.33	12.42	4.24
33.	Uttar Pradesh	599.67	378.35	503.85
34.	Uttarakhand	41.17	25.60	28.25
35.	West Bengal	492.40	282.29	310.29
36.	Telangana	176.32	121.11	133.03
TOTAL		5,912.48	3,893.44	4,107.25
OTHERS				
TOTAL		656.74	91.02	-

Note:

1. Funds could not be released to the UTs of Andaman and Nicobar; Chandigarh, Delhi, Dadra and Nagar Haweli and Daman and Diu in FY 2013-14 due to non-submission of PIP from the UTs.
2. Funds could not be released to the UT of Daman and Diu in FY 2014-15 due to non-submission of PIP from the UT.
3. In FY 2015-16 due to high unspent balance funds could not be released to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, UT of Daman and Diu. Goa, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Sikkim, Meghalaya, Maharashtra and Manipur.
4. In FY. 2016-17 due to high unspent balance funds could not be released to Andaman and Nicobar Islands, West Bengal, Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar and Jharkhand and in FY 2017-18 due to High unspent balance funds could not be released to Rajasthan, Bihar, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand.

Utilisation of funds for AMRUT scheme

991. SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of allocations and actual utilisation of funds under AMRUT scheme since its inception, year-wise;

(b) whether the percentage of completion of projects is proportionate to the proposed investments under AMRUT; and

(c) whether Government has identified solutions for improving the pace of implementation in order to achieve the targets in a timely manner 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) Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), funds are not allocated/released year-wise. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved all State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) for all States/Union Territories (UTs) for ₹ 77,640 crore, including Central Assistance of ₹ 35,990 crore. Under the Mission, the Central Assistance (CA) is released in three instalments of 20:40:40. First instalment is released immediately on approval of SAAP. Second and third instalments are released after submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) for 75% or more of CA released and corresponding State share along with report of Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA).

The first instalment of CA works out to ₹ 7,198 crore and Ministry has released ₹ 7,138 crore (99.17%) towards this against which UCs amounting to ₹ 3,912 crore has been received so far. Second instalment has also been released to the States who have submitted their claims, complete in all respects.

(b) Out of total SAAP of ₹ 77,640 crore, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved for projects worth ₹71,638 crore (92.27% of SAAP) of which projects for ₹46,224 crore are at various stages of implementation including completed projects. Further, for projects costing ₹13,538 crore tenders have been issued and for projects costing ₹11,876 crore, DPRs have been approved and tenders are being invited.

(c) Yes, Sir. For improving the pace of implementation, States/UTs have been empowered to select, appraise and implement individual projects under AMRUT. Further,

the Ministry has granted fast-track approvals to the SAAPs and is regularly monitoring the progress in implementation of the Mission through review meetings, field visits along with external monitoring through an Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA). Progress of the Mission is also monitored by the Apex Committee constituted under the Mission. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is also providing hand-holding support to the States/UTs whenever required in order to achieve the targets in a timely manner.

Construction of affordable housing

992. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the target for sanctioning of construction of affordable housing under the Housing for All scheme would be achieved by mid 2019 against the proposed deadline of 2022;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the total number of houses to be sanctioned under the scheme is 11 million and by now Government has sanctioned the construction of about 4.5 million units;

(c) whether Government is sanctioning upto 3-5 lakh units every month; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY [U]} Mission, launched on 25.6.2015, aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of all eligible beneficiaries. 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. So far, a demand of around 1.0 crore houses has been assessed from across all States and UTs.

The Mission guidelines provide flexibility to States/UTs for appraising and approving project proposals based on demand assessed and have to approach the Ministry only for release of Central assistance for projects approved at the State level.

Keeping in view the road-map for achieving the goal of housing for all by 2022, States/UTs have been requested to strategize fast tracking in submission of project proposals to saturate their entire demand by 2018-19.

As on 16.07.2018, total of 51,10,821 houses have been approved for construction under PMAY(U) across the country.

(c) and (d) Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) constituted under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Housing and Urban Affairs is responsible for overall review and monitoring of the Mission and releases of central assistance to the States/UTs under PMAY (U). CSMC in its 35 meetings held since the launch of the mission on 25th June, 2015, have considered project proposals received from States/UTs across all verticals of the scheme and accepted a total of 51.11 lakh houses for releasing of Central assistance under the mission.

Facilities provided to beneficiaries under PMAY

†993. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses constructed and allotted under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) and the names of banks by which loan amount have been sanctioned along with the amount of loan and the number of its beneficiaries, State-wise; and

(b) whether PMAY has been implemented effectively and if so, the details of facilities provided to the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for All by 2022", the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs is implementing the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY (U)] and providing assistance to States/Union Territories (UTs) in addressing the housing requirements along with the basic civic infrastructure like water, sanitation, sewerage, road, electricity etc. of the slum dwellers and other urban poor.

Under the PMAY (U), total of 10,371 projects involving Central Assistance of ₹ 78,017.11 crore have been approved for construction of total 51,10,821 houses across the country. Out of 51,10,821 sanctioned houses, 28,98,700 houses are grounded for construction and construction of 7,93,531 is completed so far, of which, 7,85,029 are allotted to the beneficiaries. State-wise progress of PMAY (U) is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Bank-wise details of Loan sanctioned and Central Assistance released as interest subsidy to the beneficiaries under Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) vertical of the PMAY (U) is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I*State-wise Physical Progress of PMAY (U) since its inception*

(as on 16th July, 2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Physical Progress (Nos)			
		Houses Sanctioned	Houses grounded for construction	Houses Completed*	Houses Allotted/ Occupied*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	609	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7,42,832	6,03,347	53,523	54,329
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,093	5,558	163	163
4.	Assam	70,980	16,098	538	430
5.	Bihar	1,45,052	78,641	17,837	15,336
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	84	5,044	5,044	1,700
7.	Chhattisgarh	1,68,787	56,896	13,976	16,057
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	3,344	2,150	733	781
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	757	532	189	189
10.	Delhi (UT)	3,689	36,189	19,589	5,305
11.	Goa	216	156	156	156
12.	Gujarat	2,73,086	2,01,805	1,11,335	1,25,812
13.	Haryana	2,27,616	8,716	4,864	4,965

1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Himachal Pradesh	8,338	3,128	452	624
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14,648	5,399	805	805
16.	Jharkhand	1,69,527	90,631	38,812	37,508
17.	Karnataka	3,85,645	1,82,631	57,691	54,802
18.	Kerala	88,706	48,893	11,630	10,252
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4,88,782	3,87,690	1,19,901	1,26,717
21.	Maharashtra	5,09,594	1,52,209	90,073	97,914
22.	Manipur	26,488	5,120	277	277
23.	Meghalaya	792	971	537	275
24.	Mizoram	29,850	2,017	653	471
25.	Nagaland	24,335	5,106	651	10
26.	Odisha	90,527	58,228	11,065	9,359
27.	Puducherry (UT)	9,445	3,937	700	832
28.	Punjab	47,096	19,119	4,277	4,823
29.	Rajasthan	1,49,123	71,683	30,518	22,709
30.	Sikkim	518	80	25	25
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,93,372	3,39,968	74,303	65,631
32.	Telangana	1,93,271	1,49,534	13,807	14,630
33.	Tripura	78,894	63,596	10,443	10,443
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4,30,668	1,77,499	32,300	35,060
35.	Uttarakhand	19,995	8,171	4,753	4,628
36.	West Bengal	2,08,062	1,07,958	61,911	62,011
GRAND TOTAL		51,10,821	28,98,700	7,93,531	7,85,029

* Includes incomplete houses completed and occupied of earlier scheme.

Statement-II

Bank-wise details of Loan sanctioned and Central assistance released as interest subsidy to beneficiaries under CLSS vertical of PMAY (U)

Sl. No.	Name of Bank	No. of Beneficiaries	Loan Amount (₹ in Cr.)	Central Assistance Released as interest Subsidy for beneficiaries (₹ in Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad Bank	415	34.29	7.07
2.	Andhra Bank	426	52.77	7.68
3.	Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank	72	7.57	1.59
4.	Andhra Pragati Grameena Bank	12	1.63	0.26
5.	Assam Gramin Vikash Bank	17	1.32	0.24
6.	Axis Bank Ltd.	9,207	1,146.01	211.04
7.	Bajaj Housing Finance Ltd.	4	1.64	0.09
8.	Bandhan Bank Ltd.	1	0.10	0.02
9.	Bank of Baroda	1,209	109.03	24.65
10.	Bank of India	668	47.24	13.73
11.	Bank of Maharashtra	462	55.69	9.58
12.	Bharat Co-operative Bank (Mumbai) Ltd.	16	2.06	0.35
13.	Canara Bank	1,343	96.06	25.57
14.	Capital Small Finance Bank Ltd.	1	0.05	0.02
15.	Central Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank	3	0.36	0.07
16.	Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank	7	1.20	0.16
17.	Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank	51	2.34	0.84
18.	Citizencredit Cooperative Bank Ltd.	2	0.23	0.04

1	2	3	4	5
19.	Corporation Bank	323	31.27	6.37
20.	DCB Bank Ltd.	151	10.70	2.78
21.	Dena Bank	113	11.49	2.23
22.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	31	3.72	0.74
23.	Equitas Small Finance Bank Ltd.	118	6.97	1.13
24.	Gramin Bank of Aryavart	120	7.58	2.12
25.	ICICI Bank Ltd.	16,703	3,180.36	392.84
26.	IDBI Bank Ltd.	167	28.73	3.64
27.	IDFC Bank Ltd.	26	8.91	0.58
28.	Indian Bank	142	21.51	2.78
29.	Indian Overseas Bank	275	23.93	4.57
30.	Jalgaon Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.	8	0.84	0.19
31.	Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank	27	2.34	0.47
32.	Karnataka Bank Ltd.	90	9.37	1.82
33.	Karur Vysya Bank Ltd.	166	14.40	3.14
34.	Kerala Gramin Bank	1,202	56.70	20.57
35.	Kotak Mahindra Bank Ltd.	89	24.73	1.87
36.	Lakhimpur Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	0.09	0.02
37.	Madhyanchal Gramin Bank	6	0.20	0.06
38.	Mizoram Rural Bank	211	13.26	4.10
39.	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	84	5.47	1.35
40.	Oriental Bank of Commerce	431	46.42	7.52
41.	Pallavan Grama Bank	12	1.30	0.24
42.	Pandyan Grama Bank	15	1.02	0.37
43.	Pragathi Krishna Gramin Bank	292	30.60	5.67
44.	Prime Co-operative Bank Ltd.	28	1.67	0.44

1	2	3	4	5
45.	Punjab & Maharastra Co-operative Bank Ltd.	53	7.72	1.26
46.	Punjab & Sind Bank	28	3.65	0.55
47.	Punjab Gramin Bank	37	3.16	0.84
48.	Punjab National Bank	300	28.59	5.76
49.	Rajkot Nagarik Sahakari Bank Limited	418	31.01	8.52
50.	Saptagiri Grameena Bank	1	0.07	0.02
51.	Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank	11	1.15	0.25
52.	Sarvodaya Commercial Co-op Bank Ltd.	18	1.15	0.3
53.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	230	21.56	5.34
54.	Shivalik Mercantile Coop Bank	2	0.43	0.05
55.	Shri Mahila Sewa Sahakari Bank Ltd.	122	3.32	0.69
56.	State Bank of India	16,069	2,647.60	327.63
57.	Syndicate Bank	318	41.84	5.92
58.	Tamilnad Mercantile Bank Ltd.	30	3.01	0.64
59.	The Ahmedabad Mercantile Co-operative Bank Ltd.	4	0.78	0.09
60.	The Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	9	0.84	0.15
61.	The Greater Bombay Coop Bank Ltd.	2	0.29	0.03
62.	The Gujarat State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1	0.08	0.02
63.	The Nawanagar Co-operative Bank	25	2.13	0.53
64.	The Saraswat Co-op Bank Ltd.	143	22.16	3.32
65.	UCO Bank	322	21.98	5.46
66.	Ujjivan Small Finance Bank	220	16.49	3.84
67.	Union Bank of India	106	12.04	1.99
68.	United Bank of India	382	43.37	7.78

1	2	3	4	5
69.	Utkarsh Small Finance Bank Ltd.	4	0.80	0.08
70.	YES Bank Limited	549	54.64	12.80
71.	Abhyudaya Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	129	2.78	19.51
72.	Adarsh Cooperative Bank Ltd.	1	0.01	0.09
73.	Allahabad UP Gramin Bank	4	0.05	0.21
74.	Almora Urban Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	1	0.02	0.08
75.	Assam Cooperative Apex Bank	6	0.11	0.51
76.	Bangiya Gramin Vikas Bank	6	0.13	0.44
77.	Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank	17	0.34	2.21
78.	Bassein Catholic Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	5	0.11	0.47
79.	Bihar Gramin Bank	23	0.43	1.74
80.	Central Bank of India	256	4.11	15.14
81.	Chhattisgarh Rajya Sahakari Bank Maryadit	15	0.13	0.37
82.	City Union Bank	78	1.46	9.14
83.	Cosmos Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.	92	1.95	10.37
84.	Dhanlaxmi Bank Limited	17	0.28	1.02
85.	Dombivli Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd.	34	0.75	7.68
86.	ESAF Small Finance Bank Ltd.	7	0.07	0.32
87.	J & K Grameen Bank	4	0.07	0.23
88.	J&K Bank Ltd.	199	2.98	9.54
89.	Janaseva Sahakari Bank Ltd.	10	0.22	1.37
90.	Janata Sahakari Bank Ltd.	25	0.54	3.60
91.	Kallappa Anna Awade Ichalkaranji Janta Sahakari Bank Ltd.	74	1.40	4.45
92.	Kalupur Commercial Co-operative Bank Ltd.	314	6.95	31.74

1	2	3	4	5
93.	Karad Urban Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	17	0.34	2.06
94.	Kerala State Co-operative Bank Ltd.	53	0.98	3.30
95.	Lakshmi Vilas Bank	1	0.02	0.10
96.	Mahanagar Co-operative Bank Ltd.	3	0.07	0.25
97.	Malviya Urban Cooperative Bank Ltd.	4	0.09	0.52
98.	Meghalaya Co-Operative Apex Bank Ltd.	15	0.25	0.98
99.	Meghalaya Rural Bank	30	0.46	1.82
100.	Mehsana Urban Co-operative Bank Ltd.	222	4.95	20.59
101.	Mizoram Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd.	23	0.20	0.96
102.	Nainital Bank Limited	7	0.14	0.77
103.	Nutan Nagarik Sahakari Bank Ltd.	22	0.48	3.54
104.	Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank	9	0.22	2.45
105.	Purvanchal Bank	16	0.33	1.69
106.	Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank	419	4.05	12.14
107.	Sangli Urban Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	6	0.12	0.72
108.	Sardar Bhiladwala Pardi People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.	1	0.02	0.08
109.	Sarva UP Gramina Bank	237	5.25	21.91
110.	Shree Panchganga Nagari Sahakari Bank Ltd.	7	0.13	0.50
111.	Shri Mahalaxmi Co-Op Bank Ltd.	3	0.05	0.40
112.	South Indian Bank Limited	194	3.86	22.75
113.	SVC Cooperative Bank Ltd.	15	0.35	2.12
114.	Telangana Grameena Bank	124	2.73	12.90
115.	The Jalgaon Peoples Co-Operative Bank Ltd.	19	0.39	2.10

1	2	3	4	5
116.	The Kurmanchal Nagar Sahkari Bank Ltd.	8	0.14	0.90
117.	The Surat People's Co-operative Bank	3	0.05	0.22
118.	TJSB Sahakari Bank Ltd.	15	0.35	2.81
119.	Uttarakhand Gram in Bank	60	1.13	5.60
120.	Uttarakhand State Cooperative Bank Ltd.	28	0.46	1.83
121.	Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank	1	0.02	0.09
122.	Viiaya Bank	2364	48.39	219.83
123.	Visakhapatnam Co-operative Bank Ltd.	14	0.17	1.36
TOTAL		59,408	8,174.14	1,632.04

Shelter for urban homeless

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court appointed Committee concluded that 90 per cent of urban homeless do not have shelter;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor inspite of Government starting the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) in 2013 to set up shelter homes for the poor;

(c) the details of cities covered under NULM and the performance of construction of shelter homes in those cities, State-wise; and

(d) in what manner the Ministry is planning to go ahead, in view of Committee's above findings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b)The Committee on Urban Homeless, constituted as per Hon'ble Supreme Court Order dated 11.11.2016, has pointed out a huge gap between number of urban homeless and capacity of the shelters available in States/UTs. Further, the Committee has, *inter-alia*, observed that the major factors for slow progress in providing shelters includes, lack of will of State/ UT administrations, non-availability as well as high price of land at places required for

construction of shelters, reluctance to conduct legitimate survey of urban homeless, poor management of shelters, non-availability of address proof, sub-optimal utilization of NULM funds, lack of institutional preparedness at the level of Urban Local Bodies and lack of coordination amongst planning agencies.

(c) and (d) The Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), was launched in 790 cities in 2013. It was later extended to 4041 statutory towns. The States/ UTs are allowed to implement all or any of the components of the Mission in these Statutory Towns, based on the local capacity and requirement.

As intimated by States/UTs, a total of 1658 shelters have been sanctioned by 25 States/UTs under DAY-NULM. Out of these, 985 shelters are operational and remaining are under construction/refurbishment. The details of State/UT-wise and City-wise shelters operational under DAY-NULM are given in the Statement (*See* below). The Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs constantly pursues with States/ UTs to reduce the gap between numbers of shelters sanctioned and made operational. Other steps taken include amendment of guidelines to enable taking buildings on rent for shelters, as an interim arrangement, uploading of information of shelters in DAY-NULM portal in public domain, directing the State/UT Governments to conduct third party systematic survey to identify urban homeless, and to keep the funds for SUH in a separate head of account by the States/UTs.

Statement

State/UT-wise and City-wise details of shelters operational under DAY-NULM

(As on 15.07.2018)

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Adoni	1
2.	Anantapur	7
3.	Badvel	1
4.	Bhimavaram	1
5.	Chilakaluripet	1
6.	Chittoor	1
7.	Eluru	1

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
8.	Guntakal	1
9.	Guntur	3
10.	Hindupur	1
11.	Kadapa	2
12.	Kadtri	1
13.	Kakinada (Urban)	1
14.	Kurnool	2
15.	Machilipatnam	1
16.	Madanapalle	1
17.	Nandyal	1
18.	Narasaraopet	1
19.	Nellore	2
20.	Ongole	1
21.	Proddutur	1
22.	Rajahmundry (Urban)	1
23.	Rayachoty	1
24.	Rayadurg	1
25.	Srikakulam	1
26.	Tadepalligudem	1
27.	Tenali	2
28.	Tirupati (Urban)	1
29.	Vijayawada (Urban)	3
30.	Visakhapatnam (Urban)	7
31.	Vizianagaram	1
32.	Yemmiganur	1
TOTAL		52

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
Bihar		
1.	Arrah	1
2.	Arrah	2
3.	Arwal	1
4.	Bettiah	1
5.	Bhabua	1
6.	Bhagalpur	6
7.	Biharsharif	3
8.	Chapra	1
9.	Danapur	1
10.	Darbhanga	2
11.	Gaya Town	4
12.	Hajipur	2
13.	Motihari	1
14.	Muzaffarpur	7
15.	Patna New	2
16.	Patna Rural	1
17.	Saharsa	1
18.	Sasaram	1
19.	Sitamarhi	1
20.	Siwan	1
21.	Supaul	1
TOTAL		41
Chhattisgarh		
1.	Ambikapur	1
2.	Baloda Bazar	1
3.	Bemetara	1

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
4.	Bhilai	1
5.	Bijapur	1
6.	Dhamtari	1
7.	Durg	1
8.	Jagadalpur	1
9.	Kawardha	1
10.	Raiqarh	1
11.	Raigur	1
12.	Surajpur	1
TOTAL		12

Gujarat

1.	Ahmadabad City	2
2.	Rajkot	5
3.	Surendranagar Dudhrej	1
TOTAL		8

Haryana

1.	Panipat	1
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Himachal Pradesh

1.	Shimla Urban	2
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Jharkhand

1.	Adityapur (Gamharia)	2
2.	Chas	1
3.	Deoghar	1
4.	Dhanbad-Cum-Kenduadih-Cum-Jagata	1
5.	Giridih	1
6.	Jamshedpur (NAC)	6
7.	Lohardaga	1

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
8.	Mango	1
9.	Phusro	1
10.	Ranchi	11
11.	Sahibganj	1
TOTAL		27

Karnataka

1.	Bagalkot	1
2.	Bangalore East	1
3.	Bangalore West	2
4.	Belgaum	1
5.	Bellary	1
6.	Bhadravati	1
7.	Bijapur	1
8.	Bommanahalli	1
9.	Chikkaballapur	1
10.	Chitradurga	1
11.	Davanagere	1
12.	Dod Ballapur	1
13.	Gulbarga	4
14.	Haveri	1
15.	Kolar	1
16.	Mangalore	2
17.	Mysore	2
18.	Ramanagara	2
19.	Ranibennur	1
20.	Shimoga	1
TOTAL		27

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
Kerala		
1.	Kannur	1
2.	Kochi	5
3.	Kollam	2
4.	Kottayam	1
5.	Thiruvananthapuram	3
6.	Thrissur	1
TOTAL		13
Madhya Pradesh		
1.	Agar	1
2.	Alirajpur	1
3.	Anuppur	1
4.	Ashoknagar	1
5.	Balaghat	1
6.	Barwani	1
7.	Betul	1
8.	Bhind	2
9.	Bhopal	15
10.	Burhanpur	2
11.	Chhatarpur	1
12.	Chhindwara	2
13.	Dabra (Pichhore)	1
14.	Damoh	2
15.	Dewas	3
16.	Dhar	1
17.	Dindori	1
18.	Guna	3

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
19.	Gwalior	9
20.	Harda	1
21.	Hoshangabad	1
22.	Indore	14
23.	Itarsi	1
24.	Jabalpur	10
25.	Jhabua	1
26.	Katni	1
27.	Khandwa	2
28.	Khargone	1
29.	Mandla	1
30.	Mandsaur	2
31.	Morena	2
32.	Nagda	1
33.	Narsimhapur	1
34.	Neemuch	1
35.	Panna	1
36.	Pithampur	1
37.	Raisen	1
38.	Rajgarh	1
39.	Ratlam	3
40.	Rewa	2
41.	Sagar	2
42.	Satna	3
43.	Sehore	1
44.	Seoni	1
45.	Shahdol	1

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
46.	Shajapur	1
47.	Sheopur	1
48.	Shivpuri	2
49.	Sidhi	1
50.	Singrauli	2
51.	Tikamgarh	1
52.	Ujjain	5
53.	Umaria	1
54.	Vidisha	2
TOTAL		122

Maharashtra

1.	Achalpur	1
2.	Akola	1
3.	Aurangabad	5
4.	Badlapur	1
5.	Beed	1
6.	Greater Mumbai	13
7.	Ichalkaranji	1
8.	Kolhapur	2
9.	Malegaon	1
10.	Nagpur	1
11.	Nanded	1
12.	Pune	2
TOTAL		30

Mizoram

1.	Aizawl	20
2.	Champhai	7

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
3.	Kolasib	2
4.	Lawngtlai	1
5.	Lungiei	8
6.	Mamit	2
7.	Saiha	3
8.	Serchhip	5
TOTAL		48
NCT Delhi		
1.	Delhi	201
Odisha		
1.	Baripada	2
2.	Bhubaneswar	7
3.	Boudhgarh	1
4.	Cuttack	5
5.	Debagarh	1
6.	Malkangiri	1
7.	Nabarangapur	1
8.	Paradip	1
9.	Puri	1
10.	Raurkela	3
11.	Rayada	1
12.	Sambalpur	1
TOTAL		25
Punjab		
1.	Amritsar	1
2.	Barnala	1
3.	Batala	1

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
4.	Fatehgarh Sahib	1
5.	Fazilka	1
6.	Gurdaspur	1
7.	Hoshiarpur	1
8.	Khanna	1
9.	Ludhiana	1
10.	Malerkotla	1
11.	Moga	1
12.	Pathankot	1
13.	Patiala	1
14.	Rupnagar	1
15.	S.A.S. Nagar (Mohali)	1
16.	Sangrur	1
17.	Taran Taran	1
TOTAL		17

Rajasthan

1.	Ajmer	6
2.	Alwar	4
3.	Bandikui	1
4.	Banswara	2
5.	Baran	2
6.	Bari Sadri	1
7.	Barmer	2
8.	Beawar	2
9.	Bharatpur	2
10.	Bhilwara	4
11.	Bhindar	1

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
12.	Bhinmal	1
13.	Bikaner	4
14.	Bilara	1
15.	Bundi	4
16.	Chhabra	1
17.	Chhapar	1
18.	Chittaurgarh	2
19.	Churu	2
20.	Dausa	2
21.	Deogarh	1
22.	Dhaulpur	1
23.	Dungarpur	2
24.	Falna	2
25.	Fatehnagar	1
26.	Fatehpur	1
27.	Ganganagar	5
28.	Gangapur	2
29.	Hanumangarh	2
30.	Hindaun	2
31.	Jaipur	16
32.	Jaisalmer	1
33.	Jalor	2
34.	Jhalawar	2
35.	Jhunjhunun	1
36.	Jodhpur	8
37.	Kanod	1
38.	Karauli	1

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
39.	Kekri	1
40.	Kishangarh	3
41.	Kota	4
42.	Kotputli	1
43.	Lakheri	2
44.	Lalsot	1
45.	Makrana	2
46.	Nagaur	3
47.	Nainwa	1
48.	Nathdwara	1
49.	Niwai	1
50.	Pali	2
51.	Phalodi	1
52.	Pipadcity	1
53.	Pratapgarh	1
54.	Rajgarh	1
55.	Rajsamand	2
56.	Ratannagar	1
57.	Sadri	1
58.	Sagwara	1
59.	Salumbar	1
60.	Sardarshahar	1
61.	Sarwar	1
62.	Sawai Madhopur	3
63.	Sheogani	1
64.	Sikar	2
65.	Sirohi	1

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
66.	Sojat	1
67.	Sujargarh	1
68.	Sumerpur	2
69.	Takhatgarh	1
70.	Tonk	3
71.	Udaipur	7
72.	Vijay Nagar	1
TOTAL		153

Tamil Nadu

1.	Ambur	1
2.	Ariyalur	1
3.	Avadi	1
4.	Bodinayakanur	1
5.	Chennai	48
6.	Coimbatore North	4
7.	Cuddalore	1
8.	Cumbum	1
9.	Dharmapuri	1
10.	Dindigul	1
11.	Erode	2
12.	Hosur	1
13.	Kancheepuram	2
14.	Karaikkudi	1
15.	Karur	1
16.	Krishnagiri	1
17.	Kumbakonam	1
18.	Madurai	17

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
19.	Nagapattinam	1
20.	Nagercoil	1
21.	Namakkal	1
22.	Pallavapuram	1
23.	Perambalur	1
24.	Periyakulam	1
25.	Pudukkottai	1
26.	Rajapalayam	1
27.	Ramanathapuram	1
28.	Salem	5
29.	Sivaganpa	1
30.	Tambaram	1
31.	Thanjavur	1
32.	Theni	1
33.	Thiruvallur	1
34.	Thiruvarur	1
35.	Tiruchirappalli	3
36.	Tirunelveli	2
37.	Tiruppur	4
38.	Tiruvannamalai	2
39.	Vaniyambadi	1
40.	Viluppuram	1
41.	Virudhunagar	1
TOTAL		120
Telangana		
1.	GHMC	15
2.	Jagtial	1

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
3.	Karimnagar	1
4.	Kharnmam (Urban)	1
5.	Mahbubnagar	1
6.	Miryalaguda	1
7.	Nalgonda	1
8.	Nizamabad	1
9.	Siddipet	1
10.	Suryapet	1
11.	Warangal	2
TOTAL		26

Uttar Pradesh

1.	Agra	1
2.	Bijnor	1
3.	Chandausi	1
4.	Ghaziabad	3
5.	Gonda	1
6.	Gorakhpur	1
7.	Kanpur	13
8.	Khurja	1
9.	Loni	1
10.	Lucknow	9
11.	Maharajganj	1
12.	Mahoba	1
13.	Mainpuri	1
14.	Mathura	1
15.	Maunath Bhanian	1
16.	Moradabad	1

Sl. No.	City Name	Number of Shelters
17.	Muzaffrnagar	1
18.	Orai	1
19.	Rae Bareli	1
20.	Rampur	1
21.	Robertsganj	1
TOTAL		43
Uttarakhand		
1.	Almora	1
2.	Champawat	1
3.	Dehradun	1
4.	Gopeshwar	1
5.	Haldwani	2
6.	Kashipur	1
7.	Rudraprayag	1
8.	Tehri	1
TOTAL		9
West Bengal		
1.	Bongaon	1
2.	Cooch Behar	1
3.	Durgapur	1
4.	Haldia	1
5.	Jalpaiguri	1
6.	Krishnanagar	1
7.	Medinipur	1
8.	Nabadwip	1
TOTAL		8
GRAND TOTAL		985

Renting out of Government flats

995. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Government residential flats/premises are given on rent to non-government employees; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the details of last survey conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Some incidents of subletting of Government residential flats have come to notice. During the year 2018 (upto 23.07.2018), 409 complaints of alleged subletting of Government quarters were received, out of which 242 have been inspected so far, in which 100 cases are believed to be sublet.

Amendment to RERA Real Estate Regulation Law

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has ruled out any amendment to the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 despite demand by the builders' lobby for changes in certain provisions of the Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has set a June 30 deadline for States to amend the dilutions in the notified rules to bring all incomplete projects under regulation;

(d) whether the June 30 deadline has also been set as the deadline for establishing permanent regulators, starting website and tribunals, as prescribed in the law; and

(e) 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 Sir. There is no proposal to amend the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA).

(c) to (e) As per advice of the Central Advisory Council (CAC) constituted under section 41 of RERA, the Ministry has written to all the States/Union Territories (UTs)

to set up the permanent Regulatory Authorities, Tribunals, fully functional web-portal by 30th June, 2018.

Present status of land pooling policy

997. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Land Pooling Policy in Delhi;
- (b) whether the Policy is likely to be implemented in zones J to L, P1 and P2 of Master Plan of Delhi, 2021, as notified on September 5, 2013;
- (c) whether DDA has finalised the areas in which the Policy would be implemented in P1 Zone and if so, the details thereof along with the names of villages/ locations covered therein;
- (d) whether DDA proposes to upload representations received for revised Policy and regulations on its website for transparency; and
- (e) by when the Policy is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The proposal to modify the Land Policy notified by Government of India on 05.09.2013 is under consideration of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA).

(b) The notified Land Policy dated 05.09.2013 is applicable in 95 urbanizable areas in Delhi spread across Zone J to L, N and P(II).

(c) DDA has initiated the process to include the following villages in Zone PI under the Land Policy:

i. Mamoorpur (Part)	viii. Khera Kalan (Part)
ii. Narela (Part)	ix. Jind Pur (Part)
iii. Bankner (Part)	x. Budhpur Bijapur (Part)
iv. Alipur (Part)	xi. Nangli Puna (Part)
v. Holambi Kalan (Part)	xii. Siraspur (Part)

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- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| vi. Iradat Nagar (Naya Bans) (Part) | xiii. Kureni (Part) |
| vii. Khera Khurd (Part) | xiv. Bhorgarh (Part) |
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(d) As per the prevailing practice the objections/suggestions/representations received with respect to public notices are not put up on the DDA website.

(e) The modifications to the Land Policy are under consideration in DDA and it is not possible to fix a time frame for the finalization of the same.

Cities selected under HRIDAY

998. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) in 2015 for overall development of heritage cities across the country; and

(b) if so, the details of cities selected under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), a central sector scheme of the Government of India with a total outlay of ₹ 500 crore was launched on 21 st January 2015. The scheme is implemented in 12 identified Cities namely, Ajmer, Amaravati, Amritsar, Badami, Dwarka, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Mathura, Puri, Varanasi, Velankanni and Warangal.

Avoidance of loans for affordable housing schemes

999. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not even one house has been built against the set target of 1.97 lakh under PMAY-U in Mumbai;

(b) whether it is also a fact that banks are avoiding loan as gross NPAs of Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), focusing on the affordable housing segment, have shown an above average increase in delinquencies with gross NPAs at 4-5 per cent; and

(c) whether the FICCI-CBRE report has estimated a shortage of houses for the urban population at two crore which it said could take upto eight to ten years to overcome?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Government of India has launched the PMAY (Urban) mission on 25.06.2015 to provide central assistance to the implementing agencies through States and UTs for providing houses to all eligible families/beneficiaries. 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. So far, a demand of around 6.69 lakh houses has been assessed in Mumbai by the State of Maharashtra.

The Mission guidelines provide flexibility to States/UTs for appraising and approving project proposals based on demand assessed and have to approach the Ministry only for release of Central assistance for projects approved at the State level. A total of 03 ISSR projects from the State of Maharashtra for the construction of 2,00,310 Dwelling Units (DUs) in Mumbai have been accorded 'in principle' approval under the mission.

In addition, under the CLSS component of PMAY (U) mission, 2381 housing loans have been sanctioned in Mumbai and an amount of ₹ 49.66 Cr. has been disbursed as interest subsidy.

(b) Ministry of Finance, Department of Financial Services has furnished an analysis of the data for the past three years on individual housing loans outstanding with Public Sector Banks (PSBs) and Housing Finance Companies (HFCs), as under:—

(Amounts in ₹ crore)

As on	Individual Loan Size							
	Outstanding Individual Housing Loans				Gross NPAs (%)			
	Upto ₹ 10 lakhs		₹ 10 to ₹ 25 lakhs		Upto ₹ 10 lakhs		₹ 10 to ₹ 25 lakhs	
	PSBs	HFCs	PSBs	HFCs	PSBs	HFCs	PSBs	HFCs
31-03-2016	1,15,958	65.635	2,02,138	1,58,090	2.70	1.53	1.20	0.48
31-03-2017	1,14,868	74,108	2,25,984	1,77,757	2.71	1.20	1.19	0.43
Growth	-1%	13%	12%	12%				
31-03-2018	1,17,315	81,375	2,58,619	2,12,264	2.42	1.28	1.15	0.57
Growth	2%	10%	14%	19%				

(c) Technical Group constituted by the then Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had estimated the Urban Housing shortage at the beginning of the 12th Plan period *i.e.* 2012 at 18.78 million. PMAY (U) guidelines, however, 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. So far, a demand of around 1.0 crore houses has been assessed from across all States and UTs.

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY(U)} mission launched on 25.06.2015 aims to provide central assistance to implementing agencies through States/UTs for providing houses to all eligible beneficiaries by 2022.

Toilets constructed in Madhya Pradesh

1000. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government claims that a large number of toilets have been constructed under Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) across the country;

(b) if so, the number of toilets constructed in the cities of Madhya Pradesh, district-wise;

(c) the details of funds allocated to the State under SBM and the funds actually utilised by the State, till date; and

(d) whether any audit of its fund utilisation by the user agencies towards construction of these toilets has been conducted and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) One of the objective of Swachh Bharat Mission - Urban is to make all cities Open Defecation Free (ODF). The progress on construction of toilets till date is as under:—

Type of toilets	Mission Target	Construction completed	Under construction
Individual Household Latrines (IHHL) (no. of units)	66.42 Lakhs	50.04 Lakhs	7.63 Lakhs
Community/Public Toilets (CT/PT) (no. of Seats)	5.07 Lakhs	3.78 Lakhs	0.36 Lakhs

(b) Numbers of toilets constructed in cities of Madhya Pradesh, district-wise is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) Details of funds allocated, utilisation certificate due and utilisation certificate received in respect of the State of Madhya Pradesh is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) Audit of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) is required to be done as per Rules applicable to the respective States/Union Territories.

Statement-I

*District-wise toilets/ latrines constructed under SBM-U
Upto 30 June, 2018*

District (Urban areas)	Individual Household Latrines(IHHL)	Community/Public Toilets (No. of Seats)
1	2	3
Agar Malwa	3289	301
Alirajpur	905	35
Anuppur	5424	211
Ashoknagar	6708	39
Balaghat	6192	203
Barwani	5286	439
Betul	9069	273
Bhind	8450	154
Bhopal	42041	1614
Bina Etawa	0	50
Burhanpur	6838	428
Chhatarpur	8905	427
Chhindwara	21883	977
Damoh	7236	279
Datia	3547	130
Dewas	7981	573

1	2	3
Dhar	13995	621
Dindori	1688	61
Guna	10835	242
Gwalior	25737	1326
Harda	2524	134
Hoshangabad	9306	422
Indore	16461	4655
Jabalpur	47113	4212
Jhabua	2338	117
Khandwa	8536	439
Khargaon	8363	599
Mandla	4922	142
Mandsaur	7099	996
Morena	8993	223
Murwara (Katni)	2920	276
Narsimhapur	10596	143
Neemuch	10118	986
Panna	5834	159
Raisen	9220	345
Rajgarh	9912	271
Ratlam	7191	299
Rewa	14262	1193
Sagar	15139	1185
Satna	19368	1008
Sehore	7540	237
Seoni	2537	90
Shahdol	5534	50

1	2	3
Shajapur	3107	460
Sheopur	3406	76
Shivpuri	10817	210
Sidhi	4342	118
Singrauli	12087	75
Tikamgarh	4817	341
Ujjain	12486	1359
Umaria	1668	36
Vidisha	7038	453
GRAND TOTAL	491603	29692

Statement-II

*Details of allocation, utilisation certificate due and utilisation
Certificate received*

(Figures in crores)			
Mission	Funds released	Utilisation Certificate	Utilisation Certificate
Allocation	(As on 13.07.2018)	Due (as on 01.04.2017)	Received
920.04	721.36	427.49	427.49

Objections in proposed modified land pooling policy

1001. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether public hearing on suggestions and objections on Land Pooling Policy was held by DDA between 2nd to 4th July, 2018;
- (b) if so, whether majority of respondents objected to lower FAR, consortium clause, contiguous land clause and EDC proposed in modified Policy;
- (c) whether all contentious issues raised before Board of Enquiry and Hearing would be incorporated in Board's report;

(d) whether DDA would make regulations simple and flexible for wider participation of stakeholders and smooth implementation of the Policy; and

(e) whether meeting of DDA Board would be called soon to finalise the Policy to avoid any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) to (e) DDA has published public notices inviting objections and suggestions on the modified Land Policy and draft Regulations for operationalisation of Land Policy, on 11.01.2018 and 12.01.2018, respectively. In response, the objections/ suggestions received were heard in the meeting of Board of Enquiry & Hearing (BoEH) constituted by Delhi Development Authority (DDA), held on 02.07.2018, 03.07.2018 and 04.07.2018. Various issues were heard during the meeting of BoEH including lower FAR, consortium clause, contiguous land clause and EDC etc. The modified Land Policy and draft Regulations for operationalisation of Land Policy are presently under consideration in DDA.

Migrants in cities under JNNURM

1002. SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of poor in the country, at present;
- (b) whether it is a fact that this number includes the migrants;
- (c) if so, the total number of this category in various metropolitan cities and cities covered under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);
- (d) what type of occupation they generally follow;
- (e) whether the Ministry has held any fruitful discussion with the Ministry of Labour and Employment for providing social security to these people; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) As per Poverty Estimates for 2011-12 released by erstwhile Planning Commission, the total number of persons below poverty line was estimated as 26.98 crores. The estimates do not mention the number of migrants separately.

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

(d) The Census of India conducted by the Registrar General & Census Commissioner of India classifies migrant workers by place of last residence and industrial category/occupational divisions. The industrial categories/occupational divisions include agriculture, fishing, mining, manufacturing, construction, hotels, transport, real estate, professionals, technicians, service workers, craft and related trade workers, plant and machine operators etc.

(e) and (f) The Government of India has enacted The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008 to provide for the social security and welfare of unorganised workers.

Lowering of FAR under Land Pooling Policy

1003. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has cited lack of resources like water as a reason for lowering FAR under Land Pooling Policy in Delhi;

(b) whether Government would consider giving higher FAR under the Policy, in view of rising population growth and continuing migration towards city as land is limited and to address future needs vertical growth of the city is needed which would only be met by higher FAR; and

(c) whether Government would consider making resources available through efficient technology and alternate mechanisms instead of lowering FAR in the Policy which has been opposed by majority of stakeholders?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

Amenities in R.K. Puram

1004. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of specifications and scale of amenities laid down by Government for General Pool Residential Accommodations (GPRAs) (Type IV);

- (b) whether the laid down amenities have been provided in R.K. Puram, New Delhi;
- (c) whether CPWD has received complaints concerning non availability of laid down amenities from the allottees;
- (d) if so, the steps taken to provide laid down amenities there;
- (e) whether windows of bathrooms and lavatory of N-Block of that area have been blocked by drain pipes; and
- (f) if so, the action taken to open the blockage of the windows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Specifications and scale of amenities for General Pool Residential Accommodations (GPRAs) are reviewed by the Government from time to time. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs have laid down the norms for upgradation of GPRA (including type IV) *vide* Office Memorandum dated 08.03.2018 (available on https://cpwd.gov.in/WriteReadData/work_proj/33805.pdf). The prescribed facilities are applicable in GPRA including in R.K Puram subject to the conditions laid down in the / said Office Memorandum.

- (c) No, Sir.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) and (f) There are instances of windows of bathroom / lavatory being partially blocked. Necessary action for modification of design has been taken up for opening the windows fully.

HRIDAY funds for heritage places

1005. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has decided to develop the Heritage places in the country and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number and details of places that have been identified in Telangana/ Andhra Pradesh under HRIDAY scheme; and

- (c) the details of funds earmarked and released so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY), a Central sector scheme of the Government of India with a total outlay of ₹ 500 crore was launched on 21st January 2015, with the aim to bring together urban planning, economic growth and heritage conservation in an inclusive manner. The Scheme supports development of core heritage linked civic infrastructure projects including revitalization of urban infrastructure around heritage, religious, cultural and tourist areas of the cities. The scheme is implemented in 12 identified Cities.

- (b) and (c) The details are as under:—

Sl. No.	state	City	Funds Earmarked (₹ in crore)	Funds Released (₹ in crore)
1.	Telangana	Warangal	40.54	19.61
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Amaravati	22.26	12.37

Rehabilitation of homeless people

1006. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any survey about the homeless people in the National Capital and Mumbai who subsist in the open sky;
- (b) if so, the details of the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) what action Government proposes to take to rehabilitate the homeless people in the National Capital and Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Instructions have been issued by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs to all States/ UTs to conduct a third party systematic survey of urban homeless. As per Census 2011, urban homeless population in Mumbai is 57416. As per information received from Government of Delhi, in a survey conducted by Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board in 2014, the total number of Homeless in Delhi found was 16760.

(c) It is the primary responsibility of Governments of the States/Union Territories to provide shelter for the urban homeless. In order to complement and supplement the efforts of Governments of States/ UTs in this regard, Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs is administering a scheme 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' as one of the seven components of Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), through respective States/UTs. It focuses on providing permanent shelters equipped with basic facilities to the urban homeless. Matter is regularly pursued with the States/UTs to establish shelters as per guidelines of SUH to meet the requirement of urban homeless persons. Recently, the States/UTs have also been allowed to take buildings on rent for establishing shelters, on an interim arrangement till 2022, till permanent shelters are set up. There are 201 shelters in Delhi and 13 shelters in Mumbai, operational under DAY-NULM.

Encroachments in New Delhi Municipal Council areas

1007. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the encroachment clearing drives have recently been launched in the national capital by the civic agencies;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government is aware that encroachments in New Delhi Municipal Council areas, particularly at Pandit Pant Marg and nearby areas have not been cleared, so far;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (e) what action Government proposes to take in the matter?

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 constituted a Special Task Force on 25.04.2018, under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) with the Chairperson, New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Municipal Commissioners of the three Municipal Corporations of Delhi amongst others, as members, to deal, *inter-alia*, with illegal

constructions and encroachments including on public lands, parking spaces, roads, pavements etc.

The updated status in respect of action taken by the civic agencies and DDA in this regard is as under:—

- (i) Total area cleared under permanent structures: 1,99,382.4 sq. m (appox.)
- (ii) Total area cleared under temporary structures: 6,52,308.3 sq. m (appox.)
- (iii) Length of road/street/footpath cleared: 1,280.615 kms.
- (iv) Number of vehicles confiscated: 5,964
- (v) Number of items confiscated: 15,892

(c) to (e) NDMC has informed that vigil is being kept on Pandit Pant Marg and nearby areas and action for removal of encroachment in such areas is taken as and when encroachment and/ or unauthorized vendors/ hawkers are found in such areas. This is an ongoing exercise on regular basis. NDMC has further informed that Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed that the Station House Officer of the concerned Police Station of Delhi Police is required to take immediate steps to remove any person found hawking/ squatting in non-hawking/squatting areas.

Demand of houses received under PMAY

†1008. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the demand of the number of houses in lacs received from States and Union Territories under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) (PMAY-U) by the Central Government;
- (b) the contribution of Central Government in this regard;
- (c) the details of the amount released, so far, under this scheme, State-wise; and
- (d) the reasons for slow progress in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) In pursuance of the Government's vision of "Housing for all by 2022", the Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) [PMAY(U)] and providing assistance to all States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor including slum dwellers. Central assistance under various verticals of the PMAY(U) is as follows:—

- (i) Central assistance @ ₹ 1 lakh per house is available under the In-situ Slum Redevelopment (ISSR) vertical;
- (ii) Central assistance @ ₹ 1.5 lakh per house is available under the Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) and Beneficiary led Individual House Construction & Enhancement (BLCE) verticals.
- (iii) Beneficiaries of Economically Weaker Section (EWSV) Lower Income Group (LIG), Middle Income Group-I (MIG-I) and Middle Income Group-II (MIG-II) seeking housing loans from Banks, Housing Finance Companies and such other institutions are eligible for interest subsidies at the rates of 6.5 %, 4% and 3% for loan amounts upto ₹ 6 lakh, 9 lakh and 12 lakh respectively under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS) vertical.

PMAY (U) Guidelines provisions for undertaking demand survey for assessing actual demand of housing under the Scheme. Under the PMAY (U), the demand assessed and reported so far to this Ministry by States/UTs is approximately 100 Lakh.

(c) and (d) Based on their demand for housing under the PMAY (U), the States/UTs frame the project proposals and they are approved by the concerned State Level Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (SLSMC) which is chaired by the Chief Secretary of the concerned State. After approval from the concerned SLSMC, the States/UTs submit the proposals to this Ministry for approval of central assistance by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC).

As on 16.7.2018, total 51,10,821 houses have been approved, 28,98,700 houses have been grounded for construction and 7,93,531 houses have been completed across the country under the PMAY (U). State-wise details of financial progress under the PMAY(U) are given in the Statement.

Statement*State/UT-wise Financial progress under the PMAY (U)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Project Proposal Considered	Financial Progress (₹ in Crore)	
			Central Assistance Approved	Central Assistance Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	3	9.14	0.23
2.	Andhra Pradesh	335	11,177.96	3,479.15
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28	145.76	77.48
4.	Assam	169	1,065.91	340.51
5.	Bihar	253	2,307.63	848.44
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	1.77	1.77
7.	Chhattisgarh	731	2,506.97	771.05
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	2	55.53	31.60
9.	Daman and Diu (UT)	6	12.31	5.45
10.	Delhi (UT)	-	81.80	81.80
11.	Goa	10	4.28	3.38
12.	Gujarat	332	4,336.75	2,673.41
13.	Haryana	454	3,589.95	300.50
14.	Himachal Pradesh	101	148.52	58.50
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	91	230.03	71.57
16.	Jharkhand	330	2,504.83	975.06
17.	Karnataka	1,188	6,117.29	2,410.33
18.	Kerala	348	1,367.42	409.02
19.	Lakshadweep (UT)	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Madhya Pradesh	709	7,494.87	3,491.74
21.	Maharashtra	196	7,075.91	1,881.28
22.	Manipur	24	397.49	160.35
23.	Meghalaya	8	11 98	5.37
24.	Mizoram	32	455.65	79.02
25.	Nagaland	31	390.92	86.57
26.	Odisha	254	1,443.26	488.73
27.	Puducherry (UT)	17	142.23	48.06
28.	Punjab	400	681.05	185.86
29.	Rajasthan	266	2,379.63	579.61
30.	Sikkim	11	7.79	1.31
31.	Tamil Nadu	2,035	7,499.29	2,505.14
32.	Telangana	246	2,932.05	1,277 25
33.	Tripura	44	1,216.65	478.32
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1,358	6,676.14	2,051.00
35.	Uttarakhand	120	392.71	246.22
36.	West Bengal	239	3,155.65	1,579.23
GRAND TOTAL		10,371	78,017.11	27,684.31

Forced evictions and demolitions of houses under SCM

1009. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in 2017, forced evictions and demolitions of houses have been done in 32 of the cities participating in the Smart Cities Mission (SCM);

(b) whether SCM has demonstrated a restrictive approach to urban development;

(c) whether out of the total proposed investment of 2.04 lakh crore, 80 per cent would be spent on Area Based Development which covers less than 5 per cent of the area in at least half the cities of the mission;

- (d) whether a lot of money is being spent on very few places; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Smart City Proposals prepared by the cities do not contain any plan for eviction of people. All redevelopment projects envisage rehabilitation of affected population by the State Governments following due procedure.

(b) to (e) The Smart Cities Mission has adopted a three-pronged strategy focusing on creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence, applying Smart Solutions across such core services to improve service delivery and developing area-level models. Thus, a substantial proportion of the investments planned will provide city-wide benefits. Of a total investment proposed by hundred selected cities, around ₹ 42,028 crores is earmarked for creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence. The ICT-enabled Smart Solutions, with an aggregate investment of around ₹ 38,914 crores will also have a pan-city impact. The total investment proposed in Area Based Development (ABD) is around ₹ 1,64,104 crores. The Area Based Development (ABD) starts with an "area" and is replicated to all other 'areas' of the Smart City. In this way, the "area" to be developed is a lighthouse for other Areas. Thus, the impact of the three strategic components of the Mission cannot be separately identified.

Disruptions of metro services on violet line

1010. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

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

- (a) whether the metro services were disrupted on Violet Line recently as railing fell on moving train;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether any safety audit has been conducted on all the lines to ensure that no such mishap occurs during the run of a train;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, how DMRC ensures that all lines are safe and would not be disrupted even during strong wind and rain?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The details of disruptions, which occurred on 05.07.2018 at Violet Line of Delhi Metro, as received from Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC), are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) DMRC has informed that detailed inspection of all similar locations has been conducted and no unsafe situation has been noticed.

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

Statement

Details of Disruptions occurred on 05.07.2018 at Violet line of Delhi Metro

Details of incident: On 05.07.2018, at 16:03 hours, train operator of Train No. 638 on down line of Violet Line, while going up the ramp between Jangpura and Lajpat Nagar Metro Stations, observed that a portion of steel grill and parapet panels were leaning towards track just after the tunnel. He applied the emergency brakes and stopped the train. The portion of the parapet panels rested on the side of the train. For removal of the obstruction, power supply was required to be switched-off and as anticipated time of removal of obstruction and re-starting the train was substantial, the passengers were evacuated safely as per Standard Operating Procedure. The parapet was constructed in 2009 to prevent entry to the track as the track level at this location rises gradually from ground level to the viaduct level. While the obstruction was being removed, the train services in the section were regulated as follows:

- Passenger service was provided in two short loops between Kashmere Gate -Central Secretariat and Nehru Place - Escort Mujesar at normal intervals. Passenger service in the affected area between Central Secretariat and Nehru Place was provided using the single available line.
- Passenger service normalized at 18:47 hours on the same day after removing the obstruction.

Cause of Incident:

- *Prima facie*, the cause of failure appears to be failure of welding between steel post and base plate on which the steel plate parapet was fixed.
- DMRC has ordered a detailed enquiry into the incident by a committee of senior level officers.

Casualty, if any: There was no injury or harm to any passenger or person.

Utilisation of amount under AMRUT in Punjab

1011. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether steps have been taken up by Government regarding the progress of sanctioning of ₹ 2,767 crore under AMRUT scheme for Punjab with a Central assistance of ₹ 1,225 crore;
- (b) the details of measures taken by Government for the utilisation of amount of ₹153.24 crore released to that State under the scheme;
- (c) and if no measures have been taken, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the current status of the project under the scheme in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) Yes, Sir. Under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT), the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs has approved the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) of ₹2,766.62 crore, including Central Assistance of ₹1,204.47 crore submitted by the Government of Punjab for the entire Mission period.

(b) Under AMRUT, the Ministry accords approval to the SAAPs only. Selection, appraisal, approval and implementation of individual projects is done by the concerned State/Union Territory (UT). Further, the Ministry regularly reviews the progress of implementation of the Mission in all States/UTs including Punjab through meetings, video conferences and official visits.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Under AMRUT scheme in the State of Punjab, contracts have been awarded for projects costing ₹333.55 crore and these projects are at various stages of implementation. Further, tenders have been invited for projects costing ₹893.53 crore and Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) are under preparation for projects amounting to ₹1,539.54 crore.

Registration for ongoing projects under RERA

1012. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the pace of registration for ongoing projects in various States/Union Territories under the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act (RERA) is behind schedule;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of States/Union Territories which have not, so far, become RERA compliant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) Section 3 of Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) mandates that for all the real estate projects, for which the completion certificate has not been issued, the promoter shall make an application to the Real Estate Regulatory Authority for registration of the project within a period of three months from the date of commencement of RERA. Further, no promoter shall advertise or sell any plot, apartment or building, as the case may be, without registering the real estate project with the Real Estate Regulatory Authority.

27 States/UTs have notified rules under RERA in their respective states. 6 North Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Sikkim), West Bengal and Kerala have not notified rules under RERA. 27 States /UTs have set up Real Estate Regulatory Authority and 20 States / UTs have set up Real Estate Appellate Tribunals. 21 States / UTs have started their web portal for registration of real estate projects and agents.

Utilisation of funds under HRIDAY scheme

1013. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of the total sanctioned fund of ₹363.28 crores under the HRIDAY scheme, only 52 per cent of the amount has been released to the State Governments;

(b) whether it is also a fact that utilization of the sanctioned amount under the scheme stands at just 6.5 per cent;

(c) if so, the details of funds released to the State since 2015, year-wise and State wise; and

(d) if so, the reasons for under utilization of funds released and sanctioned under the scheme?

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

scheme, funds are directly released to the cities. Out of the total sanctioned funds of ₹ 421 crore, an amount of ₹ 276.35 crore (66%) has been released so far.

(b) No, Sir. So far, utilisation for an amount of ₹ 133.68 crore has been received (48.37%).

(c) The details are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(d) In view of (a) and (b) above, question does not arise.

Statement

Details of fund released and utilized under HRIDAY Scheme

Sl. No.	Cities/State	FY. 2015-16	FY. 2016-17	FY. 2017-18	FY. 2018-19	Total Fund Released	Total Fund Utilized
1.	Amritsar (Punjab)	0.81	22.85	21.73	6.93	52.32	33.12
2.	Ajmer (Rajasthan)	1.14	18.13	6.73	2.12	28.12	17.80
3.	Amaravati (Andhra Pradesh)	3.74	7.40	1.19	0.00	12.33	8.92
4.	Badami (Karnataka)	0.00	3.73	1.66	0.00	5.39	0.53
5.	Dwarka (Gujarat)	0.00	5.78	12.56	0.14	18.48	5.32
6.	Gaya (Bihar)	1.17	11.52	4.17	0.00	16.86	3.56
7.	Kancheepuram (Tamil Nadu)	3.50	0.00	10.67	0.00	14.17	10.53
8.	Mathura (Uttar Pradesh)	2.11	9.12	5.57	0.00	16.80	10.39
9.	Puri (Odisha)	0.73	6.70	2.96	1.07	11.46	3.41
10.	Velankanni (Tamil Nadu)	0.19	4.73	3.47	3.52	11.91	3.59
11.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	6.28	31.94	30.16	0.72	69.10	33.58
12.	Warangal (Telangana)	3.94	14.25	1.22	0.00	19.41	2.93
TOTAL		23.61	136.15	102.09	14.50	276.35	133.68

Investments under mission on area based development

1014. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of expenditure and allocations for the Smart Cities Mission (SCM) since its inception, year-wise;
- (b) the percentage of selected 100 regions under SCM which have achieved Smart City status and the details of percentage of identified projects completed; and
- (c) the percentage of proposed investments under the Mission to be spent on Area Based Development (ABD)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The Smart Cities Mission was launched on June 25, 2015. Since then, ₹ 16,604.20 crores have been allocated by Ministry of Finance for Smart Cities Mission, of which, ₹ 11,348.33 crores have been released/spend so far. The year-wise details are as under:

Financial Year (FY)	Funds by Government of India (in ₹ crores)	Fund released/spent (in ₹ crores)
2015-16	1,496.20	1,467.38
2016-17	4,598.50	4,493.65
2017-18	4,509.50	4,505.50
2018-19	6,000.00	881.80
TOTAL	16,604.20	11,348.33

(b) and (c) A total of 100 cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities. These cities have proposed a total of 5151 projects at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crores in their Smart City Proposals. As reported by cities, 379 projects worth ₹ 7,039.61 crores have been completed and 732 projects worth ₹ 28,137.34 crores are under implementation. Further, tendering has started for 436 projects with a cost of ₹ 20,542.01 crores.

The progress of implementation depends on the Round of selection. The 100 cities have been selected over a period of three years starting from the first Round in January 2016 and ending with the fourth round in June 2018. After selection of a city, activities like incorporation of Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV), appointment of Project

Management Consultants (PMCs), preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), preparation of Request for Proposals (RFPs) have to be completed before the projects can be grounded. These activities take around 15-18 months from the date of selection of a Smart city.

Of the total investment proposed by hundred selected cities, around ₹ 42,028 crores is earmarked for creating city-wide core infrastructure through convergence. The ICT-enabled Smart Solutions, with an aggregate investment of around ₹ 38,914 crores will also have a pan-city impact. The total investment proposed in Area Based Development (ABD) is around ₹ 1,64,104 crores. The Area Based Development (ABD) starts with an "area" and is replicated to all other 'areas' of the Smart City. In this way, the 'area' to be developed is a lighthouse for other areas. Thus, the impact of the three strategic components of the Mission cannot be separately identified.

Utilisation of funds under AMRUT

1015. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) two years back and about hundreds of projects are being implemented under the scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of projects, funds allocated and the present status of those projects, project-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether only a small percentage of total outlay has been utilised under the mission, so far;

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

(e) by when these projects would be completed in all respects and the steps taken/being taken to expedite their completion?

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 has launched the Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) on 25 June, 2015. Under the Mission, States/Union Territories (UTs) have been empowered to select, appraise and implement individual projects. The Ministry does not approve individual projects but accords approval to the State Annual Action Plans (SAAPs) submitted by the States/UTs only. The Ministry has approved SAAPs worth ₹77,640 crore, including Central Assistance of ₹35,990 crore. The State/UT-wise details of fund allocation and project implementation is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Under AMRUT, the Central Assistance (CA) is released in three instalments of 20:40:40. First instalment is released immediately on approval of SAAP. Second and third instalments are released after submission of Utilization Certificates (UCs) for 75% or more of CA released and corresponding State share along with report of Independent Review and Monitoring Agency (IRMA).

The first instalment of CA works out to ₹7,198 crore and Ministry has released ₹7,138 crore (99.17%) towards this against which UCs amounting to ₹3,912 crore has been received so far. Second instalment has also been released to the States who have submitted their claims, complete in all respects.

Further, out of total SAAP of ₹77,640 crore, Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) have been approved for projects worth ₹71,638 crore (92.27% of SAAP) of which projects for ₹46,224 crore are at various stages of implementation including completed projects. Further, for projects costing ₹13,538 crore tenders have been issued and for projects costing ₹11,876 crore, DPRs have been approved and tenders are being invited.

(e) Under the Mission, the projects are envisaged to be completed by March, 2020. For fast track implementation and timely completion of the Mission, the Ministry regularly reviews the progress of implementation of the Mission in all States/UTs through meetings, video conferences and official visits. Progress of the Mission is also monitored by the Apex Committee constituted under the Mission.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of fund allocation and project implementation

All amounts in ₹ crore						
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Approved SAAP	Committed Central Assistance	Cost of projects under implemen-tation*	Cost of projects for which tenders have been invited*	Cost of projects for which DPRs have been approved*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.82	10.82	2.90	-	7.92
2.	Andhra Pradesh [#]	2890.17	1056.62	3183.04	19.33	126.14
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	140.25	126.22	1.36	11.92	16.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Assam	657.14	591.42	-	2.82	5.14
5.	Bihar	2469.77	1164.80	1630.24	562.98	12.25
6.	Chandigarh	95.07	54.09	35.94	0.98	1.49
7.	Chhattisgarh	2192.76	1009.74	1786.18	17.09	34.97
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli [#]	10.82	10.82	41.36	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	18.03	18.03	16.52	-	-
10.	Delhi	802.31	802.31	420.53	-	278.65
11.	Goa	209.18	104.58	36.12	11.84	56.78
12.	Gujarat	4884.42	2069.96	2796.09	665.18	1030.32
13.	Haryana	2565.74	764.51	830.15	963.43	53.40
14.	Himachal Pradesh	304.52	274.07	93.76	62.15	49.94
15.	Jammu Kashmir	593.05	533.72	446.68	80.36	6.67
16.	Jharkhand	1245.74	566.17	438.11	487.79	318.60
17.	Karnataka [#]	4952.87	2318.79	4175.49	766.35	223.29
18.	Kerala	2359.38	1161.20	640.64	970.87	687.71
19.	Lakshadweep	3.61	3.61	0.60	-	1.05
20.	Madhya Pradesh [#]	6200.67	2592.86	6060.75	179.98	79.88
21.	Maharashtra	7759.32	3534.08	5892.33	1742.58	122.57
22.	Manipur [#]	180.31	162.28	208.65	-	3.22
23.	Meghalaya	80.14	72.12	-	0.47	0.22
24.	Mizoram	140.25	126.22	60.90	26.34	46.69
25.	Nagaland	120.22	108.19	27.63	-	22.45
26.	Odisha [#]	1598.96	796.97	1608.90	127.07	-
27.	Puducherry	64.91	64.91	16.28	14.48	21.64
28.	Punjab	2766.62	1204.47	333.55	800.98	92.55
29.	Rajasthan	3223.94	1541.95	2954.07	196.98	33.95
30.	Sikkim	40.06	36.06	17.02	-	9.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Tamil Nadu [#]	11194.78	4756.58	4182.86	3100.49	4314.92
32.	Telangana	1666.26	832.60	1638.38	1.17	23.75
33.	Tripura	148.25	133.43	12.12	1.52	115.93
34.	Uttar Pradesh	11421.67	4922.46	3323.93	2394.32	3804.32
35.	Uttarakhand	593.02	533.72	317.21	72.62	56.02
36.	West Bengal	4035.00	1929.32	2994.08	256.19	217.80
	TOTAL	77640.02	35989.70	46224.37	13538.28	11876.14

* Status as on 23.07.2018.

[#] These States/UT have taken up projects in excess of the size of approved SAAPs. In such cases, the entire additional cost will be incurred by the concerned State/UT.

Discount on home loan in urban areas

†1016. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing for All by 2022 scheme is being implemented by the Central Government according to the target;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has recently made an announcement of providing several types of discount on home loan in urban areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) and (b) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY [U]} Mission, launched on 25.6.2015, aims to provide assistance to States/UTs in addressing the housing requirement of the urban poor. The Mission guidelines provide flexibility to States/UTs for appraising and approving project proposals based on demand assessed and have to approach the Ministry only for release of Central assistance for projects approved at the State level.

As on 16.07.2018, a total of 10,371 project proposals in 4,121 cities from 35 States/UTs have been accepted for construction of 51, 10,821 EWS Houses with Central share of ₹ 78,017.11 Crore.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) and (d) Under the Credit Linked Subsidy Scheme (CLSS for EWS/LIG & CLSS for MIG) component of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban) {PMAY[U]}, there is an interest subsidy of 6.5% for Economically Weaker Section (EWS)/Lower Income Group (LIG), 4% for Middle Income Group (MIG-I) and 3% for MIG-II, calculated on housing loan up to ₹6 lakh, ₹9 lakh and ₹12 lakh, respectively, over a tenure of 20 years.

Apart from that, Ministry has, recently, not announced any type of discounts on home loans in urban areas.

Status and time-line of Smart Cities Mission

1017. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria in selecting Smart Cities under the Smart Cities Mission all over the country and the details of the Smart Cities selected so far State-wise; and

(b) the details of the projects announced under the Smart Cities Mission, the present status and time-line of completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN AFFAIRS (SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI): (a) The selection process of Smart Cities follows a challenge (competition) process consisting of two stages. Stage 1 is intra-state competition and was conducted by the State Governments on four broad criteria- (i) Existing Service levels, (ii) Institutional Systems/Capacities, (iii) Self-Financing and (iv) Past track record and reforms. On the basis of these criteria, 98 potential Smart Cities were selected in August 2015 to participate in Stage 2. Further, on the basis of requests received from States, 12 new potential Smart Cities were also included to participate in All India Competition (Stage 2) of the Smart City Challenge Process.

In Stage 2, each potential Smart City submitted its Smart City Proposal (SCP) which was evaluated by a panel of national and international experts on the basis of two broad criteria *i.e.* (i) City level, and (ii) Proposal level.

On the basis of the above stated Challenge process, 100 cities have been selected for development as Smart Cities. The list of cities selected State-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) The projects to be undertaken and timeframe for completion of these projects has been given by the cities in their Smart City Proposals (SCPs) which are available on the Smart Cities Mission website (www.smartcities.gov.in).

5151 projects have been proposed, in 100 Smart Cities at an estimated cost of ₹ 2,05,018 crores. Presently, 379 projects worth ₹ 7,039.61 crores have been completed and 732 projects worth ₹ 28,137.34 crores are under implementation. Further, tendering has started for 436 projects with a cost of ₹ 20,542.01 crores. The remaining projects are at the Detailed Project Report (DPR) stage.

Statement

List of Cities selected in various rounds under Smart Cities

Mission-State wise

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Port Blair
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Vishakhapatnam 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

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
12.	Gujarat	1. Gandhinagar 2. Ahmedabad 3. Surat 4. Vadodara 5. Rajkot 6. Dahod
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

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
		5. Sagar
		6. Satna
		7. Ujjain
21.	Maharashtra	1. Pimpri Chinchwad
		2. Nashik
		3. Thane
		4. Solapur
		5. Nagpur
		6. Kalyan-Dombivali
		7. Aurangabad
		8. Pune
22.	Manipur	1. Imphal
23.	Meghalaya	1. Shillong
24.	Mizoram	1. Aizawl
25.	Nagaland	1. Kohima
26.	Odisha	1. Bhubaneswar
		2. Raurkela
27.	Puducherry	1. Puducherry
28.	Punjab	1. Ludhiana
		2. Jalandhar
		3. Amritsar
29.	Rajasthan	1. Jaipur
		2. Udaipur
		3. Kota
		4. Ajmer
30.	Sikkim	1. Namchi
		2. Gangtok

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Cities selected in various Rounds
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 2. Greater Warangal
33.	Tripura	1. Agartala
34.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Aligarh 2. Jhansi 3. Kanpur 4. Allahabad 5. Lucknow 6. Varanasi 7. Agra 8. Bareilly 9. Moradabad 10. Saharanpur
35.	Uttarakhand	1. Dehradun
36.	West Bengal	1. New Town Kolkata
		TOTAL 100

Facility for students with special needs

1018. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is no policy for educational needs/facilities for students with special needs;
- (b) if so, by when we are going to have it;
- (c) how many children with special needs are out of schools; and
- (d) the steps being taken to bring them to schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides a justifiable legal framework that entitles all children between the ages of 6-14 years free and compulsory elementary education which also includes children with disabilities as per Section 3 of the RTE Act, 2009. The erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) at elementary level and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) at secondary level had implemented the Inclusive Education (IE) programmes for children with special needs (CwSN). Presently, the Central Government has launched Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education, from 2018-19, which addresses the educational needs of CwSN covering classes I to XII and aims to provide inclusive education and barrier free access in schools. Under the Samagra Shiksha, allocation for children with special needs has been increased from ₹ 3000 to ₹ 3500 per child per annum including a stipend of ₹ 200 per month for CwSN girls in Classes I to XII-earlier it was only for classes IX to XII. Also, provision has been kept for appointment of special educators at Block/Cluster/School level as per requirement.

The National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has developed exemplar material on curricular adaptations, inclusive teaching and how to adopt flexibility in evaluation for children with disabilities in inclusive classrooms. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), has an inclusion policy for students with disabilities which *inter-alia* includes permitting the use of computer in writing the examination as per the actual need and skills of the students with disabilities, provision of Reader in case student with disability does not want the facility of scribe and need a person to read the question paper and relaxation in mandatory attendance if any student with disability could not attend the school for prescribed days.

The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan(KVS) and Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti(NVS) also provide a barrier free environment in their school campuses which includes ramps and separate toilets for CwSN.

(c) As per Indian Market Research Bureau (IMRB) survey, 2014, there were 6,00,630 children with special needs who are out of school within the age group of 6-13 years.

(d) Mapping of children with special needs (CwSN) is an integral part of the planning and surveys carried out by the States and UTs. A concerted drive to identify CwSN is undertaken through convergence with multiple stakeholders. The identified children are further assessed through assessment camps that are held in convergence with the line Departments along with other resource persons in the State/UT.

The National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has developed exemplar material for providing low cost quality home education to students with severe disabilities through e-learning. NCERT text books have been converted into digital books which can be downloaded free by any one, any time. Most of the books are in UNICODE which a child with special needs can read using a Text-to-Speech (TTS)/Software/mobile app though e-Pathshaala mobile app. For visually challenged learners e-book in DAISY format and tactile maps have been developed.

Self defence training for girls

1019. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of efforts made by Government to make self defence training compulsory for girl students in schools in the country, keeping in view the increasing atrocities against them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the achievements made by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Government has been promoting self defence training to girls under the erstwhile centrally sponsored scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Self-defence training is imparted to enhance safety and security of girls inside and outside of the school and to inculcate confidence amongst girls to deal with any emergency situation.

The Central Government has launched an integrated scheme, for school education named as Samagra Shiksha w.e.f. 2018-19, which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored schemes of school education *i.e.* Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE). Under Samagra Shiksha scheme there is provision for self defence training for girls @ ₹ 9000 per school for schools having girls students in classes VI to XII.

(c) The number of schools where self defence training for girl students of classes IX to XII has been approved during the last three years is given below.

Year	No. of schools approved	Amount approved (₹ in lakh)
2015-16	49517	4062.02
2016-17	57500	4880.75
2017-18	63409	5580.81

Course on Islamic Terrorism

1020. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru University Registrar has refuted wild speculations on JNU starting a course on Islamic Terrorism at the University;

(b) whether General Secretary of Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind had expressed displeasure at such a proposal saying that the reported attempt is a deep-rooted conspiracy to malign the image of Islam;

(c) whether the Registrar, JNU, has also briefed the Delhi Minority Commissioner enclosing a copy of the concept paper on the proposed Centre for National Security Studies to be set up in JNU; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has informed that the Registrar of the University has refuted wild speculations on JNU offering a course on "Islamic terrorism" at the University.

(b) A letter dated 22.5.2018 from the General Secretary of Jamiat Ulema-e-Hind expressing concern on course on "Islamic Terrorism" within Centre for National Security Studies (CNSS) was received by JNU and in response thereto a factual reply was sent by the Registrar on 25.6.2018.

(c) and (d) Registrar, JNU has also responded to a notice served by the Delhi Minorities Commission in the matter and clarified that the objective of the Centre for National Security Studies Centre (CNSS) is to train the students in a unique way to explore and unravel factors and forces shaping security challenges. The CNSS aims at developing a place to produce world class security specialists who can engage with the complexity of modern day security challenges.

Autonomy to State and Central Universities

1021. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether overregulation of Indian Universities has stifled their potential to grow and this has led to a shortage in quality institutions of higher learning;

(b) if not, the reasons for the current state of affairs in these educational institutions;

(c) whether Government has any proposal to create more autonomous institutions on the lines of IITs and IIMs and is also thinking of giving a significant degree of autonomy to the existing State and Central Universities; 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) University Grants Commission, having mandate to promote and coordinate university education, has been taking lead in the recent past towards introducing reforms in the field of higher education. As a part of the reforms, UGC has notified the University Grants Commission (Categorisation of Universities (Only) for Grant of Graded Autonomy) Regulations, 2018 to grant academic, administrative and financial autonomy to the Universities.

Under these Regulations, the Universities/Deemed to be Universities have been classified into Category I, Category II and Category III based on their accreditation under NAAC / Ranks in World Ranking.

(c) and (d) UGC has informed that it has already approved to grant Autonomy to 76 Educational Institutions including 62 Universities (5 Central Universities, 21 State Universities, 34 Deemed to be Universities and 2 Private Universities) and 14 Colleges across the Country, pursuant to the notification of the said Regulations in February, 2018.

Construction of toilets in schools

1022. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are 21,000 schools without toilets for girls and 29,000 without toilets for boys in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with details of the States having largest and least number of schools without such toilets, State-wise;

(c) whether the Ministry has asked the State Governments to construct toilets within a specified timeframe;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the outcome therefor, State-wise, as on date; and

(e) the details of funds allocated and released during 2017-18 and 2018-19, so far, for construction of toilets in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE), 2016-17 (Provisional), total number of Government schools, without girls' toilet was 20,977 (1.93%) and without boys' toilet was 28,713 (2.67%). State/UT-wise details of Government schools without toilet facilities indicating the States having largest and least number of schools without boys' and girls' toilets are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. As per Section 19 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, no school shall be established, or recognised

unless it fulfils the norms and standards specified in the Schedule to the Act. All schools established before the commencement of the Act has to fulfill these norms and standards within three years of the date of commencement. If any school fails to fulfill these norms and standards, then the competent authority shall withdraw recognition granted to such a school. The Schedule to the Act *inter-alia* clearly states that every recognised school should have separate toilets for boys and girls. All States were requested to issue necessary directions and ensure that all the schools, including those under the non-Government sector (private, aided schools etc.) comply with these provisions of the RTE Act and compliance report be sent to this Ministry. Under Swachh Vidyalaya initiative 4.17 lakh toilets including 1.91 lakh girls' toilets in 2.61 lakh Government elementary and secondary schools were constructed/re-constructed in one year upto 15th August, 2015 in association with States, UTs, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private corporates, to provide separate toilets for girls and boys in all Government schools.

All the States have been reminded on several occasions to maintain the toilets and keep them functional, neat and clean and also fill the gaps, if any, and ensure availability and functionality of toilets in all the schools.

Under the Samagra Shiksha scheme effective from 1st April, 2018 assistance is provided to States for strengthening of existing government schools, and for creation and augmentation of infrastructure facilities including toilets based on the gap determined by UDISE and proposals received from respective State/UT. The scheme also provides for an annual recurring school composite grant varying from ₹ 25,000/- to ₹ 1,00,000/- per annum depending upon the number of students, for all government schools. Each school is required to spend atleast 10% of the composite school grant on activities including maintenance of toilets related to Swachhata Action Plan. The scheme also provides for annual maintenance and repair of existing school building, toilets and other facilities to upkeep the infrastructure in good condition.

(e) Under the erstwhile schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), ₹ 514.15 crore and ₹ 13.21 crore were allocated to States and UTs for construction/repair of school toilets during 2017-18. Under Samagra Shiksha scheme, the tentative allocation to States and UTs for construction/repair of school toilets for the year 2018-19 is ₹ 444.30 crore.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of Government schools without toilet facilities indicating the States having largest and least number of schools without boys' and girls' toilets

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of schools without Girls' toilet	No. of schools without Boys' Toilet	Percentage of schools without Girls' toilet	Percentage of schools without Boys' Toilet
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	123	165	0.28	0.38
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	152	174	4.40	5.15
4.	Assam	1461	3329	2.76	6.41
5.	Bihar	7915	8989	10.59	12.13
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0.00	0.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	287	299	0.62	0.65
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	0	0	0.00	0.00
11.	Goa	0	0	0.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	18	42	0.05	0.12
13.	Haryana	100	167	0.73	1.26
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0.02	0.03	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	867	1301	3.67	5.56
16.	Jharkhand	271	285	0.68	0.72
17.	Karnataka	731	1427	1.48	2.92
18.	Kerala	26	60	0.52	1.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	4672	5735	3.93	4.88
21.	Maharashtra	955	1441	1.44	2.18
22.	Manipur	17	12	0.51	0.36
23.	Meghalaya	407	173	5.22	2.23
24.	Mizoram	25	37	0.96	1.43
25.	Nagaland	54	7	2.58	0.33
26.	Odisha	423	1423	0.73	2.48
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	43	117	0.21	0.58
29.	Rajasthan	558	596	0.82	0.89
30.	Sikkim	4	4	0.51	0.46
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	0.00	0.00
32.	Telangana	586	1378	2.02	4.86
33.	Tripura	1	0	0.02	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	534	623	0.33	0.39
35.	Uttarakhand	655	566	3.71	3.24
36.	West Bengal	89	359	0.11	0.45
ALL INDIA		20977	28713	1.93	2.67

Source: UDISE 2016-17 (Provisional)

Conducting of NEET exam twice a year

1023. SHRI C.M. RAMESH:

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to conduct JEE (Main) and National Eligibility-cum-Entrance Test (NEET) twice a year for admission in engineering and medical courses, if so, the rationale behind such a step;

(b) the details of manners in which it is going to be beneficial to the student community specially aspirants from rural areas; and

(c) whether Government has held discussions with various stakeholders in this regard, before mooted such a proposal and 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 Budget Announcement 2017-18, the Union Cabinet in its meeting held on 10.11.2017 approved creation of National Testing Agency (NTA) as an autonomous and self-sustained premier testing organization to conduct entrance examinations for Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). NTA will conduct, *inter-alia*, JEE (MAIN) and National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET)-UG twice a year in order to give adequate opportunity to candidates to bring out their best. All the entrance examinations will be computer based, for which a network of test practice centres, especially for the aspirants from rural areas will be established so that they have ample opportunity to acquaint themselves with the computer based tests. The Schools and engineering colleges with computer labs will be identified for this purpose, which can be used by any aspirant free of charge. Extensive consultations were done with the concerned Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India as well as other stakeholders both from Central and State Government in a workshop held on 1-9-2017. Final decision and time table will be announced soon.

B. R. Ambedkar scholarship fund

1024. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many colleges and students are agitating for not being provided B.R. Ambedkar scholarships fund;

(b) if so, Government's response thereto indicating the reasons for the delayed payment;

(c) the details of scholarships provided to students in colleges and schools in various parts of country during the last three years; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for providing timely payment of scholarships?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) B.R. Ambedkar scholarship is being administered by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. Under B.R. Ambedkar Scholarship, the following schemes are being implemented:

- (i) Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Class (EBC) students and
- (ii) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT (De-notified Tribes) students.

No incident of agitation by the college students have come to the notice of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

(c) As it is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the funds are being released to the State/UTs and hence, details of scholarship provided to colleges/schools are not maintained. However, State/UT-wise details of funds released and number of beneficiaries during the last three years are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(d) State/UTs have been advised to ensure timely disbursement of scholarship to the beneficiaries. Further, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is regularly following up with the State Governments for submission of requisite documents, so that Central Assistance could be released on time.

Statement-I

State-wise details of funds released and number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Class (EBC) Students from 2015-16 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Funds Released (₹ In lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released (₹ In lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released (₹ In lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355.00	267889	364.87	181287	154.05	\$
2.	Bihar	250.00	\$	0.00	0	0.00	0
3.	Gujarat	0.00	0	0.00	0	200.00	4819

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Himachal Pradesh	250.00	3577	50.74	290	300.00	8829
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	92.92	\$	0.00	0
6.	Kerala	0.00	0	248.04	\$	0.00	0
7.	Odisha	0.00	0	2.05	\$	25.95	\$
8.	Rajasthan	0.00	0	509.07	\$	0.00	0
9.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	74.31	\$	0.00	0
10.	Manipur	0.00	0	0.00	0	200.00	\$
11.	Sikkim	145.00	588	91.50	272	200.00	938
12.	Tripura	0.00	0	58.50	\$	0.00	0
13.	Chandigarh	0.00	0	20.00	158	20.00	\$
TOTAL		1000.00	272054	1512.00	182007	1100.00	14586

\$ Not received from the States/UTs

Statement-II

Details of funds released and number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for De-notified Tribes (DNTs) Students from 2015-16 to 2017-18

No. Beneficiaries in lakh

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Funds Released (₹ In lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released (₹ In lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries	Funds Released (₹ In lakh)	No. of Beneficiaries
1.	Gujarat	0.00	0	0.00	0	539.25	\$
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0	178.35	\$	0.00	0
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	47.55	\$	0.00	0
4.	Karnataka	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Maharashtra	378.11	3.76	224.10	\$	0.00	0
6.	Rajasthan	71.89	\$	0.00	0	0.00	0
TOTAL		450.00	3.76	450.00	0	539.25	0

\$ Not received from the States/UTs

Steps for overall change in education system

1025. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of major initiatives taken/ proposed to be taken by Government to bring about the overall changes in the education system across the country during the last three years;

(b) whether any Committee has been set up to bring about uniformity in the curriculum, syllabus, examinations, etc. across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the last instance when the changes were brought about in curriculum in secondary education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The Government is committed to provide equitable access to quality education to all sections of the society and the vision of the Ministry is to realize India's human resource potential to its fullest in the education sector with equity and inclusion. The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing several schemes aimed at enhancing literacy and basic education of the youth, expanding access to all levels of education, including higher and technical education.

Several initiatives are currently being undertaken in this direction, such as in elementary education, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme aims for improvements in school infrastructure, curricular and assessment reforms, identification of learning indicators, improved teaching and learning resulting in better learning outcomes. Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), ICT in Schools, Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE), Shaala Siddhi, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan are being implemented to improve the quality of secondary education. Recently, the Department of School Education and Literacy has formulated the Samagra Shiksha- an Integral Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme and it is being implemented throughout the country with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme

subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels.

In higher education also, various schemes, namely, Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), Global Initiative for Academics Network (GIAN), Impacting Research, Innovation & Technology (IMPRINT), Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNMTT), Study Webs of Active-Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM), National Digital Library, campus connect programme, Uchhatar Avishkar Abhiyan, Unnat Bharat Abhiyan are being implemented to improve the quality of higher education. A number of initiatives are also undertaken by UGC and AICTE for quality improvement in higher and technical education.

Further, in order to balance the curriculum for cognitive and analytical areas with curriculum in other life skills including creativity and sports, specific suggestions were invited by MHRD and NCERT from teachers, academics, students, parents and other stakeholders associated with school education with the objective to make the content more balanced in various subjects offered from class I to class XII as prescribed by NCERT/CBSE.

Currently, the Government is in the process of framing a New Education Policy (NEP) for meeting 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. Wide ranging consultations were undertaken at multiple levels of online, expert/thematic and grassroots from village to State, Zonal levels as well as at the National level. Initially, a Committee for Evolution of the New Education Policy was constituted which submitted its report in May, 2016 and thereafter, the Ministry prepared 'Some Inputs for the Draft National Education Policy, 2016'. Both these documents are treated as inputs for policy formulation. The exercise of preparing a New Education Policy is still ongoing as a Committee for Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan has been constituted which will consider and examine all inputs and suggestions and is expected to submit its report by 31.08.2018.

Professors working on ad-hoc basis

†1026. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that professors working on ad-hoc basis in all the Central Universities, except Delhi University are paid only one fourth of the basic pay applicable to these posts whereas their workload is equal to that of regular professors;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-payment of full pay to professors working on ad-hoc basis;

(c) if not, the policy of Government with regard to pay of regular and ad-hoc professors; and

(d) the guidelines of Hon'ble Supreme Court in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) There is no specific provision of ad-hoc teachers in UGC (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010. However, UGC Regulations 2010 provide for appointment of teachers on contract basis when it is absolutely necessary.

All the Central Universities being statutory autonomous Institutions established under their respective Acts of Parliament, are governed by their Acts and Statutes and Ordinances made thereunder. All academic and administrative matters including engagement of contract teachers against vacant positions and their remuneration etc. are decided by the Universities with the approval of their statutory bodies. The UGC Regulations 2010 are mandatorily applicable to all Central Universities and Colleges thereunder and Institutions deemed to be Universities, whose maintenance expenditure is met by the UGC.

(d) Supreme Court in its judgment dated 26.10.2016 in the Civil Appeal No. 213/2013 held that all the temporary employees would be entitled to draw wages at the minimum of the pay-scale (at the lowest grade, in the regular pay-scale), extended to regular employees, holding the same post.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Cyber bullying

1027. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether NCERT has issued guidelines on cyber bullying;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these guidelines could provide framework for our own policies; and
- (d) whether parents should also be involved as they often don't get to know if there is some kind of cyber bullying?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed guidelines on Cyber Safety and Security for students, teachers and schools, which have been disseminated among the States/Union Territories on May 17, 2018 for their reference, use and further dissemination. Cyber Bullying is a component of Cyber Safety and Security.

(c) The Government has already framed the National Policy on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in School Education in 2012. Based on the Policy guidelines, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed the "Information and Communication Technology for School System: Curricula for ICT in Education" in 2013. The guidelines on cyber safety and security circulated by NCERT in May 2018 are in the form of Do's and Don'ts for its use in school education system.

(d) The guidelines on cyber safety and security have been placed on the NCERT's website for disseminating among all the stakeholders, including parents.

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Chhattisgarh

†1028. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Sarguja division of Chhattisgarh along with the number of seats therein, and the number of students enrolled against these seats;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government proposes to enhance the number of seats in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas of Sarguja division including the one at Ambikapur;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that posts of teachers in these schools are lying vacant, if so, the steps being taken by Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) 6 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are functioning in Sarguja division of Chhattisgarh *i.e.* Jhagrakhand, Manendragarh, Ambikapur, Baikunthpur, Jashpur and Chirimiri. The details of number of seats therein, and the number of students enrolled against these seats are given in the Statement (*See below*).

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

(c) Does not arise.

(d) As on 1.7.2018, there are 51 vacant posts of teachers in the KVs located in Sarguja Division of Chhattisgarh. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant Recruitment Rules for filling up of the posts. Teachers are also engaged on contractual basis for temporary duration by KVS to ensure that the teaching-learning process is not hampered.

Statement

Details of intake capacity and total enrolment in the Kendriya Vidyalayas of Sarguja division

Class	KV Jhagrakhand		KV Manendragarh		KV Ambikapur		KV Baikunthpur		KV Jashpur		KV Chirimiri	
	Capacity	Enrolment	Capacity	Enrolment	Capacity	Enrolment	Capacity	Enrolment	Capacity	Enrolment	Capacity	Enrolment
I.	80	73	40	31	80	78	80	81	80	75	80	89
II.	80	84	40	35	80	92	80	79	80	76	80	88
III.	80	83	40	37	80	81	80	82	80	78	80	84
IV.	80	83	40	38	80	84	80	80	80	78	80	92
V.	80	82	40	41	80	85	80	82	80	76	80	86
VI.	80	79	40	41	80	86	80	84	80	80	80	85
VII.	80	87	40	40	80	87	80	84	40	49	80	84
VIII.	80	87	40	41	80	84	80	81	40	46	80	85
IX.	80	98	40	42	80	103	80	95	40	45	80	109
X.	80	35	40	28	80	51	80	82	40	34	80	54
XI. (Science)	40	40	40	37	40	42	40	39	40	34	40	28
XI. (Commerce)	40	40	0	0	40	30	40	39	0	0	40	31
XII. (Science)	40	15	40	3	40	30	40	34	40	13	40	25
XII. (Commerce)	40	33	0	0	40	10	40	24	0	0	40	23

Charging of fee by private schools

†1029. SHRI RAMKUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the school fee and other expenses of children of economic weaker sections are charged from the fee of other children by private schools; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to stop this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No such information has come to the notice of Ministry of Human Resource Development so far.

(b) Does not arise:

New reservation system for appointment in universities

1030. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has formed/proposes to form an inter-ministerial committee to review a new reservation system for the appointment of faculty in universities;

(b) if so, the details and the objective thereof;

(c) whether the said committee has given its report and if so, the details of the recommendations made by it and if not, the time by which it has been asked to give its report;

(d) whether Government has accepted all the recommendations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) The University Grants Commission (UGC) Guidelines of 2006 relating to reservation in teaching posts in Central Universities, *inter alia*, prescribe that the cadre or unit for determining reservation roster points should be 'University/college' and not 'Department/ subject'.

The Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in its order of C.M.W.P.No.43260 of 2016 dated 07-04-2017 quashed clause 6(c) and 8(a)(v) of UGC Guidelines 2006. This Order was

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

later upheld by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 21-7-2017 passed in SLP(C) No. 16515/2017.

An inter-Ministerial Committee was constituted to examine the issue and state the grounds for filing a Special Leave Petition before the Apex Court. On the recommendation of the inter-ministerial Committee and after consulting the Additional Solicitor General and the Law Ministry, UGC and MHRD have filed separate SLPs on 12-04-2018 and 16-04-2018 respectively before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Meanwhile, in view of the matter being *sub-judice*, the UGC has been requested *vide* MHRD letter dated 18th July, 2018 to issue a direction to all the institutions to postpone the recruitment process, if it is already underway, till further orders. The UGC has issued necessary instructions in this regard to Central Universities, Deemed Universities, Colleges and other Grant in Aid Institutions and Centres.

Interest on educational loan

†1031. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether interest on educational loan is payable from the date on which it is disbursed;

(b) whether only economically weaker sections of society take this loan for higher education;

(c) whether it is a fact that the interest becomes more than the principal till the time of start of repayment; and

(d) if so, whether Government, keeping in view the above fact would direct the banks to charge interest on such loans from the time when the student gets absorbed in a job and is in a position to repay the loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Banks disburse Education Loan under the Model Education Loan Scheme of Indian Banks' Association (IBA). Under the Scheme, interest is charged from the first year but interest is payable only after the moratorium period (which is course period plus one year). However, the Government

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

is implementing the following interest subsidy schemes on education loans for higher education:

- (i) **Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme (CSIS):** - Under the Scheme, full Interest Subsidy is provided for the moratorium period (course period plus one year), on the educational loan up to ₹ 7.5 lakh taken by students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) having annual parental income up to ₹4.5 lakh, from Scheduled Banks under the Model Educational Loan Scheme. ₹ 1577.68 crores interest subvention has been made in the Financial Year 2017-18.
 - (ii) **Dr. Ambedkar Scheme of Interest Subsidy on Educational Loans for Overseas Studies:** -The Scheme is implemented by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment. The objective of the scheme is to provide interest subsidy to meritorious students belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Economically Backward Classes (EBC) to provide them opportunities to pursue higher education abroad in the field of Arts, Engineering, Medical and Agriculture. The income ceiling is ₹ 8 lakh per annum for OBCs and ₹ 2.5 lakh per annum for EBCs.
 - (iii) **Padho Pardesh Scheme:** - The Scheme is implemented by Ministry of Minority Affairs. Under the scheme, interest subsidy is provided to minority students to pursue Master's Level Courses, M.Phil., and Ph.D. in foreign Universities in the field of Arts, Engineering, Agriculture and Medical. The income ceiling is ₹ 6.00 lakh per annum.
- (b) Model Education Loan Scheme is applicable to all sections of the society.
- (c) and (d) No, Sir.

Replacement of UGC with HECI

1032. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has decided to replace University Grants Commission (UGC) with a new Higher Education Commission of India (HECI);
- (b) if so, how is it different from UGC with no funds to dole out; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government also proposes a single regulator titled "Higher Education Empowerment Regulation Agency (HEERA)" dissolving the three regulators was red flagged with concerns by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (b) The Ministry has prepared a draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 to repeal the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 and for establishment of the Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) for promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and autonomy of higher educational institutions for free pursuit of knowledge, innovation, incubation, skills and entrepreneurship, and for facilitating access, inclusion and opportunities to all, and providing for comprehensive and holistic growth of higher education and research in a competitive global environment.

The proposed Higher Education Commission of India will focus largely on promoting the quality of academic instruction, maintenance of academic standards and grant of autonomy of higher educational institutions. The grant disbursement function to Universities and Colleges is now proposed to be located in an entity which works in a transparent, merit-based approach through an ICT enabled platform.

Further, the draft Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018 was put in public domain on 27.06.18 for seeking comments and suggestions from educationists, stake holders and general public before 20.07.18. The Ministry has received 10,200 suggestions/comments covering Members of Parliament, State Governments, academicians, teacher unions, Chambers of Commerce, students etc. and appropriate changes are being made in the draft Bill based on the public feedback.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Negative marking in IITs

1033. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that certain institutions like IIT have introduced negative marking in the examinations for admission in their institutes;

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

(c) whether Government is also aware that a number of meritorious students are adversely affected on account of negative marking for attempting question which are generally misleading; and

(d) if so, whether Government proposes to direct such institution, to dispense with the practice of negative marking and 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 (d) Admission in B.Tech, M.Tech and M.Sc courses in IITs is done on the basis of rank in the Joint Entrance Examination (Advanced), Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE), and Joint Admission Test for M.Sc. (JAM) respectively. There is a provision of negative marking in these examinations to safe-guard the interests of meritorious students and to discourage guess-work. There is NO negative marking for a wrong answer in Numerical Answer Type (NAT) questions. Provision of partial marks is also available in JEE(Advanced) exam. Adequate care is taken by question paper setters to ensure that there is no ambiguity. However, if a question has been found to be misleading, the candidates are allowed to contest the question and challenge the answer keys prior to the evaluation. The modalities for conducting these examinations are decided by Joint Admission Board (JAB), National Coordination Board (NCB) of GATE and JAM-Advisory Board (JAM-AB).

Absenteeism of teachers in schools

1034. SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has data on teacher absenteeism in Government schools across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of teaching posts that are vacant in Government educational institutions;

(d) the initiatives taken by Government to enroll more teachers in Government educational institutions; and

(e) the percentage of schools which have not yet fully implemented the provisions of the Right To Education Act and the details thereof, State-wise?

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. 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 steps taken 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. Further, a study was done on teacher and student attendance in 2012 which shows that there has been an improvement in both student and teacher attendance in the last few years. It was found that the overall average attendance rate of teachers at Primary level has increased to 84.8% (81.7% in 2006) and at upper primary level it has increased to 83.1% (80.5% in 2006).

(c) The number of academic vacancies in Teaching Education Institutes (TIE) in all States and UTs are as under:

Sl. No.	Institutions	Sanctioned Posts	Filled	Vacant
1.	SCERTs	1150	787	363
2.	DIETs	13606	8208	5398
3.	CTEs	1633	932	701
4.	IASEs	559	350	209

SCERT- State Council of Educational Research and Training

DIET- District Institute for Education and Training

CTE- Colleges of Teacher Education

IASE- Institutes of Advanced Study in Education

(d) The Central Government has been advising all States and UTs at various fora to fill-up the vacancies of SCERTs and DIETs, from time to time.

Further, Samagra Shiksha an integrated scheme for School Education has been launched by Government of India from 2018-19, for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class 12 by subsuming the three Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Under Samagra Shiksha, one of the focus areas is Strengthening and up-gradation of SCERTs/SIEs and DIETs as nodal agencies for teacher training. The Samagra Shiksha Scheme recommends organizational restructuring of the SCERTs and DIETs, creation of a separate cadre for teacher educators and recruitment of high quality people for academic posts in these TEIs.

(e) The State-wise details of Elementary Schools which have not yet fully implemented the provisions of the Right To Education Act are given in the Statement.

Statement

State-wise percentage of Elementary schools not complying RTE Act, 2009

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Schools	Percentage
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0.29
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9563	21.93
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1307	39.34
4.	Assam	15935	31.96
5.	Bihar	56118	78.41
6.	Chandigarh	11	9.48
7.	Chhattisgarh	8350	18.96
8.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	23	8.36
9.	Daman and Diu	12	12.77
10.	Delhi	812	29.11
11.	Goa	296	34.22
12.	Gujarat	5495	16.25
13.	Haryana	3078	21.77
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1778	11.48
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2331	9.99
16.	Jharkhand	21729	55.41

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Schools	Percentage
17.	Karnataka	10246	23.29
18.	Kerala	473	9.75
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	39994	36.49
21.	Maharashtra	7954	11.90
22.	Manipur	424	12.84
23.	Meghalaya	1069	13.73
24.	Mizoram	189	8.35
25.	Nagaland	44	2.11
26.	Odisha	10287	17.81
27.	Puducherry	5	1.21
28.	Punjab	2957	14.41
29.	Rajasthan	20913	30.85
30.	Sikkim	6	0.69
31.	Tamil Nadu	4213	11.00
32.	Telangana	6880	25.22
33.	Tripura	71	1.64
34.	Uttar Pradesh	65071	40.34
35.	Uttarakhand	2952	17.31
36.	West Bengal	22386	27.05
INDIA		322973	30.41

Source: UDISE 2016-17 (Provisional)

Salaries of Para teachers

1035. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that despite economic constraints the State Government of West Bengal has recently increased the salaries of Para teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Government would give its due to the State Government, so that, the working of the State Government becomes a bit easier; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) No such information is available with this Ministry. The terms and conditions of service and recruitment of all teachers comes under the domain of the respective State/UT Governments.

(c) and (d) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Samagra Shiksha' central assistance is provided to all States and UTs including West Bengal as per the existing funding pattern and availability of funds for various components such as RTE entitlements, access, quality, Teacher Education, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), inclusive education, support for salaries of teachers etc., as per the norms of the scheme.

Enlarging scope of HEFA

1036. DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to enlarge the scope of Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has funded any project undertaken by the State Universities in the State of Tamil Nadu during last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The Government has approved "Revitalising Infrastructure and Systems in Education by 2022", as per which the scope of institutions to be funded through Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been enlarged to encompass School Education and Medical Education institutions, apart from Higher Education. The total authorized equity capital of HEFA has been

raised to ₹ 10,000 crore, with the facility to leverage additional resources from the market, based on requirement. An additional Government equity of ₹ 5,000 crore, apart from the existing ₹ 1,000 crore has been approved. All funds for educational infrastructure in centrally funded educational institutions will henceforth be in the form of ten year loans through HEFA to the institution, the interest liability of which would be borne by the Government. The principal repayment would be undertaken by the institutions in part or full depending on their age profile and financial capability. For new institutions and those which have limited fee revision options, the entire principal and interest repayment would be undertaken by the Government. There is an additional window of financing for school and medical education institutions where the sponsoring Department would undertake to repay the principal and interest to HEFA.

(c) to (e) HEFA funding is applicable to Centrally Funded Institutions in the above categories and not to State Universities.

Doing B.Ed after Under Graduate Programme

1037. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether students who are pursuing Under Graduate Programme and would be a graduate next year and want to do B.Ed have to do the four year B.Ed Programme after studying bachelor's degree;

(b) whether they would have to do the four year integrated course again and would have to spend two more years; and

(c) what is the substitute for this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No, Sir. No such requirement is prescribed by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) Rules and Regulations.

Decline in engineering seats

1038. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to sharp decline in engineering seats in All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved institutes;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the percentage change in engineering seats during the period 2014 to 2018 in all the listed AICTE institutes; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to address the drop in seats?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The total number of seats in AICTE approved institutions has decreased from 16, 94,030 in Academic Year 2014-15 to 14,66,713 in Academic Year 2017-18, showing a decline of 13.41%.

The decline in the number of engineering seats is attributed to openings available in the field of Pharmacy, Hotel Management, PGDM, MBA, Architecture etc. and non furnishing of No Objection Certificates (NOC) by the State Governments for opening new Engineering Colleges/Polytechnics as per the in perspective plan.

(c) To improve the technical knowhow skills competence of graduating students and to promote innovation at the same time and thereby reducing the vacant seats in engineering colleges, initiatives like mandatory internship; Smart India Hackathon; Introduction of Model Curriculum etc. have been taken. Besides, Vocational Educational Courses under National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) in AICTE approved Institutions has been introduced *w.e.f* Academic Year 2018-19. In order to improve the quality of teaching in AICTE approved Institutions, measures like Faculty Development, Teachers Training etc. have been taken.

Uniform Common Minimum Programme in schools

†1039. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to implement a Uniform Common Minimum Programme in all schools from 2019-20 onwards to have value based education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) During the course of the deliberations on the theme 'Value Education' held during the "Chintan Shivir", organised by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on 6th and 7th November, 2017, it was recommended that a Common Minimum Programme for Value Education in Schools

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

may be developed. The Common Minimum Programme would focus on the four constitutional values of Justice, Equality, Liberty and Fraternity. The approach to value education would be an integrated whole school approach which requires that the system in totality responds and adopts the value concerns and reflects them in all its functioning.

Graduates from Engineering Colleges

†1040. SHRI HARIVANSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of graduates passing out from private and Government engineering colleges every year; and

(b) the details of graduates who are able to get jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b) The details regarding total number of students graduating from AICTE approved Private and Government Engineering Colleges and securing placement during Academic Year 2014-15 to 2016-17 are as follows.

Sl. No.	Academic Year	Total number of students graduating from Govt engineering colleges	Students securing placement	Total number of students graduating from Private engineering colleges	Students securing placements
1.	2014-15	70072	28696	689098	305904
2.	2015-16	80036	34228	705425	326877
3.	2016-17	79503	29012	698089	333817

Digital drive of CBSE

1041. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBSE's ongoing digital drive is currently acclaimed as worth emulation by State Examination Boards and even UPSC;

(b) whether the digital drive saved 50 lakhs reams of paper for CBSE and also ₹100 crore spent on paper and printing; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether around 1.5 crore examinees take tests every year and the present digital drive by CBSE covers evaluation, affiliation, examinations, teacher awards and digital lockers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that the various digital initiatives taken by the Board have been adopted by some of the examination bodies.

(b) CBSE has informed that the digital drive has saved lakhs of reams of papers as well as crore of amounts spent on procurement of paper and printing. However, the Board has not done any exact quantification of savings made through digital drive.

(c) Yes, Sir. The present digital drive of Board covers pre and post examination activities, evaluation, affiliation, teacher award and digital lockers, etc.

No Retention Policy

†1042. SHRILAL SINH VADODIA:

SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to do away with "No Retention Policy";
- (b) if so, by which session the same would be implemented;
- (c) whether the opinions of the respective State Governments have been taken into account; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) In pursuance of a resolution adopted in the 59th meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on 6th June, 2012, a Sub-Committee was constituted for assessment of implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the context of No-Detention provision in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The report of the Sub-Committee was placed before CABE in its meeting held on 19th August, 2015, wherein it was decided to request all States and UTs to share their

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

views on the No-Detention policy. Another sub-committee under the chairpersonship of Minister of Education, Government of Rajasthan was constituted on 26th October, 2015, *inter alia*, to review the feedback received from States and UTs on the 'No-Detention' Policy. 28 States shared their views on the 'No Detention policy' out of which 22 States suggested modification to the 'No Detention policy'. A meeting of CAGE was held on 25th October, 2016, where it was decided that the Central Government may bring in suitable amendment to the RTE Act, 2009.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (Second Amendment) Bill, 2017 was, accordingly, introduced in Lok Sabha on 11th August, 2017 and has been passed by Lok Sabha on 18th July, 2018. The Bill seeks to substitute section 16 of the Act so as to empower the appropriate Government to take a decision as to whether to hold back a child in the fifth class or in the eighth class or in both classes, or not to hold back a child in any class, till the completion of elementary education.

Reference of freedom fighters and social reformers in NCERT books

†1043. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is hardly any reference made about freedom fighters, Gandhian Social reformer like Tana Bhagat and the Birsaits, the followers of Bhagwan Birsa Munda from State of Jharkhand, in the history books and curriculum of NCERT; and

(b) if so, whether Government would consider to include life and works of the said great personalities of Jharkhand in NCERT curriculum and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) textbooks in History, Political Science and Sociology have included contents relating to the life and times of great personalities hailing from Jharkhand. The NCERT develops model textbooks, which refer to great personalities of different regions from all over India. The coverage is selective, so as not to overload curriculum. Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Governments, it is for the State Governments to either adopt or adapt NCERT textbooks or develop their own textbooks based on the National Curriculum Framework-2005 so as to suit the State-specific needs and to cater to the diversity in the country across States in culture, language and topography. The States have flexibility to provide more coverage about their respective personalities in their textbooks.

Outflow of money on account of students going abroad for higher education

†1044. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian students go abroad for higher education every year resulting in outflow of huge amount of money from the country, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the amount could have been spent in the country itself if the higher educational institutions of the country are upgraded to global standards which would not only strengthen educational institutions but also serve the best interest of the students; and

(c) if so, the details of efforts made by Government in this regard during the last four years alongwith the result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) Studies abroad is a matter of individual will and choice. Moreover, there are no restrictions on Cross-Border Students Mobility and such mobility can be owing to variety of reasons such as affordability, access to bank loans, exposure to foreign societies, aptitude for particular branch of studies, inability to gain admission to top Indian Institutes due to capacity limitations etc. Ministry of Human Resource Development does not maintain the information regarding the number of Indian students going abroad. However, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) has informed that presently 7,52,725 (estimated) Indian students are studying in different foreign countries.

Government of India is very keen to improve the global standards/International ranking of the Indian Higher Education Institutions. In this regard, one of the latest initiatives of Ministry of Human Resource Development is the declaration of Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence (IoE) to provide world class education to the

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Indian Students within the country. The Government has approved the Regulatory Architecture in the form of University Grants Commission (Declaration of Government Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for Public Institutions and University Grants Commission (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private Institutions for setting up/upgrading of 20 Institutions (10 from public sector & 10 from private sector) as world class teaching and research institutions known as Institutions of Eminence (IoE). Six such institutions have been recently accredited the status of IoE by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. It is expected that the above selected Institutions will come up in top 500 of the world ranking in 10 years and in top 100 of the world ranking eventually. To achieve the top world ranking, these Institutions shall be provided with greater autonomy *viz.* to admit foreign students up to 30% of admitted students; to recruit foreign faculty upto 25% of faculty strength; to offer online courses upto 20% of its programmes; to enter into academic collaboration with top 500 in the world ranking Institutions without permission of University Grants Commission; free to fix and charge fees from foreign students without restriction; flexibility of course structure in terms of number of credit hours and years to take a degree; complete flexibility in fixing of curriculum and syllabus, etc. These Institutions are expected to provide world class education to Indian Students at an affordable rate, which may also bring down the number of students going abroad.

Besides, Ministry of Human Resource Development has recently launched the 'Study in India' programme, with the objectives, *inter alia*, to reduce the export-import imbalance in the number of international students; growth in India's global market share of International students; and thereby increase in global ranking of Indian Educational Institutions eventually resulting in bringing down the number of Indian students going abroad for higher studies.

Discontinuation of moderation process

1045. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details regarding moderation process that has been followed by CBSE and other Boards in marks evaluation;
- (b) whether Government has directed CBSE and State Boards to discontinue the moderation process which was intended to bring level playing field in evaluation process;

- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (d) the effect of the moderation process on cut-offs in prominent universities; and
- (e) what would be the result of discontinuing moderation on university cutoffs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution, the State Education Boards function under the jurisdiction of State Governments and every State Board has its own system of evaluation. So far as the Central Board of Secondary Education is concerned, the Board operates the Moderation as a process of standardization with the following objectives:

- Compensate the candidates for the difficulties experienced in solving the question in a specified time due to mis-representation / ambiguity of questions and errors.
- Compensate the vagaries and to bring uniformity in the evaluation process.
- Bring parity on account of element of subjectivity involved in the evaluation process.
- Level up the mean achievements in the set-wise performance of the candidates attributable to the differences in the difficulty level of different set of question papers in the multiple sets scheme.
- Maintain near parity of pass percentage of the candidates in the current year *vis-a-vis* preceding years, subject-wise and overall.

(b) to (e) A meeting to review the Policy of Moderation of marks to avoid spiking of marks was convened by the Secretary (School Education and Literacy), in Ministry of Human Resource Development, on 24th April, 2017 with State Education Secretaries and Chairpersons of State Education Boards, including the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). In the meeting, all State Boards also decided to constitute Inter Board Working Group (IBWG) comprising of Chairpersons of the State Boards of Secondary Education of Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Telengana, Chhattisgarh, Manipur, Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) with Chairman, CBSE as the Convener of the IBWG. As per the meeting, the following decisions in regard to moderation of marks for upward revision/spiking of marks were taken unanimously:

- (i) All State Boards decided to stop awarding moderation of marks for upward revision/spiking of marks from the current year except Kerala Board and

subject to amendment in the State regulations, if required. However, Kerala Board conveyed to do away with moderation from the next year.

- (ii) All State Boards decided to continue with the policy of Grace Marks for lower level performance to improve the pass percentage but the policy should be placed on Board's web-site for transparency. It was also decided to show grace marks distinctly in the Marks Sheet.

Subsequently, two meetings of the Inter-Board Working Group were held to deliberate upon the issue. In the light of the outcomes of these high level meetings it was decided to recommend implementation of the following by all School Education Boards:

- Practice of awarding moderation marks should be done away with, except in the cases of ambiguity in the question paper, inter-set variation in difficulty level (if multiple sets system exists in the Board) and vagaries in the evaluation process based on statistical analysis. Bunching of marks and their spiking should be completely avoided.
- The practice of awarding grace marks should continue to pass the border line cases. The policy of grace marks should also be disclosed by all Boards on their websites.
- The weightage of extra-curricular activities should be same across all the Boards. Boards should show performance of students in extra-curricular activities separately on the marks statement rather than adding them into their scholastic performance.
- The moderation policy and quantum of moderation given, if any, should also be disclosed by all Boards on their websites on a year-to-year basis.

All the Educations Boards have been requested for implementation of the above decision in a transparent manner. The implementation of the above decision would help in bringing uniformity in evaluation process, parity of results and improve quality of Education with emphasis on learning outcomes.

Frequency of NET examination

1046. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is contemplating reducing the frequency of National Eligibility Test to once every year;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details regarding reasons for holding NET only once in a year;
- (d) whether Government has consulted any University Teachers Association in the matter; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) No, Sir. Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that the UGC-NET examination is being conducted by CBSE twice a year as per the policy decided. In 2017 the examination was conducted in the months of January and November and the latest in July, 2018.

- (d) and (e) Does not arise.

Problem in appearing for National Level Entrance examinations

1047. DR.V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether several thousands of students from different States appearing in National Level Entrance examinations are facing difficulties due to linguistic problems and several region-based sociopolitical issues;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard;
- (c) whether Government has any plans to chalk out any remedial measures to address these issues while conducting the National Level Common entrance exams through the National Testing Agency (NTA);
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to provide a common and level playing field for students appearing for exams conducted by NTA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been conducting the National Eligibility-Cum-Entrance Test - Under Graduate (NEET- UG) in Regional Language also. During the year 2018, the examination was conducted in 09 Regional Languages, namely, Assamese, Bengali,

Gujarati, Kannada, Marathi, Oriya, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu, in addition to Hindi and English. The Government has decided that the Joint Entrance Examination - Main (JEE-Main) would be conducted in the Regional language also on the express request of the State. On the request of the State Government of Gujarat the examination is conducted in Gujarati medium as well as in English and Hindi medium. The University Grants Commission - National Eligibility Test (UGC-NET) examination is conducted only in English and Hindi medium as per the policy of the University Grants Commission (UGC).

(c) to (e) The National Testing Agency (NTA) will conduct entrance examination for higher educational institutions including JEE (Mains), National Eligibility Cum Entrance Test (NEET)- UG. It will conduct UGC (NET) examination in December 2018 and all other examinations from 2019 onwards twice a year to give adequate opportunities to candidates to bring out their best. All the entrance examinations will be computer based. The National Testing Agency will conduct standardized testing to ensure a level playing field for students from different backgrounds. It will ensure that the tests are reliable, valid and fair especially in the context of the linguistic issues and use of multiple languages for the same test. To keep the test items error free, the proposal is to translate the item from Source Language into the Target Language and further to translate it back from the Target Language to Source Language. Moreover, the translation will be done by subject and language experts. These measures will ensure that the problem encountered with test items in Regional Languages do not recur.

Arbitrary fee hike by schools

1048. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether spurred by the promulgation of a recent ordinance by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh, Government proposed to bring a regulation to check arbitrary fee hikes by private schools;

(b) whether the ordinance has mandated all private schools in the State to consult the empowered panel headed by Divisional Commissioner wherein parents and school managements are also represented on fee hikes which are capped at eight per cent; and

(c) whether the Central Government is also looking at restrictive items like charging admission fee and changing school uniforms every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) The State Government of Uttar Pradesh has stated that no such provisions exist in the Uttar Pradesh Self-Finance Independent School (Fixation of Fees) Ordinance 2018.

(c) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of State Governments/Union Territory Government. It is for the respective State Government/UT Government to take appropriate action in the matter in respect of arbitrary fee hike by the private schools function from their jurisdictions.

Ban on mobile phones in schools

1049. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the French lawmakers recently approved a ban on the use of mobile phones in public schools, considered a detox law for the younger generation increasingly addicted to the internet;

(b) whether the move was in response to the growing anxiety among many parents over the amount of time their children spend glued to their smartphone screens and the rising incidences of online bullying;

(c) whether this move provides a legal right to school children to disconnect from the digital pressures during their school days; and

(d) whether Government would consider enacting a similar legislation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Ministry of External Affairs has informed that it has been reported in the local media that the French Parliament after discussions on July 18 and 19, 2018 has agreed on a proposed law to ban mobile phones at school from next academic year. The proposed law is, however, yet to be passed by the French Parliament.

(d) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State/Union Territory Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Government to take appropriate action to

regulate the use of mobile phones by the students in their schools. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), considering that the mobile phones could distract the concentration of students and also possesses the potential for gross misuse during examinations, has restricted the use of mobile phones in the schools affiliated to it through its advisory issued in July, 2009.

Less number of scholarship/fellowship

1050. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the number of scholarship/fellowship awarded under the National Science and Technology Human Resource Development is very less;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that many IIT, IISc, IIMs students are not interested to join fellowship programme;
- (d) whether the National Science and Technology Human Resource Development could not be implemented due to inadequate allocation of funds; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (e) Under National Science and Technology Human Resource Development, Department of Science and Technology is implementing Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) program to promote Science and Technology and to identify, sustain and strengthen human capacity for Research and Development base of the country. Scholarship/fellowship awarded under the INSPIRE Programme are:

1. **Scheme for Early Attraction of Talents for Science (SEATS):-** under SEATS, INSPIRE Award at the rate of ₹ 5,000/- is provided to 2 lakh school children (from 6th to 10th standard) and INSPIRE Internship to top 1% student (class XI) based on class X Board results.
2. **Scholarship for Higher Education (2008):-** Under the scheme 10,000 scholarships are offered annually. Since inception of the scheme, 70,000 Scholars have been offered INSPIRE scholarship, out of which 9334 are from

Indian Institutes of Technology/Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research/Indian Institute of Science.

3. **INSPIRE Fellowship (2011):-** Under the scheme, 1000 INSPIRE Fellowships are offered annually. Since inception of the scheme, 6588 fellows has been offered INSPIRE fellowship, out of which 772 are from Indian Institutes of Technology/ Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research/Indian Institute of Science.
4. **INSPIRE Faculty Scheme (2011): -** Under the scheme, 200 young researchers are selected annually. Since inception of the scheme, 1234 Fellows has been offered INSPIRE Faculty award, out of which 246 INSPIRE Faculty Fellows are from Indian Institutes of Technology/ Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research/Indian Institute of Science.

Funds released under INSPIRE Program in the last three financial year is ₹ 1305.40 crore.

Further, Ministry of Human Resource Development has launched Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF) scheme in 2018. The scheme is aimed at attracting the talent pool of the country to doctoral (Ph.D.) programs of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institute of Science (IISc) for carrying out research in cutting edge science and technology domains, with focus on national priorities. Under the Scheme, 1000 fellowships are offered annually and in the current year 135 fellows have been selected. A budgetary provision of ₹ 75 crore has been made in the current year.

Evaluation of public school teachers

1051. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Ministry is considering a proposal for evaluation of public school teachers based on their overall classroom management skills and output based on student performance levels;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and mechanism adopted to evaluate their performance;
- (c) whether the Ministry is considering incentivisation as a break-up of the total salary component of such public school teachers to improve the standard of teaching;

(d) whether there is any mechanism to monitor implementation of National Council of Teacher Education guidelines by various State Governments; and

(e) if not, whether Government plans a monitoring mechanism for the effective implementation of said guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry. However, the National Council of Educational and Research Training (NCERT) has developed a framework for Performance Indicator for Elementary School Teachers (PINDICS) and shared with the States and Union Territories. PINDICS is a framework for assessing teacher performance and providing constructive feedback for further improvement.

(d) and (e) The recruitment and service conditions of teachers come under the domain of respective State Government and UT Administrations. Section 23(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates that any person possessing such minimum qualifications, as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government notification, shall be eligible for appointment as a teacher. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as academic authority at the national level for teacher education and qualification. NCTE has prescribed teacher qualifications for various levels. It has also made it mandatory that all persons holding teacher qualification as laid down by the NCTE must also pass a Teacher Eligibility Test (TET).

Plan to reduce burden of school bags

1052. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has come out with any concrete plan to reduce the weight of the school bags for small kids and upto middle school level keeping in view its physical and mental impact on the students and small children;

(b) whether Government is planning to set-up another new panel to study on this issue and solve the problem as the previous panel failed to do so;

(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 Government has taken various initiatives to reduce the curriculum load and the burden of school bags. Some of the initiatives taken in this regard are as under:

- (i) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has recommended only two books (Language and Mathematics) for classes I & II and three books for Classes III to V (Language, Environmental Studies and Mathematics). NCERT has also made available all their textbooks for free access through the web (*epathshala.nic.in*) and mobile devices.
- (ii) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has directed schools affiliated to it to ensure that students do not carry school bags till Class II. In its latest circular dated 12th September, 2016, it has advised all its affiliated schools to take all possible measures to keep the weight of school bag under control.
- (iii) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan implemented a Pilot project e-Prajna with the distribution of 5000 Tablets to all the students of class-VII in 25 Kendriya Vidyalayas (One KV from each region to reduce the burden of bag. Teachers will use the tablets in classroom to teach science and mathematics for enhancing core skills in the subject.

Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Government to take appropriate measures to reduce the burden of schools bags of the children studying in their schools.

- (b) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.
- (c) Does not arise.
- (d) As indicated in reply to part (a) of the Question.

Admission procedure in private schools

1053. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that majority of the private schools in Mumbai and Delhi does not adhere to the admission procedures and agreements made by them while taking land from the State Governments;

- (b) if so, the action taken by Government against these schools;
- (c) the basic criteria these public schools have to follow in admission while dealing with students of BPL and other lower strata of society families; and
- (d) the number of BPL and other lower class students admitted by the leading ten private schools of Mumbai and Delhi, year-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (d) No such information is maintained at the Central level *i.e* Department of School Education and Literacy level. The subject is under the purview of the respective State Government of Maharashtra and Government of NCT of Delhi. The requisite information has been sought from the concerned State/UT.

University for minority

†1054. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has set aside the decision of the previous Government in which a decision of opening five minority universities in the country was taken;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) if not, the number of minority universities in the country at present and by when the new universities would be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) to (c) At present, there is no proposal under consideration in the Ministry of Human Resource Development for setting up Universities for Minorities. As informed by the Ministry of Minority Affairs (MoMA), a Committee was constituted by Maulana Azad Education Foundation (MAEF), (a registered society under MoMA) to go into the modalities for establishment of institutions in different parts of the country with a view to facilitate educational development of the minorities. The Committee in its report has recommended, *inter alia*, establishment of 05 National Institutes.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

As informed by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), as on date, 11 Universities (including Jamia Milia Islamia, a Central University) have been granted Minority status by NCMEI. The matter of Jamia Milia Islamia is sub judice in the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

Reduction in allocation for education

†1055. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has drastically reduced the allocations for education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the details of the amount allocated/sanctioned during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;
- (d) whether Government proposes to allocate funds for education as per international standards; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The overall allocation of funds on education in the past 3 years and the current year is given below:

(₹ in crores)			
Year	D/o School education & Literacy	D/o Higher Education	Total Budget
2015-16	42219.50	26855.26	69074.76
2016-17	43554.00	28840.00	72394.00
2017-18	46356.25	33329.70	79685.95
2018-19	50000.00	35010.29	85010.29

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) and (e) Allocation of funds to various departments comes under the purview of Ministry of Finance. Funds are allocated on the overall availability of resources and the competitive demand under various schemes.

Shortage of teachers

†1056. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a large number of untrained teachers are employed for teaching in the country due to which the process of teaching children is getting adversely affected;
- (b) the details thereof;
- (c) the details about shortage of teachers in the country, State-wise;
- (d) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the reasons of shortage of teachers for a long time; and
- (e) the steps taken by Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) Section 23(1) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates that any person possessing such minimum qualifications, as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government, by notification, shall be eligible for appointment as a teacher. Accordingly, the Central Government has notified the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) as academic authority for recruitment of teachers. Additionally, NCTE, mandated for providing quality teacher education to the prospective teachers, has set norms and standards for infrastructure, instructional facilities and qualification and experience of faculty for the teacher education institutions in which teachers are trained. For this purpose, NCTE has revised its Recognition, Norms and Procedure, Regulations 2014. Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period for training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. As per above amendment, all untrained in-service teachers working in Government, Government aided and Private un-aided schools should acquire minimum qualification as laid down by an academic authority, authorized by the Central Government by 31st March, 2019.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this trained through ODL(Open Distance Learning) mode. The online D.El. Ed course has started from 3rd October, 2017. More than 13 lakh teachers have joined these courses.

Further, the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education (CSSTE) aimed to provide infrastructural and institutional support to Government Teacher Education Institutions (TEIs). To emphasize the focus on quality interventions and teacher training, CSSTE provided for programme related interventions such as Capacity Building, Specific projects for academic activities, Induction Training of Teacher Educators, Faculty Development and Technology Support, etc. to Teacher Education Institutes viz. State Council of Educational Research and Training (SCERT), District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), Block Institutes of Education (BITEs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and Institute of Advanced Studies in Education(IASEs). The State-wise details of vacancy of teachers are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) and (e) The RTE Act, 2009 in its Schedule lays down pupil teacher ratio (PTR) for both primary and upper primary schools. At primary level the PTR should be 30:1 and at the upper primary level it should be 35:1. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) framework stipulates that the PTR at secondary level should be 30:1. As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2015-16, the PTR at national level is 23:1 for Primary School, 17:1 for upper primary school and for secondary schools it is 27:1. The PTR in most of the States and UTs is found to be satisfactory. However, since some schools have lesser number of teachers than the required PTR, it is clear that while there is sufficient number of teachers, the main issue is of their optimum deployment in schools. However, the recruitment, service conditions and deployment of teachers are primarily in the domain of the State Governments and UT Administrations. The Central Government has been consistently pursuing the matter of expeditious recruitment and redeployment of teachers with the States and UTs at various fora. Advisories on this issue have also been issued to States and UTs from time to time.

Statement

Status on Teachers at Elementary Level

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sanctioned Post			Working			Vacancies		
		By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total	By State	Under SSA	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2963	206	3169	2751	206	2957	212	0	212
2.	Andhra Pradesh	124432	24353	148785	111477	24353	135830	12955	0	12955
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6720	7342	14062	6662	6976	13638	58	366	424
4.	Assam	158921	45686	204607	152033	32469	184502	6888	13217	20105
5.	Bihar	190497	402044	592541	108119	280488	388607	82378	121556	203934
6.	Chandigarh	3935	1390	5325	3055	1000	4055	880	390	1270
7.	Chhattisgarh	159307	41122	200429	112170	39753	151923	47137	1369	48506
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	858	946	1804	789	841	1630	69	105	174 1
9.	Daman and Diu	483	118	601	483	85	568	0	33	33
10.	Delhi	51898	6541	58439	45927	4419	50346	5971	2122	8093
11.	Goa	5515	179	5694	5515	179	5694	0	0	0

12.	Gujarat	163418	53688	217106	163418	49649	213067	0	4039	4039
13.	Haryana	56655	13435	70090	46545	11614	58159	10110	1821	11931
14.	Himachal Pradesh	44022	5556	49578	42390	5556	47946	1632	0	1632 1
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	57830	43471	101301	52816	41277	94093	5014	2194	7208 1
16.	Jharkhand	69466	122678	192144	45804	68075	113879	23662	54603	78265
17.	Karnataka	174767	29057	203824	169613	19719	189332	5154	9338	14492
18.	Kerala	123457	2925	126382	123457	1525	124982	0	1400	1400
19.	Lakshadweep	699	32	731	649	32	681	50	0	50
20.	Madhya Pradesh	184171	178928	363099	152204	144372	296576	31967	34556	66523
21.	Maharashtra	29551	15387	314938	280880	15387	296267	18671	0	18671
22.	Manipur	15591	3235	18826	15591	2871	18462	0	364	364
23.	Meghalaya	9215	13417	22632	9215	12541	21756	0	876	876
24.	Mizoram	10280	2228	12508	9180	2193	11373	1100	35	1135
25.	Nagaland	13866	3464	17330	13866	3147	17013	0	317	317
26.	Odisha	136669	92337	229006	136669	92337	229006	0	0	0
27.	Puducherry	3894	12	3906	3127	12	3139	767	0	767
28.	Punjab	84588	10661	95249	66413	10661	77074	18175	0	18175

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Rajasthan	161392	122024	283416	138150	108677	246827	23242	13347	36589
30.	Sikkim	7687	405	8092	7687	405	8092	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	112962	35020	147982	109174	35020	144194	3788	0	3788
32.	Telangana	83230	14277	97507	68929	14277	83206	14301	0	14301
33.	Tripura	25625	6070	31695	21486	5808	27294	4139	262	4401
34.	Uttar Pradesh	336543	423285	759828	207256	328245	535501	129287	95040	224327
35.	Uttarakhand	35144	10909	46053	32153	6322	38475	2991	4587	7578
36.	West Bengal	253890	200970	454860	221229	145850	367079	32661	55120	87781
TOTAL		3170141	1933398	5103539	2686882	1516341	4203223	483259	417057	900316

Source: AWP&B and PAB Minutes 2017-18 (as on 31.03.2017)

Principle of equity in primary education in rural areas

1057. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to implement the principle of equity in primary education in rural areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Ministry proposes to prepare an action plan to strengthen the infrastructure and quality of primary education in rural areas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The Government of India has launched Samagra Shiksha - An Integrated Scheme for school education, w.e.f. 2018-19, which is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It envisages the 'school' as a continuum from pre-school, primary, upper primary, secondary to senior secondary levels and subsumes the three erstwhile centrally sponsored schemes *i.e.* Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education(TE).

Bridging gender and social category gaps at all levels of school education is one of the major objectives of the scheme. The scheme reaches out to girls and children belonging to Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), minority communities and transgender. The scheme also gives attention to urban deprived children, children affected by periodic migration and children living in remote and scattered habitations. Under the scheme, provision has been made for giving preference to Special Focus Districts (SFDs), Educationally Backward Blocks (EEBs), LWE affected districts, and aspirational districts while planning interventions like setting up of primary schools, upper primary schools, construction of additional classrooms, toilets, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs).

(c) to (e) The Samagra Shiksha scheme supports States for strengthening of school infrastructure including in rural areas. The scheme provides for infrastructural strengthening of existing government schools based on the gaps determined by Unified

District Information System for Education (UDISE) and proposals received from respective States/UTs. The scheme also provides for annual maintenance and repair of existing school buildings, toilets and other facilities to upkeep the infrastructure in good condition.

Samagra Shiksha focuses on improvement in quality of education by providing support for different interventions like in-service training of teachers and school heads, conduct of achievement surveys at state and national level, composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment, grants for library, sports and physical activities, support for Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, ICT and digital initiatives, School Leadership development programme, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, support for Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, etc.

Besides, the following are some of the steps taken to improve infrastructure and the quality of primary education:

- (i) Since the inception of the erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, in 2001 till 31.03.2018, construction of 3.12 lakh school buildings, 18.87 lakh additional classrooms, provision of 2.42 lakh drinking water facility, construction of 3.95 lakh Boys' toilets, 5.18 lakh separate girls' toilets and 1.41 lakh CWSN toilets have been sanctioned to States and UTs, out of which States and UTs have reported construction of 2.94 lakh school buildings, 18.03 lakh additional classrooms provision of 2.35 lakh drinking water facility, construction of 3.76 lakh Boys' toilets, 5.07 lakh separate girls' toilets and 1.21 lakh CWSN toilets.
- (ii) The Central rules to the RTE Act, 2009 have been amended on 20th February, 2017 to include reference on class-wise and subject-wise learning outcomes, which have accordingly been finalised for all subjects upto the elementary stage and shared with the states and UTs.
- (iii) National Achievement Survey for classes 3, 5 & 8 based on Learning Outcomes was conducted on 13th November, 2017 to enable States and UTs to identify gaps in learning outcomes at district level and design strategies to address these gaps.
- (iv) Section 23(2) of the RTE Act has been amended to extend the period of training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019.

- (v) The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted to conduct this training through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode. The online D.ELEd course has been started from 3rd October, 2017. More than 13 lakh teachers have joined these courses.

Literacy rate among women in Rajasthan

1058. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to make any efforts for improvement in the literacy rate among women in the country particularly in Rajasthan;
- (b) the details of existing schemes for this purpose;
- (c) whether funds earmarked for setting up of educational complexes in low literacy pockets for improvement of literacy among women were sanctioned for projects in districts which were not part of the identified districts;
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of identified districts for which the projects were sanctioned; and
- (e) the steps taken by Government to improve literacy among women in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) The scheme of Saakshar Bharat was implemented in the 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 to improve the literacy rate in the country, including the state of Rajasthan, since October 2009. The scheme was extended upto 31.03.2018 and ceased to operate from 01.04.2018. On the basis of evaluation of the scheme of Saakshar Bharat, the scheme is proposed to be replaced with a new scheme for Adult Education.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise.

(e) In order to improve the literacy rate in the country, the scheme of Saakshar Bharat was implemented in eligible districts with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups during 2009-10 to 2017-18.

In addition, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme is also being implemented in conjunction with the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 for universalisation of elementary education for all children in the 6-14 age group.

Shortcomings in Mid-Day Meal scheme

†1059. 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 shortcomings observed with regard to quality of Mid-Day Meals being served in schools across the country, including Delhi during last three years and the steps taken to address the same;

(b) the details of the number of children falling ill and died after having the Mid-Day meals cooked carelessly in the country during last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of action taken in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) to (c) A total number of 30 complaints from 15 States and UTs including Delhi regarding poor quality of serving of Mid-Day Meal have been reported during the last three years. To address the issue, the Government of India has issued guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene in school level kitchens to all the States and UTs. These guidelines *inter alia* provide for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of Mid-Day Meals, tasting of meals by 2-3 adult members of I School Management Committee including at least one teacher before serving to children and to put in place a system of testing of food samples by accredited laboratories. Further, the MDM Rules, 2015 provide for mandatory testing of food samples by Government recognized laboratories to ensure that the meals meet nutritional standards and quality. The Government has also adopted an elaborate monitoring mechanism at Central, State and District levels to ensure quality food is served to children under the Scheme.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

A total number of 887 children were reported ill after having Mid-Day Meal in the country during the last three years. The State and UT-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*). Respective State Governments and UT Administrations were requested to furnish Action Taken Report (ATR) in the matter. As per Action Taken Reports (ATRs) received from States and UTs, action such as issuing warning against the official responsible, terminating the contract of concerned NGOs/Organisations, initiating criminal proceedings and imposing penalties against the defaulting persons/organisations have been taken up by the concerned State Governments and UT Administrations.

Statement

Number of children reported ill after consuming Mid-Day Meal

Sl. No.	States and UTs	Children reported ill			Total
		2016	2017	2018 (As on 20.07.2018)	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	44	-	-	44
2.	Bihar	54	-	-	54
3.	Chhattisgarh	60	-	-	60
4.	Delhi	-	9	29	38
5.	Gujarat	-	-	9	9
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	-	-	25
7.	Jharkhand	259	-	-	259
8.	Maharashtra	201	-	-	201
9.	Odisha	8	-	-	8
10.	Tamil Nadu	-	35	-	35
11.	Uttar Pradesh	153	1	-	154
	TOTAL	804	45	38	887

Commercialisation of education

†1060. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether giving preference to private institutes in the selection of institutes of excellence in education sector is a step towards commercialisation of education by Government;

(b) the steps being taken by Ministry to ensure that higher education is not completely commercialised so as to protect the interest of poor students;

(c) whether Government would take steps towards fixing fees with respect to all courses and make it compulsory for all Government institutes including private educational institutes, not to charge excessive fees from poor students; 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 Government has not given preference to Private Institutions over Public Institutions in selection of Institutions of Eminence. As per the budget announcement, 2016, the University Grants Commission (UGC) issued/notified the UGC (Declaration of Government Educational Institutions as Institutions of Eminence) Guidelines, 2017 for public institutions and UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 for private institutions to enable 10 Public and 10 Private Institutions to emerge as world class teaching and research institutions called as 'Institutions of Eminence' (IoEs).

Under this scheme, 114 applications - 74 from public sector and 40 from private sector, including 11 applications in the Greenfield sector were received. These applications had been entrusted to an Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) constituted for this purpose. The EEC, after thorough examination of applications and presentations of the institutions, made its recommendations to UGC. UGC in its meeting held on 9th July, 2018 considered and approved the report of EEC and recommended for issuance of Orders to 3 public institutions and issuance of Letter of Intent to 3 Private Institutions/Sponsoring Organizations.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

In order to prevent commercialization of education and also to protect the interest of poor students, the UGC in its UGC (Institutions of Eminence Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2017 has made the following provisions:

- (i) Every Private Institution seeking Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University status should have an exclusive not-for-profit society or a Public Trust or a Company constituted under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. This provision has been made to prevent diversion of funds from the Institution to any other organization.
- (ii) There should be a transparent merit based selection in admissions, so that the focus remains on getting meritorious students.
- (iii) The admission process should be need-blind - so that once a student gets admission purely on merit, such a meritorious student should not be turned away for lack of financial ability.
- (iv) The Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University would be free to fix fees, for both domestic and foreign students as per its internal policies, and would be exempted from any fee regulations which may be there in force. However, fee should be fixed in a transparent and upfront manner without any hidden charges to be taken from students. In addition, charging of capitation fee is prohibited and any incident of such charging shall be treated as a serious violation necessitating provisions of penalty as per the law.
- (v) The freedom to determine the domestic student fees shall be subject to the condition that no student who gains admission on merit should be turned away for lack of financing, for which the Institution of Eminence Deemed to be University shall create a credible and robust programme of financial assistance in the form of scholarships and loans to ensure that such students can pursue higher studies without any financial difficulty.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Pursuant to the Order dated 26.04.2018 of Hon'ble Madras High Court in Writ Petition Nos. 14232 and 17778 of 2017, UGC has constituted a Committee to regulate the fees chargeable by self-financed Deemed to be Universities in Medical and Dental Courses. As regards, State Private Universities, they are regulated by their respective State Act.

Suicide in schools/colleges

1061. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the data of student suicides in school and college campuses, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Ministry is collecting or recording data regarding the reasons behind these suicides; and
- (c) whether the Ministry is promoting counselling sessions for students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI UPENDRA KUSHWAHA): (a) and (b) Data on student suicides in school and college campuses is not maintained by this Ministry. However, as per the data available on 'Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India 2015' published by National Crime Records bureau (NCRB), a total of 8934 students had committed suicide in the year 2015. The State-wise list is given in the Statement. The report mentions that 1360 persons below the age of 18 years and 1183 persons below the age of 30 years committed suicide during 2015 due to failure in examination.

(c) As education is a subject in the concurrent list of the constitution, a majority of the schools are under the "control of the respective State Governments. The States and UTs are advised to frame a special strategy for guidance and counselling in schools. It is recommended to have teachers qualified on guidance and counselling services and thereby capable of conducting varied guidance and counselling programmes in schools. Moreover, the existing teachers are also trained for this purpose and Guest Lectures by prominent people in different fields are also arranged. Guidance and counselling is an essential part of in-service training programmes for teachers and Principals. During 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 465.87 lakh was approved to different States/ UTs for guidance and counseling activities under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA). Under the Integrated scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha launched from 2018-19, there is provision for supporting States and UTs on interventions related to Guidance and counselling in schools.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), *vide* its circular number 8, dated March 10, 2008, stated that at least twenty sessions of psychological counselling are to be provided to every student in an academic session at secondary and senior

secondary level. The Board *vide* its circular number 24, dated July 14, 2009 highlighted the need of a full time Counsellor at each level of schooling. The advisory emphasized that parents and teachers may also be involved in psychological sessions. Affiliation Bye-Laws of CBSE since 2010 require that every school shall appoint a full time counsellor.

Statement

State-wise data of students who committed suicides

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	360
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	33
3.	Assam	564
4.	Bihar	62
5.	Chhattisgarh	730
6.	Goa	25
7.	Gujarat	469
8.	Haryana	177
9.	Himachal Pradesh	43
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	64
11.	Jharkhand	138
12.	Karnataka	597
13.	Kerala	374
14.	Madhya Pradesh	625
15.	Maharashtra	1230
16.	Manipur	6
17.	Meghalaya	20
18.	Mizoram	18
19.	Nagaland	2
20.	Odisha	330
21.	Punjab	65

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Total
22.	Rajasthan	197
23.	Sikkim	41
24.	Tamil Nadu	955
25.	Telangana	491
26.	Tripura	74
27.	Uttar Pradesh	229
28.	Utarakhand	53
29.	West Bengal	676
TOTAL (STATES)		8648
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14
31.	Chandigarh	26
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10
33.	Daman and Diu	4
34.	Delhi UT	214
35.	Lakshadweep	1
36.	Puducherry	17
TOTAL (UTs)		286
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		8934

Reservation in admission

†1062. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the existing provision for providing reservation to students belonging to reserved categories for admission in educational institutions fully or partially funded by the Central or State Government, and the institutions which are not providing reservation in admissions to the reserved categories, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): The Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 Act provides for the reservation of students

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) of citizens to the extent of 15%, 7.5% and 27%, respectively, in Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) established, maintained or aided by the Central Government subject to exceptions provided under Section 4 of the Act and subject to special provisions for regions specified in the amendment to the Act in 2012.

Reservation in admissions in state controlled and state funded institutions are guided and regulated by respective State Governments.

Credit facilities to educational institutes

†1063. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of approval of credit facility to educational institutes through Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA), the details thereof, institution-wise;

(b) the method of functioning of HEFA and the current status of availability of funds with HEFA; and

(c) the future proposal for fund mobilisation and institutional credit facility and the targets set for year 2018 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) The Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) Board has so far given in-principle approval to projects worth ₹ 10,065.37/- crore. Of these, an amount of ₹ 5260.90/- crore has been approved so far, for release to 19 educational institutes based on phases of work. Details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Funds under HEFA would be released as loan to institutions in accordance with five financing windows as below which have been framed as per the age profile and financial capacity of the Institutions:

- (i) Technical Institutions more than 10 years old: Repay the whole Principal Portion from the internally generated budgetary resources.
- (ii) Technical Institutions started between 2008 and 2014: Repay 25% of the principal portion from internal resources, and receive grant for the balance of the Principal portion.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Central Universities started prior to 2014: Repay 10% of the principal portion from internal resources, and receive grant for the balance of the Principal portion.
- (iv) Newly established Institutions (started after 2014), for funding construction of permanent campuses: Grant would be provided for complete servicing of loan through OH-31. Other Institutions of MHRD with no scope for fee revision or internal resource generation would figure in this category.
- (v) Other educational institutions and grant-in-aid institutions of Ministry of Health: Sponsoring Department/Ministry to give a commitment for complete servicing of the principal and interest by ensuring adequate funds in the OH-31 for the institution.

The current equity structure of HEFA is as follows:

Name of the Subscriber	Amount (in Crores)
Gol, MHRD, Department of Higher Education	1000
Canara Bank	100
TOTAL	1100

An additional Government equity of ₹ 5000/- crore has been approved by Government, of which ₹ 2000/- crore have been provisioned in the current financial year. The total authorised capital of HEFA approved by Government is ₹ 10,000/- crore. In addition, HEFA will leverage resources through debt from financial institution and Government guaranteed bonds, as per requirement. During 2018-19, it is targeted to sanction projects upto ₹ 22,000/- crore.

Statement

Institution-wise detail of amount approved for sanction to educational institutions

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution	Amount approved for sanction (Rupees in Crore)
1	2	3
1.	NIT-Surathkal	72.00
2.	IIT-Delhi	183.00
3.	IIT - Kanpur	351.90

1	2	3
4.	IIT- Madras	266.00
5.	IIT - Kharagpur	500.00
6.	IIT - Guwahati	142.00
7.	IIT- Bombay	500.00
8.	IIT-Bhillai	275.00
9.	IIT-Dharwad	275.00
10.	IIT-Jammu	275.00
11.	IIT- Tirupati	275.00
12.	NIT-AP	275.00
13.	IIT- Palakkad	275.00
14.	IIT-Ropar	275.00
15.	IIT-Hyderabad	275.00
16.	IIT-Jodhpur	220.00
17.	IIT-Patna	275.00
18.	IIT-Bhubaneswar	275.00
19.	IIT-Gandhinagar	275.00
TOTAL		5260.90

Entrance exam for engineers

1064. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans that IITs tone down their entrance exams for engineers;

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

- (c) the response of the IITs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) JEE (Advanced) Examination for admission in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) is conducted by the Joint Admission Board (JAB) of IITs, which is independent to decide the modalities relating thereto.

- (b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up of Central University in Dehra

1065. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether 34 hectares of land has been transferred in the name of Central University of Himachal Pradesh at Dehra, district Kangra, Himachal Pradesh;
- (b) if so, whether this land is not enough for setting up of a Central University;
- (c) if so, the details thereof, and whether Government has asked State Government to transfer more land for establishment of the Central University; and
- (d) further steps taken by Government to expedite the process of setting up the University?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SATYA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) 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.

(d) The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has to obtain the forest clearance from Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India and transfer the land for establishment of Central University of Himachal Pradesh by completing all other formalities.

Survey on inefficiency of bureaucracy

1066. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has allowed direct lateral entry from private sector to the posts of Joint Secretary and above in the name of efficiency in the administration;

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

(c) whether Government has conducted any survey to ascertain the inefficiency of bureaucracy;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, in what manner Government concluded that Indian bureaucracy is inefficient?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Government has decided to recruit talented and motivated Indian Nationals willing to contribute towards nation building to join the Government at the level of Joint Secretary, on contract. A copy of the advertisement issued which contains relevant details of the Ministry/ Department, eligibility criteria, process of selection etc. is given in the Statement (*See below*). The individuals working at comparable levels in Private Sector Companies, Consultancy/Organisations, International/Multinational Organisations are *inter alia* eligible to apply.

(c) to (e) No such survey has been undertaken by the Government. The decision for lateral entry at Joint Secretary level is based on the recommendations of the Sectoral Group of Secretaries (SGoS) on Governance, in view of the need for bringing in fresh ideas, new approaches to governance and to augment the availability of personnel at JS level and not because of any conclusion that Indian bureaucracy is inefficient.

Statement**Government of India****Department of Personnel and Training****Lateral Recruitment to Senior Positions in Government of India**

The Government of India invites talented and motivated Indian nationals willing to contribute towards nation building to join the Government at the level of Joint Secretary.

Joint Secretaries are at a crucial level of senior management in the Government of India. They lead policy making as well as implementation of various programmes and schemes of the Department assigned to them. Joint Secretaries report to the Secretary/ Additional Secretary in the Ministry/Department.

- I. Government is looking for ten (10) outstanding individuals with expertise in the areas of (i) Revenue (ii) Financial Services (iii) Economic Affairs (iv) Agriculture, Cooperation & Farmers' Welfare (v) Road Transport & Highways (vi) Shipping (vii) Environment, Forests and Climate Change (viii) New & Renewable Energy (ix) Civil Aviation and (x) Commerce.
- II. Criteria:
 - (i) Age: Minimum of 40 years as on July 1, 2018.
 - (ii) Qualifications: Graduate from a recognized University/Institute. Higher qualifications would be an added advantage.
 - (iii) Eligibility: The following are eligible to apply:
 - (1) Officers of any State/UT Government who are already working at equivalent level or are eligible for appointment to equivalent level in their cadre, with relevant experience.
 - (2) Individuals working at comparable levels in Public, Sector Undertakings (PSUs), Autonomous Bodies, Statutory Organisations, Universities, Recognized Research Institutes with a minimum of 15 years experience.

- (3) Individuals working at comparable levels in Private Sector Companies, Consultancy Organisations, International/Multinational Organisations with a minimum of 15 years experience.
- III. Duration of Contract: The period of contract shall be for 3 years from the date of commencement extendable upto 5 years depending upon performance.
- IV. Compensation: Selected applicants shall be placed at the beginning of the pay scale as applicable to Joint Secretary *i.e.* ₹ 144200-218200 per month (Level 14 of Pay Matrix). In addition, they shall be eligible for all allowances and facilities etc as applicable to the equivalent level in the Government of India.
- However, the Government reserves its right to place deserving appointees at an appropriate level within the scale of pay.
- V. General Conditions of Service: All appointees shall be deemed to be Public Servants for the purpose of the CCS (Conduct) Rules and such other Statutes as notified by the Government from time to time. The employment contract can be terminated by either side with a minimum notice period of 3 months.
- VI. The shortlisted candidates will be called for a personal interaction with the Selection Committee.
- VII. Submission of applications: The last date for receipt of applications is 30th July, 2018 till 05:00 PM 1ST. All applications may be submitted online at <http://Lateral.nic.in> from 15th June, 2018 to 30th July, 2018 till 05:00 PM 1ST. No extension of time will be given under any circumstances.
- VIII. No physical applications shall be entertained.

Implementation of reservation in promotion for employees

1067. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked all its departments and the State Governments to implement reservation in promotion for employees belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes categories;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the move comes following a recent verdict by the Supreme Court in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The Supreme Court in Special Leave Petition (Civil) No.30621/2011 has passed the following order on 17.5.2018:-

"It is directed that the pendency of this Special Leave Petition shall not stand in the way of Union of India taking steps for the purpose of promotion from 'reserved to reserved' and 'unreserved to unreserved' and also in the matter of promotion on merits..".

Further, in the matter related to Special Leave Petition (Civil) No.31288/2017 connected to Special Leave to Appeal (Civil) No.28306/2017, the Supreme Court held as under on 05.06.2018:-

"Heard learned counsel for the parties, Learned ASG has referred to order dated 17.05.2018 in SLP(C) No.30621/2011. It is made clear that the Union of India is not debarred from making promotions in accordance with law, subject to further orders, pending further consideration of the matter. Tag to SLP (C) No.30621 of 2011."

Based on interim Orders/directions of the Supreme Court dated 17.05.2018 and 05.6.2018, Department of Personnel and Training *vide* Office Memorandum No. 36012/11/2016-Estt.(Res-I) {Pt-II} dated 15.06.2018 requested all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India to carry out promotions in accordance with above directions of the Supreme Court on existing seniority/select lists subject to further orders which may be passed by the Supreme Court. The State Governments were advised to take necessary action in accordance with the above-mentioned orders passed by the Supreme Court.

**Funds released to backward districts under Andhra Pradesh
Reorganisation Act**

1068. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds released to backward districts of Andhra Pradesh since 2014 identified under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, year-wise and district-wise;

(b) the details of works undertaken in each such district during the last three years, year-wise and district-wise;

(c) the number of works that have been completed and that which are yet to be completed;

(d) whether any social or other audit has been conducted to find out the quality of work; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO Inderjit Singh): (a) the details of funds released to backward districts identified under Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act in Andhra Pradesh since 2014, year-wise and district-wise are as follows:

Sl. No.	District	Funds released (₹ in crore)		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Srikakulam	50.00	50.00	50.00
2.	Vizianagaram	50.00	50.00	50.00
3.	Visakhapatnam	50.00	50.00	50.00
4.	Chittoor	50.00	50.00	50.00
5.	YSR Kadapa	50.00	50.00	50.00
6.	Ananthapuramu	50.00	50.00	50.00
7.	Kurnool	50.00	50.00	50.00

(b) List of the works taken up under each of the identified district is given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) So far, 14160 works have been completed and 4606 works are yet to be completed.

(d) The State Government has laid a stringent monitoring and audit process. The Local Fund Audit of Special Development Package funds is already under progress. The pre-payment 100% check measurement are adopted as per the departmental codes in vogue in Andhra Pradesh. Moreover, the district authorities are checking at least 10% of the work under execution.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

*The details of works undertaken in each such district,
year-wise and district-wise*

Sl. No.	District	Physical Progress				Total No. of works taken up
		No. of works taken up during 2014-15	No. of works taken up during 2015-16	No. of works taken up during 2016-17	No. of works taken up during 2017-18	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Srikakulam	827	704	596	801	2928
2.	Vizianagaram	204	408	241	212	1065
3.	Visakhapatnam	1698	647	272	670	3287
4.	Chittoor	3928	200	273	73	4474
5.	YSR Kadapa	479	1	2616	98	3194
6.	Ananthapuramu	1426	480	290	127	2323
7.	Kurnool	453	329	530	183	1495
TOTAL		9015	2769	4818	2164	18766

Review of important schemes implemented in the country

1069. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has evaluated the progress of implementation of the Central Government schemes of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the quantum of funds allocated to various schemes during the last three years and the status thereof;

(c) whether the schemes have been implemented as per the guidelines laid down or any deviations have been observed and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of remedial measures taken by Government in case of deviations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO Inderjit Singh): (a) The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India conduct evaluation of the schemes/programmes under their implementation. In States, the State Evaluation Offices conduct evaluations of prominent schemes/programmes implemented by them. NITI Aayog conducts concurrent evaluations of the selected programmes/schemes.

(b) A list of the programmes evaluated by the Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office, NITI Aayog during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*). The overall expenditure profile of the Budget documents of the financial years 2015-16 (Actual), 2016-17 (Actual) and 2017-18 (RE) are as below:

(In ₹ Crores)

	2015-16 (Actual)	2016-17 (Actual)	2017-18 (R.E.)
Central Sponsored Scheme	2,03,740.42	2,41,295.55	2,85,581.44
Central Sector Scheme	5,21,373.98	5,89,470.61	6,34,318.08

However, the scheme-wise allocation/utilization of funds for the last three years are available at the following links of the Government of India website:

<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget2017-2018/ub2017-18/eb/stat4a.pdf>

<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/budget2017-2018/ub2017-18/eb/stat4b.pdf>

<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/ub2018-19/eb/stat4a.pdf>

<https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/ub2018-19/eb/stat4b.pdf>

(c) and (d) The Ministries/Departments monitor implementation of the schemes according to the scheme specific guidelines. Deviations noticed during the course of evaluation studies are documented in the Evaluation Reports and brought to the knowledge of the programme implementing Departments/Ministries for taking necessary remedial measures. The NITI Aayog also places the Evaluation Reports in the public domain by uploading them to its website (<http://www.niti.gov.in/documents/reports>) and thus, making them accessible to the public.

Statement

*List of Programmes evaluated by Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office,
NITI Aayog during last 3 years (2015-16 to 2017-18)*

Sl. No.	Studies by DMEO	FY	Ministries
1.	Evaluation Study on Direct Benefits Transfer in Food (Results from one year of Process Monitoring): The Evaluation Report was issued on September, 2017	2017-18	DFPD
2.	Quick Evaluation Study on Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY): The Evaluation Report was issued in April, 2017.	2017-18	WCD
3.	Quick Evaluation Study on Nai Roshni (The scheme for leadership development of Minority Women). The Evaluation Report was issued in July, 2016.	2016-17	SJE (Minority Affairs)
4.	Efficacy of Minimum Support Price to Agriculture Farmers (MSP): The Evaluation Report was issued in February, 2016.	2015-16	Agriculture/ CA CP
5.	Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWMP): The Evaluation Report was issued in December, 2015.	2015-16	Water Resource
6.	Border Area Development Programme (BADP): The Evaluation Report was issued in July, 2015.	2015-16	Home
7.	Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV): The Evaluation, Report was issued in July, 2015	2015-16	School Education
8.	Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY): The Evaluation Report was issued in July, 2015.	2015-16	Power
9.	Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF): The Evaluation Report was issued in October, 2015.	2015-16	Rural Development
10.	Quick Evaluation study on Anaganwadis under ICDS: The Evaluation Report was issued in July, 2015.	2015-16	WCD
11.	Role of Public Distribution System in shaping Household and Nutritional Security: The Evaluation Report was issued in Dec, 2016	2016-17	DFPD

Blue print of National Health Stack

1070. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether NITI Aayog has come with a blue print of the National Health Stack (NHS), a shared digital healthcare infrastructure, with a view to implement the Centres flagship scheme Ayushman Bharat and other public healthcare programmes in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Strategy and Approach paper on the National Health Stack which is a blueprint for India's futuristic digital health system has been prepared by NITI Aayog. The National Health Stack will facilitate collection of comprehensive healthcare data, create a single source of truth for and manage master health data of the nation across the country.

This Strategy and Approach paper has been placed on the official website of NITI (<http://www.niti.gov.in/writereaddata/files/document-publication/NHS-Strategy-and-Approach-Document-for-consultation.pdf>) for seeking views of public, experts and other stakeholders.

Controlling drug Addiction among children

†1071. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that drug addiction is increasing among school children;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to find out the number of children consuming drugs and the reasons responsible for inclination of children towards drug addiction;

(c) the action plan of Government to curb drug addiction among children; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) the details of number of children belonging to poor, medium and upper strata of the society involved in such addiction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) No authentic data is available in this regard.

(b) The Government of NCT Delhi's survey on mapping and estimation of street children who use drugs in Delhi was financed by this Ministry. The survey was conducted by AIIMS during the year 2015 and it was estimated that 22.1% of all street children of NCT of Delhi have used some substance excluding tobacco in the last one year. Tobacco, alcohol, cannabis and inhalants were commonly used. As per the report of the survey, the common reasons for substance initiation were peer pressure, curiosity, to experience high, to be part of the peer group, to deal with various stress and difficulty in life like anger/sadness, harsh weather, handle hunger or to forget about the family.

(c) The Ministry has issued an advisory to all States and Union Territories on 11.8.2016 for taking coordinated action to address the problem of drug abuse which, inter-alia, includes prevention of substance abuse among children in the country such as:-

- (i) Conducting Sensitization and Preventive education programmes in schools and colleges throughout the year.
- (ii) Establishing separate and specialized de-addiction treatment centres/facilities for drug dependent children, especially in Government Hospitals/Medical colleges.
- (iii) Providing treatment facilities for those in the Juvenile Justice Systems including Juvenile Homes and Children Homes.
- (iv) Providing appropriate facilities for children including street children.
- (v) Creating awareness generation through youth organizations like Nehru Yuva Kendra, NSS and through print, electronic and social media.

The National Institute of Social Defence (NISD), an autonomous organization under this Ministry, conducts sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges on regular basis. During the year 2017-18, NISD has conducted

247 awareness generation programmes in various schools and universities/colleges covering 23006 beneficiaries.

In addition, the Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institution, Urban Local Bodies, etc. for running Integrated Rehabilitation Centres of Addicts to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts including child users.

Ministry of Women and Child Development have informed that the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) has come into effect from 15.01.2016 repealing the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000. In the said Act, a separate chapter has been added in which stringent penalty has been imposed on whoever gives intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or psychotropic substance to a child. Section 77 and 78 of the JJ Act, 2015 read as follows:

Section 77- Whoever gives, or causes to be given, to any child any intoxicating liquor or any narcotic drug or tobacco products or psychotropic substance, except on the order of a duly qualified medical practitioner, shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees.

Section 78- Whoever uses a child, for vending, peddling, carrying, supplying or smuggling any intoxicating liquor, narcotic drug or psychotropic substance, shall be liable for rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to a fine up to one lakh rupees.

(d) No authentic data is available in this regard.

Jail term for those who abandon their parents

1072. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to increase the jail term to six months from the existing three months for those who abandon or abuse their elderly parents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also proposes to widen the definition of children to include adopted children or step children, son-in-laws and daughter-in-laws, grand children and minors represented by their legal guardians; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (d) The Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 is being considered for amendments which *inter alia* propose that 'whoever, having the care or protection of parent(s)/senior citizen(s) intentionally abuses or abandons such parent(s)/senior citizen(s) shall be punishable with imprisonment of not less than three months which may be extended to six months or fine up to Rupees Ten Thousand or both', and that children includes son or daughter whether biological, adoptive or step, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandson, grand-daughter and also includes a minor through his/her legal Guardian as the case may be'.

Rise in manual scavengers

1073. SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there has been four-fold rise in the number of manual scavengers in 12 States of the country, as reported by an inter-ministerial task force;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases registered and the number of workers practicing scavenging during 2015-16 and 2016-17; and
- (c) the steps proposed by Government to address the rising cases of manual scavengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) There has been no such report from the Inter-Ministerial Task Force. Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013) mandates survey of manual scavengers, if any municipality or panchayat has reason to believe that some persons are engaged in manual scavenging within its jurisdiction. The above Act has come into effect from 06.12.2013 and since then 13 States have reported identification of 13,657 manual scavengers upto 30.06.2018.

- (c) Employment of any person for manual scavenging is prohibited under sections 5 and 6 of the MS Act, 2013 from the date coming into force of the Act *i.e.* 06.12.2013. Whoever contravenes the above provisions is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to fifty thousand rupees

or with both for the first contravention and for any subsequent contravention with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with both.

Financial assistance to SC/OBC women under MSY

1074. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to women belonging to Scheduled Castes(SCs)/Other Backward Classes (OBCs) under Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, including Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government has constituted/proposed to constitute any separate cell to implement the Yojana in hilly States like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, etc.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) Financial assistance is provided to women under Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) by 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) of Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment through State Channelizing Agencies and Public Sector Banks/Regional Rural Banks respectively for scheduled caste target group and OBCs.

The details of financial assistance provided by 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) during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise including Himachal Pradesh are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively (*See below*).

(b) and (c) Government has not constituted any separate cell to implement the Yojana in hilly States like Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, etc.

Statement-I

Details of Financial Assistance provided by National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation

(₹ in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (As on 30.06.2018)	
		FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	229.70	1294	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Bihar	450.00	1000	495.00	1100	810.00	1800	0.00	0
3.	Gujarat	225.00	500	1001.16	3660	0.00	0	0.00	0
4.	Haryana	499.50	1110	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
5.	Himachal Pradesh	20.00	50	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Jharkhand	130.00	325	0.00	0	200.00	500	0.00	0
7.	Karnataka	900.00	2000	101.70	678	0.00	0	0.00	0
8.	Kerala	959.60	2149	79.16	198	99.60	239	19.60	49
9.	Punjab	0.00	0	458.53	1036	0.00	0	0.00	0
10.	Rajasthan	152.80	382	152.80	382	196.80	492	0.00	0
11.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	2295.00	5100	0.00	0	0.00	0
12.	Telangana	540.00	1200	450.00	1000	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	Uttar Pradesh	2992.50	6650	22.50	50	0.00	0	0.00	0
14.	Uttarakhand	58.40	140	0.00	0	7.80	26	0.00	0
15.	West Bengal	2600.00	24500	3500.00	35000	5200.00	47000	0.00	0
North East States									
16.	Assam	0.00	0	54.00	120	0.00	0	0.00	0
17.	Manipur	100.00	340	100.00	345	0.00	0	0.00	0
18.	Sikkim	11.25	25	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Tripura	22.50	50	22.50	50	0.00	0	0.00	0
Union Territories									
20.	Chandigarh	6.00	23	3.00	12	0.00	0	0.00	0
21.	Puducherry	0.00	0	45.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0
TOTAL		9897.25	41738	8780.35	48831	6514.20	50057	19.60	49

Statement-II

Details of Financial Assistance provided by National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (As on 30.06.2018)	
		Mahila Samridhi Yojana		Mahila Samridhi Yojana		Mahila Samridhi Yojana		Mahila Samridhi Yojana	
		FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. States									
1.	Assam (Through NEDFI)	500.00	3500	400.00	3000	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Chhattishgarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	25.65	54	0.00	0
3.	Gujarat	199.30	1967	79.00	490	388.00	810	0.00	0
4.	Haryana	625.00	2250	50.00	250	30.00	110	50.00	200
5.	Himachal Pradesh	200.00	800	5.00	50	0.00	0	0.00	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	65.00	650	60.00	520	25.00	50	15.00	32
7.	Jharkhand	320.00	1290	2.50	5	52.00	143	0.00	0
8.	Karnataka	1574.75	9230	1667.75	11448	1612.00	4964	0.00	0
9.	Kerala	1385.00	14948	2648.00	19225	3800.00	26150	1900.00	10900
10.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0	28.18	59	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Manipur (Through NEDFI)	500.00	3500	400.00	3000	0.00	0	0.00	0
12.	Maharashtra	250.00	2500	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
13.	Punjab	100.00	1000	660.00	1740	200.00	2200	0.00	0
14.	Rajasthan	0.00	0	0.00	0	28.50	60	0.00	0
15.	Sikkim	80.00	800	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
16.	Tamil Nadu	5646.00	55160	8841.00	57703	5209.00	35803	0.00	0
17.	Tripura	350.00	3500	161.00	1550	496.88	1420	0.00	0
18.	Uttar Pradesh	500.00	5000	500.00	2423	245.00	500	0.00	0
19.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0	0.00	0	8.50	20	0.00	0
20.	West Bengal	60.00	420	75.00	525	100.00	500	0.00	0
21.	Vijaya Bank	0.00	0	30.00	60	0.00	0	0.00	0
SUB TOTAL STATES (1 to 21)		12355.05	106515	15607.43	102048	12220.53	72784	1965.00	11132
II. UTs									
22.	Puducherry	150.00	1740	100.00	1000	0.00	0	0.00	0
SUB TOTAL(22)		150.00	1740	100.00	1000	0.00	0	0.00	0
TOTAL (I+ II)		12505.05	108255	15707.43	103048	12220.53	72784	1965.00	11132

Statement-III

*Details of Financial Assistance provided by National Safai Karamcharis
Finance and Development Corporation*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (As on 30.06.2018)	
		FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.	FIN.	PHY.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Chandigarh	1.80	12	4.50	20	0.00	0	0.00	0
2.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0	0.00	0	495.00	1100	0.00	0
3.	Gujarat	0.00	0	135.00	300	0.00	0	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
4.	Haryana	1.80	4	1.35	3	0.00	0	2.25	5
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0	0.00	0	45.00	100	0.00	0
6.	Jharkhand	69.00	184	131.25	350	0.000	0	0.00	0
7.	Karnataka	135.00	300	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.00	0
8.	Nagaland	0.00	0	32.40	72	0.000	0	0.00	0
9.	Rajasthan	8.00	20	67.20	168	249.80	535	0.00	0
10.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0	0.00	0	160.00	400	0.00	0
11.	West Bengal	135.00	300	0.00	0	502.20	2161	0.00	0
12.	Allahbad UP Gramin Bank	90.00	200	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.00	0
13.	Uttrakhand Gramin Bank	45.00	100	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.00	0
14.	Vananchal Gramin Bank	45.00	100	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.00	0
15.	Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin	99.00	220	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.00	0
16.	Purvanchal Gramin Bank	22.50	50	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.00	0
17.	Baroda UP Gramin Bank	45.00	100	45.00	100	0.000	0	0.00	0
18.	Madhynchal Gramin Bank	22.50	50	0.00	0	0.000	0	0.00	0
19.	Utkal Gramin Bank	45.00	100	45.00	100	0.000	0	0.00	0
20.	Gramin Bank of Aryavart	236.70	526	180.00	400	0.000	0	0.00	0
21.	Dena Gujarat Gramin Bank	180.00	400	90.00	200	0.000	0	0.00	0
22.	Pandyan Grama Bank	45.00	100	45.00	100	0.000	0	0.00	0
23.	Kerala Gramin Bank	225.00	500	0.00	0	40.50	90	0.00	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
24.	Narmada Jhabua Gramin Bank	45.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
25.	Prathma Bank	45.00	100	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0
26.	Sarva UP Gramin Bank	90.00	200	90.00	200	90.00	200	0.00	0
27.	Telangana Gramin Bank	0.00	0	180.00	400	0.00	0	0.00	0
28.	Punjab Gramin Bank	0.00	0	90.00	200	157.50	350	0.00	0
29.	Saurashtra Gramin Bank	0.00	0	180.00	400	0.00	0	0.00	0
30.	Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank	0.00	0	180.00	400	90.00	200	0.00	0
31.	Jharkhand Gramin Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	499.95	1111	0.00	0
32.	Himachal Gramin Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	315.00	700	0.00	0
33.	Assam Vikash Gramin Bank	0.00	0	0.00	0	450.00	1000	0.00	0
34.	Women Empowerment Corporation (WEC)	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	19.125	85
TOTAL		1631.30	3666	1496.70	3413	3094.95	7947	21.38	90

Allocations under SC/ST Sub Plan

1075. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- whether the allocations made in the budget is proportionate to their share in population under the SC/ST Sub Plan for SCs/STs;
- the details of such allocations made in the years 2016-17 and 2017-18; and
- the quantum of funds that has been utilised so far under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) As per recommendations of Dr. Narendra Jadhav Committee constituted by the erstwhile Planning Commission in 2010, the earmarking of funds for all the Central Ministries/Departments taken together should be at least 16.2% of the total plan outlay under SCSP and 8.2% of the total plan outlay under TSP. The actual earmarking for the year 2017-18 & 2018-19 is as follows:

Year	Actual Earmarking	
	Under SCSP	Under TSP
2017-18	20.20%	7.06%
2018-19	19.76%	7.40%

Currently, 29 and 37 Central Ministries/Departments are obligated to earmark funds under SCSP and TSP respectively.

(b) and (c) The details of funds allocated and utilised under SCSP for 2016-17 & 2017-18 is as follows:

Year	TSP of all Ministries/ Departments		(₹ in crore)	
			Actual Expenditure of TSP	% of Actual Expenditure w.r.t R.E.
	B.E.	R.E.		
2016-17	38832.63	40919.70	34333.67	83.90
2017-18	52392.55	52719.00	47361.98*	90.40

* Provisional

The details of funds allocated and utilised under TSP for 2016-17 & 2017-18 is as follows:

Year	TSP of all Ministries/ Departments		(₹ in crore)	
			Actual Expenditure of TSP	% of Actual Expenditure w.r.t R.E.
	B.E.	R.E.		
2016-17	23206.14	24671.58	20956.40	84.94
2017-18	30962.47	31292.20	30020.25*	95.93

* Provisional

National Overseas Scholarships for SCs

1076. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the bulk of National Overseas Scholarships (NOS) for Scheduled Castes (SCs) is going to one or two States;
- (b) if so, whether it is against the SC students from other States; and
- (c) if so, whether there could be more rational distribution of NOS, State-wise by increasing its number?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) National Overseas Scholarship is a Central Sector scheme for SC students. There is no state wise quota of slots under this Scheme. Advertisements inviting applications under the scheme are published in leading newspapers and Employment News twice a year, once at the beginning of the year and then once again later during the financial year. The details of the scheme are also available on the website of the Department. Apart from this the features of the scheme are also broadcasted through radio channels of All India Radio in the programme 'Sawarati Jaye Jeewan ki Rahen'.

The state-wise details of the candidates selected under this Scheme for the last three selection years are given in the Statement.

Statement***State-wise details of selected candidates under the NOS Scheme***

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	3	6
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0
3.	Assam	2	1	0
4.	Bihar	0	2	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	4	1
6.	Delhi	4	4	10
7.	Gujarat	0	4	1

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
8.	Haryana	0	1	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0
10.	Jharkhand	0	2	0
11.	Karnataka	3	3	10
12.	Kerala	1	4	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	1	5	9
14.	Maharashtra	1	5	9
15.	Manipur	0	0	2
16.	Odisha	1	0	3
17.	Punjab	4	2	7
18.	Rajasthan	1	1	3
19.	Tamil Nadu	4	5	6
20.	Telangana	1	2	6
21.	Tripura	0	1	0
22.	Uttar Pradesh	6	8	14
23.	West Bengal	1	1	4
TOTAL		50	108	183

Technological interventions in lieu of manual scavenging

1077. SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural households in the country where at least one member is engaged in manual scavenging;

(b) the number of dry latrines that have been constructed under Government schemes which still require manual cleaning;

(c) the number and the details of lives that have been lost due to manual scavenging during the last three years; and

(d) the details of initiatives and technological interventions adopted in lieu of manual scavenging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) Socio-Economic and Caste Census-2011 has also captured data of number of households & having manual scavengers in rural areas. As per data uploaded on website <http://secc.gov.in> 1,68,066 persons declared themselves as manual scavengers in rural areas.

(b) There is no Government scheme for construction of dry latrines.

(c) and (d) Manual scavenging is prohibited under "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 (MS Act, 2013)" from the date coming into force of the Act *i.e.* 06.12.2013. There have been no reports of deaths due to manual scavenging during the last three years. However, some States have reported death of persons while cleaning septic tanks and sewers and details of the same and the compensation paid to the families of the victims are given in the Statement (*See below*). In order to prevent recurrence of such deaths all the States and Union Territories have been advised to ensure:

- (i) only mechanized cleaning of septic tanks and sewers by municipalities/municipal Corporations.
- (ii) that when manual cleaning is unavoidable, the municipalities and other agencies including contractors who employ the workers comply with the provisions of "Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Rules, 2013 (MS Rules, 2013) regarding safety equipment, devices and precautions.
- (iii) to ensure that the worker has insurance policy for ₹ 10 lakhs, the premium for such policy be paid by the employer.
- (iv) in the unfortunate event of death of worker while cleaning septic tank/sewer, to ensure payment of compensation of ₹ 10 lakh to the family members of worker as per Supreme Court Judgment dated 27.03.2014 in CWP No. 583/2003.

Statement

Details of cases reported by States regarding death of persons while cleaning septic tanks/sewers and compensation paid

Sl. No.	State	Cases of death of persons while cleaning septic tanks/sewers reported by States	Compensation paid	
			Full Compensation of ₹10 lakh each	Partial compensation
1.	Tamil Nadu	144	141	0
2.	Telangana	2	2	0
3.	Punjab	32	32	0
4.	Karnataka	62	16	8
5.	Haryana	5	3	0
6.	Kerala	12	0	2
7.	Rajasthan	7	3	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	52	1	35
9.	Delhi	15	12	0
TOTAL		331	210	47

Launching of campaign against drugabuse in Punjab

1078. DR T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that Punjab is facing the challenge of drug abuse amongst millions of youth;

(b) if so, whether Government has initiated any community project to tackle drug menace and to launch campaign against drug abuse in the State;

(c) whether the National Centre for Drug Abuse and Prevention would be directed to visit that State for providing training to the staff for counseling and rehabilitation of drug addicts in the State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not what other initiatives have been taken by Government for the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIAJY SAMPLA): (a) The last National Survey on the extent, pattern and trend of drug abuse was sponsored by Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in the year 2000-2001 and its report was published in 2004. It was estimated that about 732 lakh persons in India were users of alcohol and drugs. Of these 87 lakh used Cannabis, 20 lakh used opiates and 625 lakh were users of Alcohol. The sample size of the survey was 40,697 males within the age group of 12-60 years both in rural and urban areas. State-wise data was not available in that report.

However, this Ministry has in the month of August, 2016, assigned the work of conducting the National Survey on Extent and Pattern of Substance Use in India to National Drug Dependence Treatment Centre (NDDTC), All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi. The survey will provide national and State-level estimates of proportion and absolute number of people who use various substances and people who are suffering from substance use disorders.

(b) This Ministry implements a "Central Sector Scheme of Assistance for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drug) Abuse" which provides financial assistance to eligible Non-Governmental Organizations, Panchayati Raj Institutions, Urban Local Bodies, etc. for, *inter-alia*, running and maintenance of Integrated Rehabilitation Centres for Addicts (IRCA) to provide composite/integrated services for the rehabilitation of addicts.

The main objective of the Scheme is to alleviate the consequences of drug and alcohol dependence amongst the individual, the family and society at large and to provide for a whole range of community based services for the identification, motivation, counselling, de-addiction, after care and rehabilitation for Whole Person Recovery (WPR) of addicts to make a person drug free and gainfully employed. During 2015-16, 37 IRCAs were financially assisted in Punjab, which includes 28 new Government Centres. In 2016-17, 7 IRCAs, including one new Government Centre and in 2017-18, 5 IRCAs have been financially assisted in the State of Punjab under the above scheme.

(c) and (d) National Centre for Drug Abuse Prevention (NCDAP) in National Institute of Social Defence (NISD) has been conducting various awareness programmes

and capacity building programmes in different States/UTs including the State of Punjab in collaboration with various agencies. 23 programmes have been organised by NISD for Integrated Rehabilitation Centre for Addicts (IRCA) functionaries, school teachers, police officials and students of school and colleges in State of Punjab during the last two years and current year. Total 7153 persons participated in these programmes.

Besides, the Ministry has undertaken the following initiatives:-

- (i) The Ministry has issued an Advisory on 11.08.2016 to all the States/UTs on combating drug abuse which advises them to prepare an Action Plan which, *inter-alia*, includes conducting sensitization and preventive education programmes in schools and colleges throughout the year.
- (ii) The Ministry has, in the year 2016, conducted an awareness generation programme, in collaboration with Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture Amongst Youth (SPIC MACAY), to create awareness in children and youth about the harmful effects of substance abuse at schools in 22 districts of Punjab.
- (iii) The Ministry also uses print, electronic and social media for creating awareness. Information regarding ill-effects of alcoholism and drug abuse is also disseminated in regional languages through the All India Radio programme "Sanwanti Jayen Jeevan Ki Rahen" and also through advertisements in newspapers.
- (iv) The Ministry celebrates the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking on 26th June every year by holding functions and organizing exhibitions to sensitize the people about the ill effects of drug abuse. National Awards are also conferred to individuals and institutions in order to recognize the efforts and encourage excellence in the field of prevention of substance abuse.
- (v) The Ministry has set up a National Toll Free Drug De-addiction Helpline Number 1800-11-0031 w.e.f. 07.01.2015 to help the victims of Drug abuse, their family and society at large. The Helpline has been made functional on 24 x 7 basis w.e.f. 01.03.2017.

Hostels for students of SCs and OBCs

1079. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels constructed, so far, for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes along with the number of proposals pending in this regard, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and released for those hostels during the last one year and the current financial year along with the time-frame for completion of pending hostel projects, State-wise;

(c) the number of students including girl students enrolled in those hostels during the last three years; and

(d) whether any additional coaching arrangement is made for the students studying in those hostels and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) State-wise details of hostels constructed for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes under the Scheme of 'Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)' is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Similarly, the details of hostels constructed for Other Backward Classes under 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls' is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). No complete proposal of the States, is pending with the Ministry.

(b) State and UT-wise funds are not allocated under the schemes of 'BJRCY' and 'Centrally Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls'. However, State-wise details of funds released under these Schemes for construction of SC and OBC hostels during the last one year and the current financial year are given in the Statement-III and IV respectively (*See below*).

The construction of hostels sanctioned under BJRCY should be completed within a period of 2 years from date of the sanction of the project. Under the 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls', the hostels should be completed within the period of 18 months from award of work order or two years from the release of 1st installment of central assistance, whichever is earlier.

(c) Responsibility of operationalization and maintenance of the hostels lies on the implementing agency. Therefore, occupancy status record alongwith details of students including girls students enrolled in the hostels constructed under these schemes in States/UTs are not maintained by this Ministry.

(d) There is no provision for additional coaching arrangement under the Schemes Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna and Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls.

Statement-I

State/UT -wise number of hostels sanctioned/cConstructed under the Scheme, Babu Jagjivan Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY) from 2007-08 onward

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of hostels sanctioned/ constructed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5
2.	Assam	6
3.	Bihar	14
4.	Chhattisgarh	45
5.	Gujarat	15
6.	Haryana	11
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	3
9.	Jharkhand	17
10.	Karnataka	24
11.	Kerala	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	60
13.	Maharashtra	44
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Odisha	165
16.	Punjab	5
17.	Rajasthan	93

1	2	3
18.	Sikkim	0
19.	Tamil Nadu.	30
20.	Tripura	2
21.	Uttar Pradesh	23
22.	Uttarakhand	2
23.	West Bengal	44
TOTAL		615

Statement-II

State/UT-wise number of hostels sanctioned/constructed under the "Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls" from 2007-08 onward

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT/ Central University	No. of hostels constructed
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	94
2.	Assam	10
3.	Bihar	7
4.	Chhattisgarh	7
5.	Gujarat	30
6.	Haryana	5
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	4
9.	Jharkhand	33
10.	Karnataka	153
11.	Kerala	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	83
13.	Manipur	9
14.	Odisha	13

1	2	3
15.	Rajasthan	22
16.	Sikkim	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	203
18.	Telangana	65
19.	Tripura	2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	98
21.	West Bengal	10
22.	Central Universities/Institutes	22
TOTAL		883

Statement-III

State-wise details of funds released for construction of SC hostels during the last one year and the current financial year under Babu Jagiivan

Ram Chhatrawas Yojna (BJRCY)

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Assam	718.44	414.02
2.	Haryana	404.89	0.00
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	160.41	0.00
4.	Kerala	300.00	0.00
5.	Madhya Pradesh	3787.66	190.00
6.	Maharashtra	170.55	0.00
7.	Manipur	628.37	0.00
8.	Odisha	283.73	0.00
9.	Punjab	300.72	0.00
10.	Rajasthan	126.46	0.00
11.	Tamil Nadu	410.66	0.00
12.	Tripura	157.5	0.00
13.	West Bengal	41.25	0.00
TOTAL		7490.64	604.02

Statement-IV

State-wise details of funds released for construction of OBC hostels during the last one year and the current financial year under 'Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Construction of Hostels for OBC Boys and Girls'

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	536.64	0.00
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1434.22	220.77
3.	Tamil Nadu	205.39	0.00
4.	Uttar Pradesh	273.75	0.00
5.	Manipur	141.7	0.00
6.	Sikkim	608.00	0.00
7.	Central Universities	1050.00	246.39
TOTAL		4249.75	467.16

Revamping of PoA Act

1080. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is proposing to revamp the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (PoA Act);

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the revamping of the Act would be done by bringing an ordinance, in case the Supreme Court decides otherwise;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government has consulted the State Governments in this matter and if so, the details of response of State Governments on revamping of the Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) {PoA} Act 1989 has already been amended vide its Amendment Act, 2015 enforced on 26.01.2016, with an objective to deliver greater justice to members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The

amendments broadly relate to addition of several new offences of atrocities besides rephrasing and expansion of some of earlier offences; establishment of Exclusive Special Courts and provision for Exclusive Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases in such Courts; empowerment of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts to take direct cognizance of offences; and addition of a chapter on the 'Right of victims and Witnesses'.

(c) to (e) In regard to the Judgment dated 20.03.2018 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No. 416 of 2018 (Dr. Subhash Kashinath Mahajan Vs the State of Maharashtra and Another, arising out of Special Leave Petition (Crl.) No.5661 of 2017), which has bearing on the vires of the PoA Act, the Union of India has filed a Review Petition (Crl.) on 02.04.2018 in the Hon'ble Court, praying for reviewing the judgment and recalling the direction. Since the matter is presently *sub-Judised*, it may not be prudent to decide upon any further course of action at this stage.

National Overseas Scholarship Scheme

1081. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of beneficiaries under the National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme being implemented for Scheduled Caste students for higher studies abroad, for Ph.Ds and post-doctoral studies;

(b) whether the Scholarship provided to students are declining year by year due to lack of proper guidance and awareness about the Scheme among students;

(c) whether Government proposes to enhance the number of students from 20 to 30 and also the income ceiling of the parents;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) The details of beneficiaries selected for Award/ Assurance of Scholarship under national Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme for Scheduled Caste students for higher studies abroad for Ph. Ds during last three years is as under:

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
17	36	53

Post-doctoral studies are not covered under National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) Scheme.

(b) No. Sir.

(c) to (e) As per the Scheme, there are already 100 slots in each Selection Year for Masters and Ph. Ds.

The ceiling for total family income from all sources has already been enhanced from ₹ 3.00 Lakh to ₹ 6.00 Lakh per annum from the Selection Year 2013-14. At present there is no proposal to further modify either the number of slots or the income ceiling.

Avoidance of using Dalit for SCs

1082. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has asked the State and Central Government departments to avoid using the nomenclature Dalit for the people belonging to Scheduled Castes in official dealings and transactions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that a directive was already issued way back in 1982 in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRIVIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) The High Court of Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior Bench in its order dated 15.01.2018 in W.P. No. 20420 of 2017 had *inter-alia* directed that the Central Government/State Government and its functionaries would refrain from using the nomenclature 'Dalit' for members belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs). Accordingly, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment *vide* its circular dated 15.03.2018 has requested the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and Central Ministries and Departments that for all official transactions, matters, dealings, certificates etc., the Constitutional term, 'Scheduled Caste' in English, and its appropriate translation in other national languages should alone be used for denoting the persons belonging to the SCs.

(c) and (d) No direction with regard to avoid using the nomenclature Dalit was issued in the year 1982. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs *vide* their circular dated 10.02.1982 requested the State Governments /Union Territory Administrations not to insert the word 'Harijan or Girijan' in the Scheduled Caste (SC)/Scheduled Tribe (ST) certificates, but to mention only the caste/tribe to which the person belongs and which has been recognised as SC/ST under the Presidential Orders.

Inclusion of PoA Act in Ninth Schedule of the Constitution

1083. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is proposing to bring a legislation to include the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (PoA Act) in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE): (a) and (b) No such decision has been taken in the matter.

Targets set under Accessibility India Campaign

1084. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to state:

(a) whether targets and deadline set under the Accessible India Campaign having been revised;

(b) if, so, details of original targets and deadlines and revised targets and deadlines, along with reason for revision;

(c) the manner and number of railway stations and Government buildings proposed to be made accessible and the current status thereof, State-wise, and

(d) whether directions have also been issued for other public buildings like restaurants to be made accessible and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of original targets and timelines are given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Timelines have been revised by the Central Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Minister (SJE) in its meeting held on 29.11.2016, details of which are as follows:-

Target 1.1 from July, 2016 to December, 2017

Target 1.2. from July, 2018 to December, 2018

Target 1.3 from July, 2019 to December, 2019

The Committee of Secretaries in its meeting held on 2nd April, 2018 revised the timelines of Target 4.1 from March, 2018 to March, 2019 with revised targets of 25% from 10% of public owned transport carriers.

(c) Information relating to accessibility of Railway Stations as provided by the Ministry of Railways is given in the Statement-II (*See below*):

For Government Buildings, the process involves:-

- Identification of public buildings by State Governments in selected cities and providing the same to the Central Government.
- Conducting of Access Audit. (Access Audit for Central Government Buildings is conducted by CPWD).
- Submission of Access Audit Reports to concerned State Government/UTs to submit their proposals for release of funds.
- Release of funds by the Central Government.

State-wise details for the buildings identified by the States/UTs, access audited by Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (DEPwD) and the current status is given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

- (d) (i) As per Sections 44 & 45 of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (RPwD Act, 2016) all existing and new public buildings have to follow accessibility standards notified on 15.06.2017. For existing buildings, the timeline is 5 years.
- (ii) As per the RPwD Act, 2016 'public building' means a Government or private building, used or accessed by the public at large, including a building used for educational or vocational purposes, workplace, commercial activities,

public utilities, religious, cultural, leisure or recreational activities, medical or health services, law enforcement agencies, reformatories or judicial for as, railway stations or platforms, roadways bus stands or terminus, airports or waterways.

- (iii) Central Government has issued letters to States/UTs to implement the provisions of RPwD Act, 2016.

Statement-I

Details of targets and timelines under Accessible India Campaign

Target 1.1 Conducting accessibility audit of at least 50 most important government buildings and converting them into fully accessible buildings by July, 2016 in 50 cities

Target 1.2: Converting 50% of all the government buildings of National Capital and all the State capitals into fully accessible buildings (July, 2018)

Target 1.3: Conducting audit of 50% of government buildings and converting them into fully accessible buildings in 10 most important cities/towns of all the States (other than those, which are already covered in Target 1.1 and 1.2 above) (July, 2019)

Target 2.1: Conducting accessibility audit of all the international airports and converting them into fully accessible international airports (July, 2016)

Target 2.2: Conducting accessibility audit of all the domestic airports and converting them into fully accessible airports (March, 2018)

Target 3.1: Ensuring that A1, A & B categories of railway stations in the country are converted into fully accessible railway stations (July, 2016)

Target 3.2: Ensuring that 50% of railway stations in the country are converted into fully accessible railway stations (March, 2018)

Target 4.1 Ensuring that 10% of the Government owned public transport carrier in the country are converted into fully accessible carriers (March, 2018)

Target 5.1 Conducting accessibility audit of 50% of all Government (both Central and State Governments) websites and converting them into fully accessible websites (March, 2017)

Target 5.2 Ensuring that at least 50% of all public documents issued by the Central and State Governments meet accessibility standards (March, 2018)

Target 6.1 Training and developing of 200 additional sign language interpreters (March, 2018)

Target 7.1: Developing and adoption of national standards on captioning and sign-language interpretation in consultation with National media authorities (July, 2016)

Target 7.2: Ensuring that 25% of all public television programmes aired by government channels meet these standards (March, 2018)

Statement-II

Details of accessibility in Railway Stations

Sl. No.	Facility for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)	Approximate number of stations, where facility provided
1.	Standard ramp for barrier free entry	2586
2.	Earmarking at least two parking lots	1429
3.	Non-slippery walk-way from parking lot to station building	1465
4.	Signages of appropriate visibility	1474
5.	At least one drinking water tap suitable for use by Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan)	1989
6.	At least one toilet (on the ground floor)	1908
7.	May 1 help you booth	1131
In addition, long term facilities, as detailed below, have been planned at 'A-I', 'A' & 'B' category stations:-		
8.	Engraving on edges of platforms	1816
9.	Provision of facility for inter-platform transfer	1288

There are 709 'A-I', 'A' & 'B' category stations catering to the bulk of passenger traffic on Indian Railways, out of which 670 stations have been provided with all short-term facilities.

In order to facilitate easy movement of elderly, sick and Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) and for smooth access to platforms at major railway stations, escalators have been planned at all 'A-1', 'A' & 'C' category stations with footfall of 25,000 and above and stations of tourist importance. These escalators shall be provided progressively at all such stations. So, far, 473 escalators at 171 stations and 333 lifts at 133 stations have been provided. Further, work is in progress for about 303 Nos. of escalators at 115 stations and 303 Nos. of lifts at 98 stations. Additionally 372 escalators have been sanctioned for Mumbai Sub-urban sections in financial year 2017-18 on Out-of-Turn basis. In addition, proposal to install additional lifts and escalators on stations covering 'A-1', 'A' and important 'C' category stations are being planned.

In order to provide better accessibility to Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), short term facilities as detailed below have been planned at all stations, beginning with 'A-1', 'A' & 'B' category stations: The details of railway stations provided with facilities as on 31.05.2018 for Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) under all categories of stations are as under:-

Statement-III

Details of Buildings being made accessible under AIC

Sl. No.	State	No. of Buildings Identified	No. of Buildings Audited	No. of Cost Estimates Received	No. of Buildings for which Funds have been released	Amount Released (Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	25	22	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	42	41	40	38	1436.33
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	24	0	0	0
4.	Assam	25	25	10		
5.	Bihar	28	28	26	21	925.14
6.	Chhattisgarh	58	58	23	23	688.59
7.	Chandigarh	44	44	43	43	415.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	50	0	0	0
9.	Delhi	26	23	18	18	1393.77
10.	Goa	31	31	31	0	0
11.	Gujarat	52	52	47	26	114.37
12.	Haryana	89	89	71	64	1394.79
13.	Himachal Pradesh	22	22	4	1	27.28
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	25	11	7	42.74
15.	Jharkhand	50	49	34	14	1166.85
16.	Karnataka	50	50	24	0	0
17.	Kerala	51	51	47	0	0
18.	Lakshadweep	58	58	24	0	0
19.	Madhya Pradesh	100	100	64	19	341.99
20.	Maharashtra	180	180	142	142	1863.34
21.	Manipur	51	47	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	23	23	22	22	2014.83
23.	Mizoram	33	33	33	33	815.62
24.	Nagaland	29	29	22	16	510.6
25.	Odisha	50	50	36	26	725.24
26.	Puducherry	30	30	28	28	273.15
27.	Punjab	23	23	18	14	837.74
28.	Rajasthan	90	88	88	88	3813
29.	Sikkim	36	36	35	35	578.14
30.	Tamil Nadu	49	49	19	16	1103.88
31.	Telangana	19	19	18	16	919.24
32.	Tripura	16	14	0	0	0
33.	Uttarakhand	26	26	7	4	50.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Uttar Pradesh	142	136	120	25	2695.53
35.	West Bengal	42	37	33	26	1394.73
38.	Daman and Diu	17	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		1707	1862	1199	853	25603.5

Establishment of SVNIRTAR

1085. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Swami Vivekananda National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research (SVNIRTAR) is having only a few campuses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any proposal is pending with Government to establish SVNIRTAR on pan-India basis including in Tamil Nadu;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) and (b) Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR) is having only one campus in Olatpur, Cuttack, Odisha.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal to establish SVNIRTAR on pan-India basis, including in Tamil Nadu, under the consideration of this Department.

Research in Prosthetic Limbs

1086. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be please to State:

(a) the steps being taken by the Government for research in prosthetic limbs;

(b) whether any advances in prosthetic technology have been made during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these advances have been adopted by persons with disabilities in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the measures taken by Government to import prosthetic technology from other countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) The Department implements a Central Sector Scheme on 'Research on Disability Related Technology, Products and Issues' to provide financial assistance in research in disability sector. So far no research in Prosthetic limbs has been funded under the scheme.

Further, under the aegis of this Department, three National Institutes, namely, Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack, National Institute for Locomotor Disabilities (NILD), Kolkata and Pt. Deendayal Upadhyaya National Institute for Persons with Physical Disabilities (PDUNIPPD), New Delhi, are the nodal Institutes for rehabilitation of the persons with orthopaedic disabilities. These Institutes undertake various projects/ R&D activities in prosthetic limbs.

(b) SVNIRTAR, Cuttack has designed and developed the Modular/ Endoskeleton Below Knee Prosthesis Kit and Modular Above Knee Prosthesis. The Above Knee prosthesis are light in weight, require less time to fabricate, alongwith excellent knee stability and increased range of flexion.

NILD, Kolkata has developed prototype of following prosthetic limbs:-

(i) Pediatric Prosthesis (ii) Multisensory Myoelectric controlled Intelligent Active Ankle foot prosthesis (iii) Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) Smart Limb in collaboration with Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre, ISRO.

(c) The technology of Modular Below & Above Knee Prosthesis of SVNIRTAR has been handed over to the Public Sector Undertaking under this Department, Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO) for mass scale manufacture of prefabricated components.

(d) A Technology Transfer Agreement has been signed between ALIMCO & M/s Ottobock Healthcare India Private Limited for transfer of Know-how and Technical Data from M/s Ottobock for manufacturing and assembly of Lower Extremity Prosthetics

(Above Knee & Below Knee kits) on 03.12.2015. ALIMCO has started production and fitment of High end Below Knee and Above Knee Prosthesis. The High end Prosthesis has been adopted and accepted widely by Divyangjan due to high stability, light weight and less energy expenditure.

Transparency in selection of students for various scholarships

1087. DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is encouraging students from various sections of the society to continue education by providing scholarships and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the number and details of students in each class from 1st to 12th standard who have received scholarships from Government, during the last three years, year-wise, State-wise and district-wise;
- (c) the details of annual income limit of parents required to make the students eligible for scholarships, category-wise; and
- (d) whether Government has put any mechanism in place to ensure transparency in the selection of students for scholarships 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 Department of Social Justice and Empowerment is implementing the following scholarship schemes for welfare of Scheduled Caste students to encourage them to continue education by providing Scholarship:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes IX-X
- (ii) Post Matric Scholarship for SC students
- (iii) Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards
- (iv) National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for higher education (NOS)

Scholarships are also provided to SC students for obtaining higher education in India and abroad, including premier education institutions.

In addition, the Department also implements the following Scholarship Schemes for welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBC)/Economically Backward Classes (EBC)/De-Notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes (DNT) students to encourage them to continue education by providing Scholarship:-

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students
- (iii) Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Class (EBC) students
- (iv) Dr. Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT students

2. The Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan) is implementing umbrella scheme "Scholarships for Students with Disabilities" to empower disabled students to study further in order to prepare themselves to earn their livelihood and to find a dignified place for themselves in the society. The Schemes being implemented by this Department are:

- (i) Pre-matric (For Class IX & X)
- (ii) Post-matric (For Class XI to Post-graduate Degree/Diploma)
- (iii) Top Class Education (For Graduate degree/Post-graduate Degree)
- (iv) Diploma in notified institutes of excellence)
- (v) National Fellowship (For M.Phil/ Ph.D. in Indian Universities)
- (vi) National Overseas Scholarship (For Master's Degree/Doctorate in Universities abroad)
- (vii) Free Coaching (For appearing in competitive examinations for Government Jobs and admission to technical and professional courses)

3. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is implementing the following Scholarship schemes for Scheduled Tribe students by providing financial assistance with a view to encourage them to complete their education:

- (i) Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (9th & 10th Standard)
- (ii) Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class 11th onwards)
- (iii) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students

(iv) National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for ST candidates

4. The Department of School Education and Literacy is implementing a Central Sector Scheme namely "National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)" for award of scholarships to selected meritorious students of economically weaker sections studying in a State Government, Government aided and local body schools (except Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Navodaya Vidyalaya Sangathan and boarding schools) to arrest their drop out at class VIII and encourage them to continue the study at secondary stage.

5. The Department of Higher Education is administering a Central Sector Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for College and University Students with the objective of providing financial assistance to meritorious students belonging to the economically backward sections to meet a part of their day-to-day expenses while pursuing higher studies.

6. The Ministry of Minority Affairs is implementing the following three schemes for educational empowerment of six notified minority communities namely Muslim, Christian, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain and Parsi:

(i) Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme (Class I to X)

(ii) Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme (Class XI to Ph. D.)

(iii) Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme (For Professional and Technical courses)

(b) State-wise details of beneficiaries during the last three years under each Scheme are given in the Statement (*See below*). The district-wise data is not compiled.

(c) The scheme-wise annual income limit of parents of the students, to be eligible for scholarship are as under:-

Sl. No.	Scheme name	Parental annual income limit (₹ in lakh)
1	2	3
1.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	2.50
2.	Post-Matric Scholarship for OBC students	1.00
3.	Dr.Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for EBC students	1.00

1	2	3
4.	Dr.Ambedkar Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT students	2.00
5.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC students studying in classes IX-X	2.50
6.	Post Matric Scholarship for SC students	2.50
7.	Pre-Matric Scholarship to the Children of those engaged in occupations involving cleaning and prone to health hazards	No Limit
8.	National Overseas Scholarship Scheme for higher education (NOS)	6.00
9.	Pre-Matric (class IX and X) for students with disabilities	2.5
10.	Post-Matric (class XI to post graduate Degree/Diploma) for students with disabilities	2.5
11.	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students (9th & 10th Standard)	2.00
12.	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students (Class 11th onwards)	2.50
13.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students	(a) No ceiling
	(a) "Fellowship" for Higher Education	specified
	(b) "Scholarship" for Higher education (Top Class Education)	(b) 6.00
14.	National Overseas Scholarship (NOS) for ST candidates	6.00
15.	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minority Communities (Class I to X)	1.00
16.	Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme for Minority Communities (Class XI to Ph. D.)	2.00

1	2	3
17.	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship scheme (NMMSS) for economically weaker sections (implemented by Department of School education and Literacy)	1.50
18.	Central Sector Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for College and University Students belonging to economically weaker sections implemented by Department of Higher Education)	6.00
19.	Merit-cum-Means based Scholarship Scheme for Minority Communities (For Professional and Technical courses)	2.50

(d) The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations lay down the detailed procedure for selection of students for the schemes being implemented by the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment. They are advised to migrate to *on-line* portal wherever in operation, for calling of applications/ selection of beneficiaries/ release of scholarship directly to the bank account of beneficiary and use Aadhaar Number for authentication to achieve greater transparency.

The Scholarship Schemes of other Ministries/ Departments are implemented through the National Scholarship Portal (NSP). NSP is being used right from receiving applications from the students, verification, generation of final merit list/ selection of eligible candidates and disbursement of scholarship directly into the bank account of the beneficiaries, thereby ensuring transparency.

Statement

(A) State-wise details of number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Class Students from 2015-16 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of beneficiaries in lakh**		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.72	0.49	*
2.	Bihar	0	101.44	*

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0
4.	Goa	0.07	0.10	0.10
5.	Gujarat	1.09	1.09	0.68
6.	Haryana	0	0.38	*
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.46	0.51	0
9.	Jharkhand	8.91	16.85	*
10.	Karnataka	10.86	16.24	18.92
11.	Kerala	1.68	3.06	*
12.	Madhya Pradesh	0	*	0
13.	Maharashtra	5.85	*	*
14.	Odisha	0.87	1.00	*
15.	Punjab	7.68	*	0
16.	Rajasthan	4.56	4.27	*
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.49	1.27	*
18.	Telangana	0	0	0
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.58	0.93	1.03
20.	Uttarakhand	0.39	0	0
21.	West Bengal	3.53	3.67	2.95
22.	Assam	0.12	*	0
23.	Manipur	0	0	0
24.	Sikkim	0.02	0.03	*
25.	Tripura	0.71	0.68	0.59
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	*
27.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.01	0.01
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	*

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Daman and Diu	0	0	*
30.	Delhi	0.07	*	0
31.	Puducherry	0	0.03	*
TOTAL		48.67	152.05	24.28

**No. of beneficiaries includes beneficiaries from State fund also.

* Figures not received from State.

*(B) State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Post-Matric
Scholarship for Other Backward Class Students from 2015-16 to
2017-18*

*No. of beneficiaries in lakh***

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	6.22	7.34	\$
2.	Bihar	\$	\$	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00	\$
4.	Goa	0.03	0.03	\$
5.	Gujarat	2.43	0.93	\$
6.	Haryana	0.50	0.00	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.08	0.12	\$
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.13	0.09	\$
9.	Jharkhand	0.69	1.21	\$
10.	Karnataka	4.11	16.40	\$
11.	Kerala	1.52	1.66	\$
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.25	0.90	\$
13.	Maharashtra	3.30	0.83	\$
14.	Odisha	1.64	1.58	\$
15.	Punjab	0.71	\$	\$

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Rajasthan	0.53	0.46	\$
17.	Tamil Nadu	1.42	1.36	\$
18.	Telangana	6.94	\$	\$
19.	Uttar Pradesh	6.01	2.09	6.10
20.	Uttarakhand	0.11	0.04	\$
21.	West Bengal	2.08	2.33	\$
22.	Assam	0.00	0.41	0
23.	Manipur	0.05	0.09	\$
24.	Sikkim	0.01	0.01	\$
25.	Tripura	0.19	0.16	0.15
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	\$
27.	Chandigarh	0.01	0.01	\$
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0
29.	Daman and Diu	\$	\$	0
30.	Delhi	0.00	0.01	\$
31.	Puducherry	0.03	0.01	\$
TOTAL		40.99	38.07	6.25

** No. of beneficiaries includes beneficiaries from State fund also

\$ Figures not received from State.

(C) State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar Post-Matric Scholarship for Economically Backward Class Students from 2015-16 to 2017-18

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	267889	181287	\$
2.	Bihar	\$	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Gujarat	0	0	4819
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3577	290	\$
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	\$	0
6.	Kerala	0	\$	o
7.	Odisha	0	\$	\$
8.	Rajasthan	0	\$	0
9.	Uttarakhand	0	\$	0
10.	Manipur	0	0	\$
11.	Sikkim	588	272	938
12.	Tripura	0	\$	0
13.	Chandigarh	0	158	\$
TOTAL		272054	182007	5757

\$ Figures not received from State.

*(D) State wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Dr. Ambedkar
Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarship for DNT Students
from 2015-16 to 2017-18*

		No. of Beneficiaries in lakh		
Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries	No. of beneficiaries
1.	Gujarat	0	0	\$
2.	Himachal Pradesh	0	\$	0
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	\$	0
4.	Karnataka	0	0	0
5.	Maharashtra	2.56	\$	0
6.	Rajasthan	\$	0	0
TOTAL		2.56	0	0

\$ not received

(E) State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students studying in Class-IX and X

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	157736	139710	-
2.	Assam	-	-	-
3.	Bihar	453885	-	-
4.	Chandigarh	1888	2078	2569
5.	Chhattisgarh	246715	119014	-
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58	-	-
7.	Daman and Diu	118	-	119
8.	Delhi	40	-	104
9.	Goa	-	-	-
10.	Gujarat	69045	90949	-
11.	Haryana	143537	-	147104
12.	Himachal Pradesh	23572	16146	27079
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	5770	-
14.	Jharkhand	-	-	-
15.	Karnataka	-	221674	-
16.	Kerala	84250	84210	-
17.	Madhya Pradesh	303397	347356	-
18.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
19.	Manipur	1217	-	1367
20.	Meghalaya	-	-	-
21.	Odisha	230920	139595	209642
22.	Punjab	222850	125161	205791
23.	Rajasthan	15358	19942	-
24.	Sikkim	236	-	230
25.	Tamil Nadu	455420	350251	-
26.	Tripura	8799	9133	14385

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
27.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
28.	Uttarakhand	25719	-	14468
29.	West Bengal	-	349674	315979
30.	Puducherry	-	-	8735
TOTAL		2444760	2020663	947572

(F) State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship to the children of those engaged in occupation involving in cleaning and prone to health hazards

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16 beneficiaries	2016-17 beneficiaries	2017-18 beneficiaries
1.	Gujarat	333629	0.00	0.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2124	0.00	2265
3.	Maharashtra	0.00	94295	0.00
4.	Mizoram	355	440	0.00
5.	Odisha	1135	0.00	0.00
6.	Uttarakhand	1450	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		338693	94735	2265

(G) State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric and Post Matric Scholarship for students with Disabilities

		Pre-Matric			Post-matric		
		No. of beneficiary			No. of beneficiary		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	3	0	1	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	16	49	24	15	61	91
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	3	0	0	18	2
4.	Assam	0	21	0	25	84	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	Bihar	7	51	12	9	355	366.
6.	Chandigarh	11	2	0	14	1	11
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	82	226	4	36	44
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	1	1	4	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	3	0	0	1
10.	Delhi	0	3	33	128	5	196
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	3
12.	Gujarat	12	99	226	32	24	433
13.	Haryana	0	2	77	38	55	46
14.	Himachal Pradesh	36	38	79	0	64	61
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	37	176	0	110	115
16.	Jharkhand	0	2	1	0	106	42
17.	Karnataka	38	1299	734	40	1232	238
18.	Kerala	1067	441	2187	130	376	214
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	74	4426	4619	219	2129	1779
21.	Maharashtra	0	14	0	44	267	40
22.	Manipur	0	1	3	27	2	27
23.	Meghalaya	0	11	2	3	49	25
24.	Mizoram	0	14	20	0	19	15
25.	Nagaland	0	1	4	0	14	1
26.	Odisha	792	572	1240	1098	31	1038
27.	Puducherry	0	0	14	2	0	3
28.	Punjab	0	43	6	45	20	88
29.	Rajasthan	3	29	243	60	78	455
30.	Sikkim	0	40	6	12	15	7
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	23	668	0	136	580

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Telangana	4	23	5	10	57	97
33.	Tripura	0	117	64	0	143	126
34.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	42	3	0
35.	Uttar Pradesh	270	298	1554	1545	251	1032
36.	West Bengal	37	186	363	22	535	479
TOTAL		2368	7927	12593	3565	6281	7657

(H) State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes students studying in classes IX & X

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (updated on 19.7.18)*
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75812	79602	39466	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	2594	
3.	Assam	0	0	0	2740
4.	Bihar	40700	37095	0	
5.	Chhattisgarh	228626	225705	207956	
6.	Daman and Diu	0	0	356	
7.	Goa	0	0	3721	
8.	Gujarat	179169	138465	188593	151113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3996	5798	1972	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	37813	6131	10231
11.	Jharkhand	93533	0	91464	104942
12.	Karnataka	0	0	52096	
13.	Kerala	0	30010	14464	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0	364167	151611	362120
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Manipur	40126	0	22401	2676
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	3273	3273
18.	Mizoram	0	0	9843	9783
19.	Nagaland	0	42048	18780	
20.	Odisha	203301	221243	222837	
21.	Rajasthan	187508	0	0	
22.	Sikkim	408	0	297	270
23.	Tamil Nadu	0	15750	6602	11659
24.	Telangana	105672	0	28966	9951
25.	Tripura	44598	53516	16723	11662
26.	Uttar Pradesh	9869	10856	8760	
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	5687	
28.	West Bengal	0	0	29249	
TOTAL		1213318	1262068	1133842	680420

* Figures not received from State.

(I) *State-wise number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Tribes students*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (as on 18.7.18)*
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49239	65173	*
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	22564	*
3.	Assam	116693	29423	15050
4.	Bihar	0	0	*
5.	Chhattisgarh	148660	135586	*
6.	Daman and Diu	0	328	196
7.	Goa	4270	1924	*

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Gujarat	163989	192322	*
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8079	3739	*
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21000	13854	16905
11.	Jharkhand	0	63029	73385
12.	Karnataka	140891	109943	*
13.	Kerala	0	15834	*
14.	Madhya Pradesh	197176	263176	275281
15.	Maharashtra	175000	163321	147262
16.	Manipur	66928	59995	10846
17.	Meghalaya	74608	54900	54898
18.	Mizoram	57330	42072	51983
19.	Nagaland	45140	44404	*
20.	Odisha	165100	176579	185888
21.	Rajasthan	275669	126965	*
22.	Sikkim	3053	2605	2605
23.	Tamil Nadu	20060	23574	18023
24.	Telangana	171329	112236	65532
25.	Tripura	28374	21001	21405
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	5322	*
27.	Uttar akhand	27796	15401	*
28.	West Bengal	73357	85901	*
TOTAL		2033741	1851171	939259

* Beneficiaries details for 2017-18 from other States have not been received

(J) *State-wise number of Scholarships sanctioned under the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS) for Economically Weaker Section.*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	Number of Scholarships		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andman and Nicobar Island	-	133	138
2.	Andhra Pradesh	15309	4961	9485
3.	Telangana	7832	163	10941
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	14
5.	Assam	4067	687	1354
6.	Bihar	1945	340	29540
7.	Chandigarh	77	266	178
8.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	7
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	117
10.	Daman and Diu	-	-	25
11.	Delhi	4133	41	9556
12.	Goa	-	-	736
13.	Gujarat	1117	-	39470
14.	Haryana	2149	3054	12724
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1877	613	4722
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	121	-	1030
17.	Jharkhand	236	-	2225
18.	Karnataka	10813	7979	29427
19.	Kerala	14741	14044	21430
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1724	-	31663
21.	Maharashtra	63526	13845	66355
22.	Manipur	3	240	409
23.	Meghalaya	466	495	755

1	2	3	4	5
24.	Mizoram	412	412	120
25.	Nagaland	334	109	421
26.	Odisha	10469	2765	19571
27.	Puducherry	105	385	191
28.	Punjab	9331	3485	5158
29.	Rajasthan	5615	1	9806
30.	Sikkim	311	175	330
31.	Tamil Nadu	21857	5710	53278
32.	Tripura	360	745	756
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6405	1230	14141
34.	Uttarakhand	2242	5	4853
35.	West Bengal	22435	2543	49329
TOTAL		210012	64426	429955

(K) Status of students awarded scholarships under Pre-matric and Post-matric Scholarship Schemes for Minority students during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17*		2017-18*(as on 12.07.2018)	
		Pre-matric	Post-matric	Pre-matric	Post-matric	Pre-matric	Post-matric
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	155058	10743	126764	12002	119570	13626
2.	Telangana	214661	15421	159023	15017	146538	15465
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	61325	29600	137516	28330	169325	29200
5.	Bihar	23210	44162	60399	46630	112342	47105
6.	Chhattisgarh	13363	2204	7329	2001	7660	2137
7.	Goa	2127	177	1414	239	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8.	Gujarat	208176	24017	113690	18257	123638	18823
9.	Haryana	1174	2739	2419	3413	4592	5217
10.	Himachal Pradesh	2477	510	1665	503	1600	529
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	20602	54137	23676	101080	22439
12.	Jharkhand	25797	12173	18976	12946	42965	14751
13.	Karnataka	467890	51775	418552	41720	321073	32220
14.	Kerala	521109	46703	498400	54613	516303	55941
15.	Madhya Pradesh	77054	14309	71286	15296	95344	17273
16.	Maharashtra	511996	49766	445635	44085	579795	45604
17.	Manipur	2120	2647	3382	2852	5047	3330
18.	Meghalaya	1879	4498	8470	4954	4988	6034
19.	Mizoram	52149	586	47427	1331	29721	1331
20.	Nagaland	34507	797	16718	3676	23459	5520
21.	Odisha	2976	3430	14771	3179	9574	3019
22.	Punjab	428583	63801	379737	58822	407784	51292
23.	Rajasthan	145135	28437	117789	24608	132479	21973
24.	Sikkim	2291	539	1026	207	739	97
25.	Tamil Nadu	406136	41880	330731	38444	308277	32690
26.	Tripura	6478	1050	1	909	4892	1021
27.	Uttar Pradesh	515410	98184	422293	74833	531289	86762
28.	Uttarakhand	6666	2221	14480	2920	20292	4045
29.	West Bengal	1285719	92122	675373	88387	987562	78171
30.	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	16	5	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	1715	257	2394	259	2045	167
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	78	19	63	26	0	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33.	Daman and Diu	0	34	0	39	0	4
34.	Delhi	78	1226	3	531	7229	4794
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1442	211	1645	280	1919	382
TOTAL		5178779	666840	4153524	624990	4819121	620973

* Provisional Data.

VDP vis-a-vis living standards of SC concentrated villages

1088. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified institutions for providing technical resource support for helping in preparation of Village Development Plan (VDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh;

(c) to what extent physical and social infrastructural gaps in Scheduled Caste concentrated villages has been reduced on the basis of VDP during the last three years and the current year, district-wise; and

(d) whether Government proposes to introduce any new scheme to improve living standards of the Scheduled Caste concentrated villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) and (b) Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) aims at overall development of selected SC majority villages so as to provide them with all the necessary facilities to ensure that the disparity between SC and non-SC population in terms of common socio-economic indicators is eliminated and the indicators are raised to at least the level of the national average. The performance of the scheme is being monitored in terms of achievement of the targets listed out in the Village Development Plan (VDP) prepared for each village. Under the PMAGY the National Institute of Rural Development & Panchayati Raj (NIRD&PR) has been identified to provide technical resource support at the national level. At the State level, the State Govts, are to identify suitable Institutions for the purpose and the final view has to

be taken by the concerned State Govts. in consultations with the Ministry. A list of Institutions selected during the pilot phase including Himachal Pradesh are given below:

State	Institution
Himachal Pradesh	(a) Himachal Institute of Public Administration (b) Dr. Y.S.Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan
Tamil Nadu	State Institute of Rural Development, Chennai
Bihar	Government Technical Assistance Support Team (GTAST) Patna
Rajasthan	Indira Gandhi Panchayati Raj & Gramin Vikas Sansthan, Jaipur
Assam	National Institute of Rural Development, North Eastern Regional Centre, Guwahati

(c) A total of 617 villages have so far been declared as 'Adarsh Village' by the respective State Governments consequent upon reduction of Physical and Social infrastructural gaps in Scheduled Caste Concentration villages during the last three years and the current years. The district-wise details as below:

Sl. No.	District	Year			
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Morigaon	50	-	-	-
2.	Nagaon	50	-	-	-
3.	Gaya	-	-	23	
4.	Shri Ganganagar	-	-	160	-
5.	Hanumangarh	-	-	65	-
6.	Solan	-	34	-	-
7.	Sirmaur	-	10	-	-
8.	Thiruvavur	-	157	-	-
9.	Cuddalore	-	68	-	-

(d) No, Sir.

Increase in expenditure on social security schemes

1089. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that only 1.4 per cent of India's GDP is spent on social security schemes and it is lower than most countries in Asia;
- (b) if so, the details of steps Government would take to increase the percentage of expenditure on social security schemes; and
- (c) the allocations made and expenditure incurred towards social security schemes since 2014, scheme-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI VIJAY SAMPLA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Classification of backward people

†1090. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA:

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is giving serious consideration to the classification of backward, most backward and extremely backward people;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step so far in this direction; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): (a) to (c) The Government has constituted a Commission on 2nd October, 2017 under article 340 of the Constitution to examine the sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes with the following terms of reference:

- to examine the extent of inequitable distribution of benefits of reservation among the castes or communities included in the broad category of Other Backward Classes with reference to such classes included in the Central List;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- to work out the mechanism, criteria, norms and parameters in a scientific approach for sub-categorisation within such Other Backward Classes; and
- to take up the exercise of identifying the respective castes or communities or sub-castes or synonyms in the Central List of Other Backward Classes and classifying them into their respective sub-categories.

The four-member Commission headed by Justice (Retd.) G. Rohini, Chief Justice (Retd.), Delhi High Court is mandated to submit its report by 31.07.2018.

Launching of rockets and satellites

1091. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of rockets and satellites launched by ISRO during the last five years; and
- (b) the details of specific roles assigned to these rockets and satellites launched and whether ISRO and the country have been benefited from it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) During last five years, ISRO has launched 26 launch vehicle missions, 28 Indian satellites, 7 Technology Demonstrators (4 satellites + 3 launch vehicle related), 05 student satellites from Indian Universities/Institutions and 202 foreign satellites. The details of these satellites, the launch vehicles (rockets) in which they were launched and the purpose they serve are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Satellites and launch vehicles in which they were launched and the purpose they serve

Launch Date	Launch Vehicle	Satellite Name	Purpose
1	2	3	4
01-07-2013	PSLV-C22	IRNSS-1A	Navigational & positional services
26-07-2013	Procured Launch	INSAT-3D	Weather forecasting
30-08-2013	Procured Launch	GSAT-7	Satellite based communication
05-11-2013	PSLV-C25	Mars Orbiter Mission	Space science research and planetary exploration
05-01-2014	GSLV-D5	GSAT-14	Satellite based communication
04-04-2014	PSLV-C24	IRNSS-1B	Navigational & positional services

1	2	3	4
30-06-2014	PSLV-C23	SPOT-7	Foreign customer satellite
30-06-2014	PSLV-C23	AISAT	Foreign customer satellite
30-06-2014	PSLV-C23	NLS-7.1 (CAN-X4)	Foreign customer satellite
30-06-2014	PSLV-C23	NLS-7.2 (CAN-X5)	Foreign customer satellite
30-06-2014	PSLV-C23	VELOX-1	Foreign customer satellite
16-10-2014	PSLV-C26	IRNSS-1C	Navigational & positional services
07-12-2014	Procured Launch	GSAT-16	Satellite based communication
18-12-2014	GSLV MK III-X9	CARE	Technology demonstrator
28-03-2015	PSLV-C27	IRNSS-1D	Navigational & positional services
10-07-2015	PSLV-C28	DMC3 (3 Nos)	Foreign customer satellite
10-07-2015	PSLV-28	CBNT-1	Foreign customer satellite
10-07-2015	PSLV-28	De-OrbitSail	Foreign customer satellite
27-08-2015	GSLV-D6	GSAT-6	Satellite based communication
28-09-2015	PSLV-C30	ASTROSAT	Space science research and planetary exploration
28-09-2015	PSLV-C30	LAPAN-A2	Foreign customer satellite
28-09-2015	PSLV-C30	NLS-14	Foreign customer Satellite
28-09-2015	PSLV-C30	LEMUR(4No)	Foreign customer satellite
11-11-2015	Procured Launch	GSAT-15	Satellite based communication
16-12-2015	PSLV-C29	TeLEOS-1	Foreign customer satellite
16-12-2015	PSLV-C29	Kent Ridge-1	Foreign customer satellite
16-12-2015	PSLV-C29	VELOX-C1	Foreign customer satellite
16-12-2015	PSLV-C29	VELOX-II	Foreign customer satellite
16-12-2015	PSLV-C29	Galassia	Foreign customer satellite
16-12-2015	PSLV-C29	Athenoxat-1	Foreign customer satellite
20-01-2016	PSLV-C31	IRNSS-1E	Navigational & positional services

1	2	3	4
10-03-2016	PSLV-C32	IRNSS-1F	Navigational & positional services
28-04-2016	PSLV-C33	IRNSS-1G	Navigational & positional services
23-05-2016	RLV-TD	-	Technology demonstrator
22-06-2016	PSLV-C34	Cartosat-2(C)	Remote sensing
22-06-2016	PSLV-C34	SWAYAM	Student Satellites from Indian Universities/Institutions
22-06-2016	PSLV-C34	SATYABHA-MASAT	Student Satellites from Indian Universities/Institutions
22-06-2016	PSLV-C34	LAPAN-A3	Foreign customer satellite
22-06-2016	PSLV-C34	BIROS	Foreign customer satellite
22-06-2016	PSLV-C34	M3MSat	Foreign customer satellite
22-06-2016	PSLV-C34	SkySat Gen2-1	Foreign customer satellite
22-06-2016	PSLV-C34	DOVE QP (12Nos)	Foreign customer satellite
22-06-2016	PSLV-C34	GHGSat-D	Foreign customer satellite
28-08-2016	SCRAMJET	-	Technology demonstrator
08-09-2016	GSLV-F05	INSAT-3DR	Weather forecasting
26-09-2016	PSLV-C35	SCATS AT-1	Weather forecasting
26-09-2016	PSLV-C35	PRATHAM	Student Satellites from Indian Universities/Institutions
26-09-2016	PSLV-C35	PISAT	Student Satellites from Indian Universities/Institutions
26-09-2016	PSLV-C35	ALSAT-1B	Foreign customer satellite
26-09-2016	PSLV-C35	ALSAT-2B	Foreign customer satellite
26-09-2016	PSLV-C35	ALSAT-1N	Foreign customer satellite
26-09-2016	PSLV-C35	NLS-19	Foreign customer satellite
26-09-2016	PSLV-C35	Pathfinder-1	Foreign customer satellite
06-Oct-16	Procured Launch	GSAT-18	Satellite based communication
07-12-2016	PSLV-C36	Resourcesat-2A	Remote sensing

1	2	3	4
15-02-2017	PSLV-C37	CARTOSAT-2 (D)	Remote sensing
15-02-2017	PSLV-C37	INS-IA	Indian Nano Satellites - Technology demonstrator
15-02-2017	PSLV-C37	INS-IB	Indian Nano Satellites - Technology demonstrator
15-02-2017	PSLV-C37	DOVE(88No)	Foreign customer satellite
15-02-2017	PSLV-C37	LEMUR(8No)	Foreign customer satellite
15-02-2017	PSLV-C37	PEASS	Foreign customer satellite
15-02-2017	PSLV-C37	DIDO-2	Foreign customer satellite
15-02-2017	PSLV-C37	BGUSat	Foreign customer satellite
15-02-2017	PSLV-C37	AI-Farabi-1	Foreign customer satellite
15-02-2017	PSLV-C37	Nayif-1	Foreign customer satellite
05-05-2017	GSLV-F09	GSAT-9	Satellite based communication
05-06-2017	GLSV-MkIII-D1	GSAT-19	
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	CARTOSAT-2(E)	Remote sensing
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	NIUSat	Student Satellites from Indian Universities/Institutions
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	CE-SAT-1	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	CICERO-6	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	Tyvak-53b	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	LEMUR-2 (8 Nos)	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	D-SAT	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	Max Valier	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	URSAMAIOR	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	Venta-1	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	SUCHAI-1	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	QB50-BE06	Foreign customer satellite

1	2	3	4
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	UCLSat	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	InflateSail	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	QB50-DE04	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	Aalto-1	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	PEGASUS/AT03	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	SkCUBE	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	LituanicaSAT-2	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	ROBUSTA-1B	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	VZLUSAT-1	Foreign customer satellite
23-06-2017	PSLV-C38	The3 Diamonds	Foreign customer satellite
29-06-2017	Procured Launch	GSAT-17	Satellite based communication
31-08-2017	PSLV-C39	IRNSS-1H	Navigational & positional services
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	CartoSat-2F	Remote sensing
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	MicroSat	Remote sensing - Technology Demonstrator
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	INS-1C	Indian Nano Satellites - Technology demonstrator
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	TeleSat phase-1	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	POC-1	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	PICSAT	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	CANYVAL-X	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	CNUSAIL-1	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	KAUSAT-5	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	SIGMA	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	STEP CUBE LAB	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	CBNT-2	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-201-8	PSLV-C40	Flock-3P (4No)	Foreign customer satellite

1	2	3	4
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	LEMUR (4No)	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	DemoSat-2	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	Micromas-2	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	Tyvak-61C	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	SpaceBEE (4No)	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	Fox-ID	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	Corvus BC3	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	Arkyd-6	Foreign customer satellite
12-01-2018	PSLV-C40	CICERO-7	Foreign customer satellite
29-03-2018	GSLV-F08	GSAT-6A	Satellite based communication

Linking of space research with contemporary needs

1092. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has evolved and laid down any policy about linking space research related Government establishments to the contemporary development needs of the lives of the people in general and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether there is any practice of appealing Government departments for promoting use of space technology for governance and public administration and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), since its inception, has been driven by the objective of harnessing the benefits of space technology for national development and improving the lives of the people. The satellite enabled data and services are being used to improve the living standards of people. These include Television broadcasting, Direct-to-Home, ATM, Mobile communication, Tele-education, Tele-medicine and advisories on weather, pest infestation, agro-meteorology and potential fishing zones. Satellite data is also used for crop production estimation, crop intensification, agricultural drought assessment, wasteland inventory, identifying ground

water prospect zones, inland aquaculture suitability and disaster risk reduction, which indirectly benefits the people.

(b) Yes Sir. In order to promote use of space technology for governance and public administration, Department of Space had formed expert working groups in ISRO for proactive interaction with the Government departments and prepared the joint action plan on "Effective use of Space Technology in Governance & Development". These action plans were deliberated in One Day National Meet held in New Delhi in September 2015, with the participation of all the Central Government Ministries/ Departments. 127 projects emerged out of this Meet, are being executed in the areas of Natural Resources Management, Planning, Monitoring & Decision Making and Disaster Risk Reduction.

Further, to promote utilisation of space technology in State Government Departments, State level workshops have also been conducted in 17 states. Other measures include

- (i) institutionalisation of space applications in many Ministries/Departments,
- (ii) conduct of training sessions on space technology based applications at LBSNAA (DoPT) and training of Deputy Secretaries as part of ISTM Programs (DoPT).

Change in base year

1093. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:

DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has decided to change the base year for calculation of GDP and retail inflation to 2017-18 and 2018 respectively;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) by when the above would come into effect;
- (d) whether Government would also release comparable data for previous years and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reasons for delay in releasing back-series data following the change in the methodology for calculating GDP in 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. Base revisions are carried out as per international best practices to take into account structural changes in the economy. As a part of the base revision exercise, methodological improvements and new data sources are considered as per relevant international standards. As most of the data to be used in the exercise may be available during 2019-20, the new series may come into effect during 2020-21.

(d) Yes, Sir. In case of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), back series data from the previous base year is released as per usual practice. In case of Consumer Price Index (CPI), used to assess retail inflation, linking factor is provided for facilitating linkage of the new series with that of previous base year.

(e) Release of back series of GDP with base year 2011-12 has been delayed due to non-availability of the new data sources for the previous base year.

Revision of norms for preparation of GDP

1094. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up 13 member panel to revise the norms for preparation of GDP at States and district level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is considering to revise the base year for the computation of national income to 2017-18 from the current 2011-12 to better capture economic realities in fast changing world; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Government has notified the constitution of a Committee for Sub-National Accounts on 27th June, 2018 to suggest, *inter alia*, measures for improving State Domestic Product and District Domestic Product.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics is looking into methodological improvements and new data sources to be considered as a part of base revision exercise as per relevant international standards.

Monitoring of central schemes

1095. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of mechanism to monitor the implementation of Central Schemes;
- (b) what are the bottlenecks in effective implementation of Central Schemes in the country; and
- (c) the details of steps being taken to remove such bottlenecks and improve the implementation of Central Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI VIJAY GOEL): (a) Implementation and monitoring of Central Schemes is mainly undertaken by the respective Scheme running Ministries/Departments. The monitoring mechanisms are Scheme specific and include:

- (i) on-line monitoring mechanisms, such as Direct Benefit Transfer Bharat Portal;
- (ii) monitoring implementation of outcome budget; and
- (iii) constituting Groups of Secretaries to give recommendations to improve governance and growth in selected areas.

(b) and (c) Bottlenecks in effective implementation include, poor targeting, leakages and ineffective service delivery. Measures to remove bottlenecks and improve implementation include periodic monitoring through established mechanisms and through Direct Benefit Transfer Mission introduced recently.

Hostels for students in Chhattisgarh

† 1096. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of girls' and boys' hostels for students, belonging to Scheduled Tribes in Chhattisgarh, area-wise;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) whether Government has implemented any centrally sponsored scheme for the construction of hostels for such students and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount allocated to Chhattisgarh during the last three years and the current year under this scheme and the amount spent by Government, out of the amount allocated; and

(d) whether Government has received any proposal from that State for construction of new hostels and if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) As informed by State Government of Chhattisgarh, Area (district) wise girls and boys hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Tribes in Chhattisgarh as on 25.07.2018 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) was running a separate scheme "Hostels for ST Girls and Boys" under which funds were provided to State Governments for construction of hostels as per following norm:

Funding Pattern		
	Central Share	State Share
(i) 100% for girls hostel		—
(ii) 100% for boys hostels in LWE areas		—
(iii) 100% for UTs		—
(iv) 50% for Boys hostel in States.		50%
(v) 90% for Central Universities and remaining 10% by the Universities.		—
(vi) 45% for Universities other than Central Universities and 10% by the concerned universities.		45% (In case State does not contribute, the share is to be borne by the concerned Universities.)

However, as a part of rationalization of schemes of the Ministry, it has been decided to subsume the intervention of 'construction of boys and girls hostels' under

the Schemes of 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) from 2018-19 onwards, wherein assistance is provided as 100% grant in the form of an additive to State funds and efforts for tribal development.

(c) The amount allocated to Government of Chhattisgarh under the scheme 'Hostels for ST Girls and Boys' during last three financial years and current year is to the tune of ₹ 1221.74 lakh for construction of 13 hostels. Out of which a total of ₹ 231.86 lakh has been utilized upto 24.07.2018 as informed by the State Government. Besides the above mentioned scheme, construction of hostels is also supported under the MoTA's Scheme of 'SCA to TSS' and under 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India' based on the proposal received from the State Government. During last three financial years and current year 2018-19, a total of ₹ 28355.97 lakh has been allocated to the State of Chhattisgarh for construction of 91 hostels for boys and girls under above two programme / scheme as detailed below (including ₹ 500.00 lakh provided in 2015-16 for completion of 13 hostels sanctioned during 2010-11 % and ₹ 1221.74 lakh provided in 2017-18 for completion of 13 hostels sanctioned during 2015-16 under the scheme 'Hostels for ST Girls and Boys'):

Year	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)
2015-16	4060.00
2016-17	3953.69
2017-18	7721.74
2018-19	12620.54
TOTAL	28355.97

As informed by the State Government, amount released upto 2016-17 under the above two programme/scheme except ₹ 1561.51 lakh has been utilized.

(d) Receipt of proposal for construction of hostels is supported under the MoTA's Scheme of 'SCA to TSS' and under 'Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India' based on the proposals received from the State Governments. The proposals received from State Governments are appraised and approved by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) in the Ministry for funding depending upon the availability of funds under the relevant scheme(s). There is no proposal pending with the Ministry for construction of new hostels in Chhattisgarh under these schemes.

Statement

*Area (District) wise girls and boys hostels for ST students in
Chhattisgarh as on 25.07.2018*

Sl. No.	District	No. of ST Hostels						Total
		Boys			Girls			
		Pre matric	Post Matric	Total	Pre matric	Post Matric	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Sarguja	37	8	45	24	8	32	77
2.	Surajpur	39	5	44	21	7	28	72
3.	Balrampur	45	8	53	20	7	27	80
4.	Korea	37	6	43	18	6	24	67
5.	Bilaspur	43	5	48	36	5	41	89
6.	Mungeli	4	0	4	3	1	4	8
7.	Korba	76	7	83	16	7	23	106
8.	Janjgir	9	2	11	1	1	2	13
9.	Raigarh	62	8	70	24	10	34	104
10.	Jashpur	51	13	64	36	13	49	113
11.	Rajnandgaon	46	9	55	31	10	41	96
12.	Kabeer dham	23	2	25	12	3	15	40
13.	Durg	4	2	6	1	2	3	9
14.	Bemetara	0	1	1	1	0	1	2
15.	Balod	42	4	46	7	6	13	59
16.	Raipur	7	4	11	2	6	8	19
17.	Baloda Bazar	28	4	32	10	3	13	45
18.	Gariyaband	25	3	28	8	4	12	40
19.	Mahasamund	37	4	41	16	4	20	61
20.	Dhamtari	21	2	23	5	2	7	30
21.	Bastar	61	16	77	26	16	42	119

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Kondagaon	42	7	49	21	6	27	76
23.	Ranker	67	8	75	24	8	32	107
24.	Dantewada	25	8	33	10	9	19	52
25.	Sukma	20	3	23	11	5	16	39
26.	Bijapur	24	4	28	12	4	16	44
27.	Narayanpur	12	4	16	9	2	11	27
TOTAL		887	147	1034	405	155	560	1594

Remarriage of widows under TSP

1097. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering any scheme to encourage remarriage of widows under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) under any plan in socially backward areas;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) by when such a scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to formulate any scheme by Ministry of Tribal Affairs to encourage remarriage of widows under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas / socially backward areas.

Extension of time-limit of reservation for Scheduled Tribes

†1098. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the extent to which the people belonging to Scheduled Tribes, including the Meena tribe, have been benefitted, as a result of reservation of posts for them as on date;
- (b) by when the benefit of reservation provided to them would come to an end;
- (c) whether Government proposes to extend the time-limit of reservation for the people of Scheduled Tribes for the next ten years;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) by when the time-limit for reservation is likely to be extended for them by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) Department of Personnel & Training, Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions is the nodal agency for framing policy for reservation of Scheduled Tribes. As per Department of Personnel & Training, the benefit of reservation for the Central Government posts and services is provided to the Scheduled Tribes as a composite group and not caste/sub-caste wise. The representation of Scheduled Tribes in the posts and services of the Central Government as on 01.01.2016 is 2,76,007 as against the total employee of 32,58,663, which comes to about 8.4%.

(b) to (e) Reservation to Scheduled Tribes is continuing in Direct Recruitment in all Grades. In Promotion, reservation for Scheduled Tribes is available up to entry level of Group 'A'. No Specific time limit was fixed in DOPT's OM dated 13.08.1997 for continuing reservation in promotion for Scheduled Tribes. However, this OM was quashed by the Hon'ble Delhi High Court on 23.08.2017 against which Special Leave Petition has been filed by Union of India in the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which is pending.

Upliftment of Scheduled Tribes

1099. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present schemes for economic upliftment of Scheduled Tribes and whether there is any proposal for introducing new schemes;

(b) the number of people benefited by these schemes;

(c) the long-term effect of these schemes;

(d) whether these schemes improve the quality of life for a short period only; and

(e) whether any study has been conducted by Government regarding impact of these schemes in improving the quality of life and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (e) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people living across the country, which includes support for education, health, sanitation, 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 proposal for introducing new schemes. The present schemes being implemented by the Ministry for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). Review of existing schemes is a regular process and areas requiring emphasis are strengthened. The details of beneficiaries under some schemes of the Ministry, where available, during the last three years is as under: -

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	No. of Beneficiaries		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	634119	944281	1812269
2.	Strengthening Education among ST girls in Low Literacy Districts	36116	29708	35455
3.	Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas (NGO component)	-	480	1460
4.	Article 275(1) of the Constitution-Beneficiaries under EMRSs	44691	51959	56708
5.	Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme & Article 275(1) of the Constitution-Beneficiaries under Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	82200	61989	71397
6.	Supports to National/ State Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporations	92824	107026	42369

In recent years, no study has been conducted by the Ministry regarding impact of these schemes in improving the quality of life.

Statement*List of schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs*

Sl. No.	Names of Schemes/Programmes
1.	Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
2.	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
3.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students
4.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
5.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for welfare of STs
6.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
7.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
8.	Grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution of India
9.	Special Central Assistance(SCA) to Tribal Sub-Scheme(TSS)*
10.	Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes
11.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce
12.	Support to National/State Scheduled Tribe Finance and Development Corporations
13.	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP
14.	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others

Note:- * It has been decided to discontinue the three schemes namely (i) Scheme of Girls & Boys Hostels in Tribal Areas, (ii) Scheme of Ashram Schools in Tribal Areas and (iii) Scheme of Vocational Training Centre in Tribal Areas from 2018-19 and the intervention is to be subsumed under the Scheme, Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub Scheme (SCA to TSS).

Petitions from tribals displaced by National Water Projects

1100. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received petitions from diverse tribal villagers who have been displaced by National Water Projects during the last 60 days;

(b) whether the affected and displaced tribals have not received either financial compensation for their land lost or got replacement of land;

(c) whether Government has considered their petitions to redress their problems; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) The Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development is the nodal agency for matters relating to land acquisition. Acquisition of land for various projects is done by concerned State Governments/UT Administrations as per provisions laid down in the Land Rehabilitation Act, 1894 as well as under the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013). Further, the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation is the nodal Ministry for implementing irrigation and Water Resources Projects in the country. Representations have been received during the last 60 days in connection with the displacement of people due to Polavaram Dam Andhra Pradesh.

As per information obtained from the Government of Andhra Pradesh through the Department of Land Resources, land was acquired for construction of power House of Polavaram Project as per land Acquisition Act, 1894 and compensation for land and properties and rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) benefits were extended to both tribal and non-tribals prior to 2012 as per Andhra Pradesh Rehabilitation and Resettlement (AP R&R) Policy, 2005.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is committed to extend all benefits as per the provisions of Land Acquisition Act, 1894 upto 31.12.2013 and as per Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land //Inquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013 (RFCTLARR Act, 2013) beyond this date.

(c) and (d) To ensure adequate compensation and timely and proper rehabilitation of displaced tribal people across the country, the Government has made special provisions in the "Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (RFCTLARR) Act, 2013". As per the Act, as far as possible, no land is to be acquired in the scheduled area except as last resort. In case acquisition or alienation of any land in the Scheduled Areas, prior consent of Gram Sabha or the panchayat or the Autonomous District Councils, as the case may be, are required to be obtained. The Act also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement (R&R) wherein R&R is an integral part of the land acquisition plan itself. Chapter-V and VI of the said Act contain detailed provisions for R&R awards and their

implementation. The provisions of employment under the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 covers those whose land has been acquired after 31.12.2013.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 48 of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 a National Monitoring Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Land Resources in the Ministry of Rural Development for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of Rehabilitation and Resettlement Scheme, looking into issues related to displacement of people, payment of compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement, and the status of land acquisition.

Funds for Pre and Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme

1101. DR. BANDA PRAKASH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds sanctioned, released and utilized under Pre and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes for, Scheduled Tribe students during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether Government proposes to enhance the scholarship amount being provided under these schemes;

(c) whether the funds under these schemes have not been released to certain States during the last three years and to North Eastern States for two consecutive years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The details of funds sanctioned/ released and utilised under Pre and Post-Matric Scholarship Schemes for Scheduled Tribe students during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise and year-wise are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(b) Proposal to increase the scholarship amount under Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students from the existing ₹150/- to ₹225/- per month for Day Scholars, and from ₹350/- to ₹525/- per month for Hostellers has been submitted for approval of the Competent Authority.

(c) and (d) Funds could not be released to certain States/UTs during the previous years since detailed proposal along with required documents such as utilisation certificate, statement of expenditure were not furnished by these States/UTs. Details are given in the above mentioned Statement-I and II.

Statement-I
Details of Fund Released and Utilized to State Government/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students studying in classes IX & X

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (As on 23.07.2018)	
		Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1983.00	1983.00	0.00	0.00	5282.94	5282.94	0.00	0.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	0.00	0.00	321.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	375.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	3607.00	3607.00	2534.15	2534.15	1805.30	1805.30	3760.58	
6.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.04	8.04	0.00	0.00
8.	Goa	0.00	0.00	52.64	52.64	3.75	3.75	63.95	
9.	Gujarat	3745.76	3745.76	80.81	80.81	3650.84	3650.84	3451.06	

(₹ in lakh)

10.	Himachal Pradesh	96.12	96.12	51.21	44.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	700.00	68.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1704.53	1704.53	1804.61
13.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1364.59	1364.59	1003.18
14.	Kerala	300.00	300.00	796.40	771.40	0.00	0.00	236.93
15.	Madhya Pradesh	4300.00	4300.00	0.00	0.00	5539.17	5539.17	2519.33
16.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	867.38	867.38	619.09	71.74	0.00
18.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	156.69	122.94	0.00
19.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	336.36	0.00	132.25	132.25	234.99
20.	Nagaland	851.47	422.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	4900.00	4900.00	3376.36	3376.36	5134.98	5134.98	5217.33
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3284.79	3284.79	0.00
23.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.72	25.72	1.11
24.	Tamil Nadu	600.00	600.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	358.02	358.02	0.00
26.	Tripura	1303.60	861.49	0.00	0.00	232.89	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	107.00	107.00	0.00	0.00	104.44	104.44	0.00
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	TOTAL	22868.95	20990.94	8416.64	7727.26	29408.03	28594.04	18293.07

Statement-II

Details of Fund Sanctioned-Released and Utilized to State Governments/UT Administrations under the Scheme of Post Matric Scholarship for ST student

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19 (As on 23.07.2018)	
		Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Utilized	Fund Released	Fund Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1986.82	1986.82	9777.62	9777.62	8269.11	8269.11	5524.25	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1137.61	1137.6	1136.32	1136.32	5803.65	4030.42	0.00	
4.	Assam	6748.28	4481.68	266.65	0.00	2516.48	0.00	0.00	

(₹ in lakh)

5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.25	0.00	0.00
6.	Chhattisgarh	4764.83	4764.83	2674.82	2674.00	3811.26	3811.26	3236.61
7.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	53.63	53.63	26.19	0.00	0.00
8.	Goa	356.00	356.00	645.00	645.00	364.80	228.80	0.00
9.	Gujarat	5520.40	5520.40	22040.27	22040.27	14609.74	14609.74	11725.74
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1350.00	1350.00	931.36	931.36	3123.36	3123.36	0.00
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2494.17	2494.17	2587.84	1565.65	2322.56	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	8148.39	6600.00	2716.50	1418.81	0.00
13.	Karnataka	5839.00	5839.00	8540.00	8540.00	8873.31	8873.31	5136.58
14.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	3122.00	3122.00	2745.46	2745.46	1998.73
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3065.00	3065.00	13054.00	13054.00	10320.50	10320.50	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	5209.83	5209.83	22092.28	22083.48	10884.91	5328.16	0.00
17.	Manipur	3588.00	3588.00	3385.20	3385.20	6382.55	2079.20	654.56
18.	Meghalaya	3274.61	3274.61	3189.00	3189.00	770.50	770.50	0.00
19.	Mizoram	4927.91	4927.91	4267.52	4267.52	2434.73	2434.73	2269.44
20.	Nagaland	2646.34	2646.34	1344.00	0.00	2515.00	2515.00	0.00
21.	Odisha	4050.00	4050.00	15556.48	15556.48	8784.18	8784.18	10882.94

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
22.	Rajasthan	10890.43	10890.43	9800.00	8381.44	19912.49	19912.49	0.00
23.	Sikkim	400.00	400.00	938.16	938.16	1247.32	1247.32	163.36
24.	Tamil Nadu	2266.86	2266.86	3061.85	3054.40	2440.39	1467.89	0.00
25.	Telangana	9650.00	9650.00	11483.00	11483.00	18031.25	11415.00	0.00
26.	Tripura	1700.00	1700.00	1323.90	1323.90	2756.25	886.50	0.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	1057.50	930.00	1244.91	907.16	0.00
28.	Uttarakhand	900.00	900.00	5090.57	3814.57	600.25	0.00	0.00
29.	West Bengal	2948.46	2948.46	0.00	0.00	2807.89	1978.14	0.00
TOTAL		85714.55	83447.95	155567.36	148547.00	146386.79	117157.04	41592.21

Benefits of schemes for Scheduled Tribes

1102. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any data to ascertain that the benefits of schemes implemented for Scheduled Tribes or tribals are reaching them particularly the most backward among them;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Data pertaining to decennial census, large scale sample surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and various other surveys conducted by different Ministries/Departments of Government of India, reveal that over the years there has been vast improvement in the human development indicators pertaining to Scheduled Tribes (STs), for example, literacy rate for STs has improved from 47.1 % in 2001 to 59% in 2011. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for ST students at Senior Secondary (classes XI-XII) level has increased from 35.4% in 2013-14 to 43.1% in 2015-16. During 2015, 64.1% and 68.9% ST students have completed Class Xth and XIIth, respectively, through various State and Central Examination Boards including Open Boards. In respect of Scheduled Tribes, Infant Mortality Rate has declined from 62.1 (2005-06) to 44.4 (2015-16), Under Five Mortality Rate has declined from 95.7 (2005-06) to 57.2 (2015-16), and Institutional Delivery has increased from 17.7% in 2005-06 to 68.0% in 2015-16. However, there are still gaps between human development indicators of STs and all India population.

The Ministry of Tribal Affairs has launched a number of schemes for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes in the country. Details of the schemes are given in the Statement.

Statement

Schemes launched by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes

1. **Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) :** Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS) is 100% grant from Government of India (since 1977-78). It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants

for North Eastern States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. This grant is utilized for economic development of Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP), Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA), Modified Area Development Approach (MADA), Clusters, Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and dispersed tribal population. SCA to TSS covers 23 States: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

2. **Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of the Constitution :** Grants-in-aid under Proviso to Article 275(1) of Constitution of India is 100% annual grant from Government of India to States. It is charged to Consolidated Fund of India (except grants for NE States, a voted item) and is an additive to State Plan funds and efforts for Tribal Development. Grant is provided to 27 States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Funds are utilised for the socio economic development of ITDA, MADA, Clusters and for PVTGs.
3. **Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) :** The scheme of Development of PVTGs covers 75 identified PVTGs in 18 States and UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for the activities like housing, land distribution, land development, agricultural development, animal husbandry, construction of link roads, installation of non-conventional sources of energy for lighting purpose, social security including Janashree Bima Yojana or any other innovative activity meant for the comprehensive socio-economic development of PVTGs. The scheme is flexible as it enables the States to focus on areas that they consider is relevant to PVTGs and their socio-cultural environment.
4. **Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce (Central Sector Scheme) :** Under the scheme, Grants-in-aid are released to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) and Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Ltd. (TRIFED) which is a multi-State Cooperative under Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA). The scope of this Scheme is:-
 - (i) To give comprehensive support for people belonging to various tribes in the entire range of production, product development, preservation of traditional

heritage, support to both forest and agricultural produce of tribal people, support to Institutions to carry the above activities, provisions of better infrastructure, development of designs, dissemination of information about price and the agencies which are buying the products, support to Government agencies for sustainable marketing and thereby ensure a reasonable price regime.

- (ii) Sharing of information with Gram Panchayats and Gram Sabhas.
- (iii) Skill upgradation, development of utilitarian products for increase in value in market.

The objective of the Scheme is to create institutions for the Scheduled Tribes to support marketing and development of activities they depend on for their livelihood. These are sought to be achieved by specific measures like (i) market intervention; (ii) training and skill up-gradation of tribal Artisans, Craftsmen, Minor Forest Produce (MFP) gatherers etc.; (iii) R&D/IPR activity; and (iv) Supply chain infrastructure development.

5. **'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers (Centrally Sponsored Scheme) :** This Ministry has introduced from the year 2013-14, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of 'Mechanism for marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and, Development of Value Chain for MFP' as a measure of social safety for MFP gatherers who are primarily member of Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers whose very livelihood depends on collection and selling of MFP.

- (ii) The scheme seeks to establish a system to ensure fair monetary returns for their efforts in collection, primary processing, storage, packaging, transportation etc. It also seeks to get them a share of revenue from the sales proceeds with cost deducted. It also aims to address other issues for sustainability of process.
- (iii) The scheme envisages fixation and declaration of Minimum Support Price for the selected MFP. Procurement and Marketing operation at pre fixed MSP will be undertaken by the designated State Agencies. Simultaneously, other medium and long term issues like sustainable collection, value addition, infrastructure development, knowledge base expansion of MFP, market intelligence development, strengthening the bargaining power of Gram Sabha/ Panchayat will also be addressed.

- (iv) To start with, the scheme had been implemented in States having areas under Schedule V of the Constitution and covered ten MFP items. Recently, however, the guidelines of the scheme 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' has been modified after discussion with various stakeholders and TRIFED, and MSP of the existing MFP items has been revised as also fourteen more MFP items have been added to the list.

6. Support to National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (STFDCs) :

NSTFDC a fully owned Public Sector Enterprise of Government of India, is provided with 100% equity share capital contribution by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The authorized share capital of the Corporation is ₹ 750.00 crore. The paid up Share capital is ₹ 599.11 crore (as on 31.12.2017). The main objectives of NSTFDC are:-

- To identify economic activities of importance to the Scheduled Tribes so as to generate self-employment and raise their income level.
- To upgrade their skills and processes through both institutional and on the job training.
- To make existing State/UT Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations (SCAs) and other developmental agencies engaged in economic development of the Scheduled Tribes more effective.
- To assist SCAs in project formulation, implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes and in imparting training to their personnel.
- To monitor implementation of NSTFDC assisted schemes in order to assess their impact.

The STFDCs are catering to STs in various States and are provided assistance in the form of contribution towards share capital by this Ministry. The ratio of its contribution is in the share of 51:49 between State Government and Central Government. The main objectives of the scheme are:-

- Identification of eligible ST families and motivating them to undertake economic development schemes.
- Sponsoring those schemes to financial institutions for credit support.

- Providing financial assistance in form of margin money on low rate of interest; and
- Providing necessary linkage/tie-up with other poverty alleviation programmes.

7. Pre-Matric Scholarships to ST Students (Class IX and X)

- Applicable to students who are studying in Classes IX-X.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than ₹ 2.00 lakhs per annum, which is proposed to be revised to ₹ 2.50 lakhs per annum.
- Scholarships are paid @ ₹150/- per month for Day Scholars and @ ₹350/- per month for hostellers, for a period of 10 months in a year. This is proposed to be revised from existing ₹150/- to ₹225/- p.m. for Day Scholars, and from ₹350/- to ₹525/- p.m. for hostellers.
- Central assistance in the share of 75:25 (90:10 for NER and Hilly States) to State Governments/UT Administrations is available from the Government of India.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.

8. Post Matric Scholarships to ST Students (Class XI and above)

- Applicable to students who are studying in any recognized course from a recognized institution for which qualification is Matriculation/Class X or above.
- Parental income from all sources should be less than ₹2.50 lakhs per annum.
- Compulsory fees charged by educational institutions are reimbursed subject to the limit fixed by the concerned State Fee fixation committee and scholarship amount of ₹230 to ₹1200 per month, depending upon the course of study is paid.
- Central assistance in the share of 75:25 (90:10 for NER and Hilly States) to State Governments/UT Administrations is available from the Government of India.
- Scholarship is distributed through the State Government/UT Administration.

9. National Overseas Scholarships (NOS) for ST students for studying abroad

- Provides financial assistance to selected students to pursue Post Graduation, Ph.D. & Post-Doctoral study abroad.

- A total of 20 awards are given every year. Of these, 17 awards are for STs and 3 awards for students belonging to Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups.
- Parental/family income from all sources should not exceed ₹6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Annual maintenance allowance of ₹9900/-, annual contingency and equipment allowance of ₹1116/-, tuition fees as per actuals and other admissible fees are provided for candidates in United Kingdom.
- For candidates in USA, annual maintenance allowance of \$15400/-, annual contingency and equipment, allowance of \$1532/-, tuition fees as per actuals and other admissible fees are provided. For candidates in other countries, US dollar or equivalent rate would be applicable.
- Disbursement of scholarship through the Ministry of External Affairs/ Indian Missions abroad.

10. **National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students**

(i) **Scholarship for Higher Education (earlier known as Top Class Education) for ST students.**

- Scholarship is given to ST students for pursuing studies in prescribed courses in any of the 246 institutes of excellence across the country like IITs, AIIMS, IIMs, NIITs, etc. identified by the Ministry.
- Total number of scholarships is 1000 per year.
- Family income from all sources does not exceed ₹6.00 lakhs per annum.
- Scholarship amount includes tuition fees, living expenses and allowances for books and computer.

(ii) **Fellowship (earlier known as RGNF) Scheme for ST Students.**

- 750 fellowships are provided to ST students each year for pursuing higher studies in India for M.Phil. and Ph.D.
- Fellowship is granted as per UGC norms, @ ₹25,000/- for JRF and @ ₹28,000/- for SRF.
- Duration of Fellowship:—

a. Enrolment of M.Phil.	2 years
b. Ph.D. (exclusively)	5 years
c. Enrolment of Ph.D. after completion of M.Phil.	2 years (M.Phil.) and 3 years (Ph.D.)

11. **Scheme of Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts:**

The primary objective of this Central Sector Scheme is promotion of education among tribal girls in the identified low literacy districts of the country. The scheme aims to improve the socio-economic status of the poor and illiterate tribal population through the education of women. The Scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2008. Now it is being implemented in 54 identified low literacy districts where ST population is 25% or more and ST female literacy rate is below 35% as per 2001 Census. The scheme aims to bridge the gap in literacy levels between the general female population and tribal women and is meant exclusively for ST Girls. The educational complexes are established in rural areas of identified districts and have classes I to V with a provision for upgradation up to class XII, provided there is sufficient accommodation for classrooms, hostel, a kitchen, gardening and for sports facilities. The educational complexes impart not only formal education to tribal girls but also train the students in agriculture, animal husbandry, other vocations and crafts to make them economically strong.

12. **Scheme of Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes :**

The Scheme was launched in 1953-54 and was last revised w.e.f. 1st April, 2008. The prime objective of the scheme is to enhance the reach of welfare schemes of Government and fill the gaps in service deficient tribal areas, in the sectors such as education, health, drinking water, agro-horticultural productivity, social security net etc. through the efforts of voluntary organizations, and to provide favourable environment for socio-economic upliftment and overall development of the Scheduled Tribes (STs). Any other innovative activity having direct positive impact on the socio-economic development or livelihood generation of STs may also be considered through voluntary efforts. The scheme is Central Sector Scheme. The grants are provided to the non-Governmental organizations on application, in a prescribed format, duly recommended by the multi-disciplinary State Level Committee of the concerned State Government/UT Administration. Funds are generally provided to the extent of 90% by the Government. The voluntary organization is expected to bear the remaining 10% balance from its own resources.

13. **Vocational Training in Tribal Areas :**

The main aim of the scheme is to develop the skills of the ST youth for a variety of jobs as well as self employment and to improve their socio-economic condition by enhancing their income. The scheme covers all the State and Union Territories. It is not an area-specific scheme, the condition being that free vocational training facilities are extended only to tribal

youth. 100% grants under the scheme are provided to the State, Union Territories and other Associations implementing the scheme. Each Vocational Training Centre (VTC) under the scheme may cater to 5 vocational courses in traditional skills depending upon the employment potential of the area. Keeping in view the limited potential of even skilled persons in interiors areas, each ST boy/girl is trained in two trades of his/her choice, the course in each trade being for duration of three months. Each trainee is to be attached at the end of six months to a master craftsman in a semi urban/urban area for a period of six months, to learn his/her skills by practical experience. The scheme has been revised with effect from 1.4.2009 to provide enhanced financial norms and to ensure linkages of vocational courses with recognized certificate/diploma through affiliation/accreditation of courses and institutions under Modular Employable Skills and Craftsman Training Scheme by National Council of Vocational Training of Ministry of Labour and Employment

14. **Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs) and Tribal Festivals, Research Information and Mass Education:** In the above schemes, the focus of the Ministry is to preserve and promote tribal culture and dissemination of information. To preserve tribal art and culture, financial assistance is provided to TRI's to carry out various activities to preserve and promote tribal culture and heritage across the country through research and documentation, maintenance and preservation of art and artefacts, setting up of tribal museum, exchange visits for the tribals to other parts of the State, organizing tribal festivals etc. Funding under this scheme is 100% grant-in-aid by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to the TRIs on need basis with the approval of APEX Committee. TRIs would be responsible to prepare proposal and detailed action plan for the year alongwith budgetary requirement and submit it to the Ministry through State Tribal Welfare Department.

Per capita annual income of tribals

1103. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of per capita annual income of tribal in the country, at present, State/UT-wise;
- (b) whether Government has formulated any special scheme/programme for the upliftment of the tribal people living below poverty line;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of tribals benefited therefrom during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the other steps taken by Government for their upliftment and enhancing their income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) collects data on household consumer expenditure and not on per capita income in their household surveys. The National Sample Survey (NSS) Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES) aims at generating estimates of average household Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE). The erstwhile Planning Commission had estimated poverty ratios for the years for which household consumer expenditure surveys had been conducted by NSSO. Percentages of Scheduled Tribe persons below poverty line, State-wise and at all India level for the year 2011-12, estimated by the erstwhile Planning Commission as per Tendulkar Methodology are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) to (d) No special scheme/programme has been formulated by this Ministry exclusively for the upliftment of tribal people living below poverty line. However, this Ministry administers two major programmes, namely, Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS), wherein funds are released to the State Governments for income generation among tribal people through skill development and various training programmes. Also, the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC) under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, promotes entrepreneurial development amongst Scheduled Tribes. This Corporation provides concessional financial assistance to individuals or groups of STs for undertaking self-employment income generation activities through its channelizing agencies. Further, the programmes and schemes of the Ministry support and supplement, through financial assistance, the efforts of other Central Ministries, the State Governments, and voluntary organizations, and fill critical gaps taking into account the needs of STs. Details of schemes/programmes of Ministry of Tribal Affairs are given in the Statement-II [Refer to the Statement appended to Answer to USQ No. 1102 Part (a) and (b)]. Scheme-wise, State/UT-wise and year-wise, number of beneficiaries are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

*State -wise percentage of Scheduled Tribe persons Below Poverty Line, 2011-12
(Tendulkar Methodology)*

		<i>(%age)</i>	
Sl. No.	States	Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.1	12.1
2.	Assam	33.4	15.6
3.	Bihar	59.3	10.3
4.	Chhattisgarh	52.6	35.2
5.	Gujarat	36.5	30.1
6.	Haryana	3.3	14.2
7.	Himachal Pradesh	9.5	4
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.3	3
9.	Jharkhand	51.6	28.7
10.	Karnataka	30.8	33.7
11.	Kerala	41	13.6
12.	Madhya Pradesh	55.3	32.3
13.	Maharashtra	61.6	23.3
14.	Odisha	63.5	39.7
15.	Punjab	0	7.2
16.	Rajasthan	41.4	21.7
17.	Tamil Nadu	36.8	2.8
18.	Uttar Pradesh	27	16.3
19.	Uttarakhand	11.9	25.7
20.	West Bengal	50.1	44.5
ALL INDIA		45.3	24.1

Note:

1. The poverty ratios among the social groups are estimated from the percentage distribution of persons of the respective social groups as obtained from the large sample survey consumer expenditure data of the National Sample Survey (NSS) and the poverty line for all population.
2. The poverty ratios are based on MRP (Mixed Recall Period) consumption distribution.
3. All India poverty ratio for the social groups is worked out from the respective NSS distribution of persons and (implicit) all-India poverty line for all population.
4. The poverty ratio among Scheduled Tribes population at State level may be treated with caution due to small sample size of household based on which the class distribution of persons have been obtained. These States are in urban areas, number of sample households is 18 in Bihar, 18 in Himachal Pradesh and 9 in Kerala.

Statement-II

(A) Number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme 'Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP' from 2015-16 to 2016-17

Sl. No.	State	2015-16	2016-17
1.	Odisha	1556	1499
2.	Chhattisgarh	280000	12600
3.	Jharkhand	2244	66
4.	Maharashtra	1163	0
5.	Rajasthan	893	0
6.	Gujarat	1025	0
7.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1932
TOTAL		2,86,881	12,697

(B) Number of beneficiaries under the scheme of 'National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation' for the Year 2015-16 to 2018-19
(As on 30.06.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 30.06.18)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1010	155	598	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	36546	12306	10410	
3.	Assam	57	2982	123	10
4.	Chhattisgarh	344	307	553	150
5.	Gujarat	12192	24883	10812	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	23	2069	61	4
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	169	150	195	
8.	Jharkhand	606	3908	7	
9.	Karnataka				

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Kerala	96	152	88	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	537	942	2209	154
12.	Manipur				
13.	Meghalaya	1287	983	2726	
14.	Mizoram	13330	26935	2347	
15.	Nagaland	114	22	631	90
16.	Odisha	9	495	1566	
17.	Rajasthan	485	1475	2563	161
18.	Sikkim		230	86	
19.	Telangana	21168	21000	0	
20.	Tripura		3644	3116	11
21.	Uttar Pradesh			847	
22.	Uttarakhand	137	18	104	
23.	West Bengal	4714	4370	3327	5824
TOTAL		92824	107026	42369	6404

*(C) Number of Beneficiaries in Eklavaya Model Residential Schools
funded under Article 275(1)*

(As on 24.7.2018)

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1620	1620	1803	2800
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120	120	240	240
3.	Chhattisgarh	3735	4181	5302	6780
4.	Gujarat	7545	9053	9359	10172
5.	Himachal Pradesh	210	210	210	210
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	120
7.	Jharkhand	1200	1920	2280	2829
8.	Karnataka	2380	2380	2039	2385

Sl. No.	States	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
9.	Kerala	833	528	581	600
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6872	8026	8684	10270
11.	Maharashtra	1810	3600	4020	4103
12.	Manipur	300	450	720	1170
13.	Mizoram	320	400	400	400
14.	Nagaland	439	438	530	583
15.	Odisha	4555	5340	5340	5340
16.	Rajasthan	2274	3890	4690	5350
17.	Sikkim	349	715	844	915
18.	Tamil Nadu	840	900	1200	1553
19.	Telangana	4533	3200	3280	4160
20.	Tripura	1595	1740	1680	1680
21.	Uttar Pradesh	450	450	600	630
22.	Uttarakhand	404	300	408	279
23.	West Bengal	2307	2498	2498	2662
TOTAL		44691	51959	56708	65231

(D) Number of beneficiaries for Skill Development under 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme' and 'Article 275(1)' for the last three years and current year (As on 24.07.2018)

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
		Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Beneficiaries	Projected Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	700	125	450	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	700	390	0	0
3.	Assam	6000	1120	0	0
4.	Bihar	2500	4620	3600	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Chhattisgarh	4000	4400	0	0
6.	Gujarat	8000	2300	8540	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	400	937	1000	440
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	1650	3000	320	0
9.	Jharkhand	3500	0	250	1400
10.	Karnataka	6400	0	3028	0
11.	Kerala	1800	290	453	0
12.	Madhya Pradesh	10000	6500	7500	0
13.	Maharashtra	6590	1000	0	150
14.	Manipur	665	0	131	150
15.	Meghalaya	0.00	0	4640	0
16.	Mizoram	500	937	500	400
17.	Nagaland	1000	562	90	0
18.	Odisha	10640	22165	29378	0
19.	Rajasthan	7800	0	0	0
20.	Sikkim	715	50	100	0
21.	Telangana	3800	6000	2500	1500
22.	Tripura	1000	2093	1620	0
23.	Uttar Pradesh	965	0	1487	0
24.	Uttarakhand	0	0	310	0
25.	West Bengal	6875	5500	5500	4500
TOTAL		86200	61989	71397	8540

(E) Number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme 'Grant-in-aid to voluntary organizations working for welfare of Scheduled Tribes'

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 24.07.2018)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61477	51936	46407	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16552	88711	293000	353
3.	Assam	53064	73409	85060	100
4.	Chhattisgarh	100	1834	22432	8396
5.	Gujarat	32671	248545	50648	11524
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1215	2350	-
7.	Jharkhand	69003	177506	481132	164338
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	140	-
9.	Karnataka	56803	21544	60821	15433
10.	Kerala	137110	82022	85228	61847
11.	Madhya Pradesh	23066	15932	1272	100
12.	Maharashtra	200	4441	23194	100
13.	Manipur	2976	4093	3698	2714
14.	Meghalaya	46385	41904	140869	-
15.	Mizoram	-	2411	2650	2668
16.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
17.	Odisha	42185	51867	58248	50709
18.	Rajasthan	200	267	85	162
19.	Sikkim	258	190	647	-
20.	Tamil Nadu	100	53862	269544	-
21.	Telangana	150	2689	2353	-
22.	Tripura	100	200	200	-
23.	Uttarakhand	2614	2839	1440	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Uttar Pradesh	150	247	489	-
25.	West Bengal	88955	16525	180202	4878
26.	Delhi	-	92	160	50
TOTAL		634119	944281	1812269	323372

(F) Number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme 'Strengthening education among scheduled tribe girls in low literacy districts'

Sl. No.	Name of State	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 24.07.2018)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	14702	3552	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	200	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	192	192	-
4.	Gujarat	7742	11981	12415	-
5.	Jharkhand	100	-	-	-
6.	Madhya Pradesh	512	1325	2232	377
7.	Maharashtra	-	440	911	-
8.	Odisha	9601	8204	12734	1316
9.	Rajasthan	-	535	140	387
10.	Telangana	3459	3479	3151	-
TOTAL		36116	29708	31975	2080

(G) Number of beneficiaries under the scheme of 'National Overseas Scholarship (NOS)' during 2015-16 to 2018-19

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 24.07.2018)
15	16	20	Selection under process

(H) Number of beneficiaries under the scheme 'National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education for ST Students'

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 24.7.18)
1408	2197	2078	1480

*(I) Number of beneficiaries under the scheme 'Scholarship for Higher Education
(Top Class Education)'*

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (As on 24.7.18)
1017	492	2395	101

*(J) Number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of "Post Matric
Scholarship for ST Students'*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	49239	65173	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	22564	-
3.	Assam	116693	29423	15050
4.	Bihar	0	0	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	148660	135586	-
6.	Daman and Diu	0	328	196
7.	Goa	4270	1924	-
8.	Gujarat	163989	192322	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8079	3739	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	21000	13854	16905
11.	Jharkhand	0	63029	73385
12.	Karnataka	140891	109943	-
13.	Kerala	0	15834	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	197176	263176	275281
15.	Maharashtra	175000	163321	147262
16.	Manipur	66928	59995	10846
17.	Meghalaya	74608	54900	54898
18.	Mizoram	57330	42072	51983
19.	Nagaland	45140	44404	-
20.	Odisha	165100	176579	185888
21.	Rajasthan	275669	126965	-
22.	Sikkim	3053	2605	2605

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
23.	Tamil Nadu	20060	23574	18023
24.	Telangana	171329	112236	65532
25.	Tripura	28374	21001	21405
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0	5322	-
27.	Uttarakhand	27796	15401	-
28.	West Bengal	73357	85901	-
TOTAL		2033741	1851171	939259

(K) Number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of 'Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students studying in classes IX & X'

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
1.	Andhra Pradesh	79602	39466	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2594	-
3.	Assam	0	0	2740
4.	Bihar	37095	0	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	225705	207956	-
6.	Daman and Diu	0	356	-
7.	Goa	0	3721	-
8.	Gujarat	138465	188593	151113
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5798	1972	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	37813	6131	10231
11.	Jharkhand	0	91464	104942
12.	Karnataka	0	52096	-
13.	Kerala	30010	14464	-
14.	Madhya Pradesh	364167	151611	362120
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	-
16.	Manipur	0	22401	2676
17.	Meghalaya	0	3273	3273
18.	Mizoram	0	9843	9783

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
19.	Nagaland	42048	18780	-
20.	Odisha	221243	222837	-
21.	Rajasthan	0	0	-
22.	Sikkim	0	297	270
23.	Tamil Nadu	15750	6602	11659
24.	Telangana	0	28966	9951
25.	Tripura	53516	16723	11662
26.	Uttar Pradesh	10856	8760	-
27.	Uttarakhand	0	5687	-
28.	West Bengal	0	29249	-
TOTAL		1262068	1133842	680420

* Details of Beneficiaries for 2017-18 awaited from some States/UTs.

Database of tribes

1104. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any database of total number of tribes and their percentage in the country, State-wise;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the details of schemes launched by Government for their welfare?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI JASWANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR): (a) to (c) Based on Census, 2011, the total population of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in the country is 10.45 crore. State/UT-wise population of Scheduled Tribes and their percentage in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(d) Details of schemes launched by Ministry of Tribal Affairs for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes are given in the Statement-II [Refer to the Statement appended to Answer to USQ No. 1102 part (a) to (c)].

Statement-I*State/UTs-wise population of Scheduled Tribes and their percentage*

Sl. No	India/State	ST Population (in lakh)	% STs in India/State to total population of India/State	% STs in the State to total ST population in India
1	2	3	4	5
	India	1045.46	8.6	-
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26.31	5.3	2.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.52	68.8	0.9
3.	Assam	38.84	12.4	3.7
4.	Bihar	13.37	1.3	1.3
5.	Chhattisgarh	78.23	30.6	7.5
6.	Goa	1.49	10.2	0.1
7.	Gujarat	89.17	14.8	8.5
8.	Haryana	NST	NA	NA
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3.92	5.7	0.4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14.93	11.9	1.4
11.	Jharkhand	86.45	26.2	8.3
12.	Karnataka	42.49	7.0	4.1
13.	Kerala	4.85	1.5	0.5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	153.17	21.1	14.7
15.	Maharashtra	105.1	9.4	10.1
16.	Manipur	11.67	40.9	1.1
17.	Meghalaya	25.56	86.1	2.4
18.	Mizoram	10.36	94.4	1.0
19.	Nagaland	17.11	86.5	1.6
20.	Odisha	95.91	22.8	9.2
21.	Punjab	NST	NA	NA

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Rajasthan	92.39	13.5	8.8
23.	Sikkim	2.06	33.8	0.2
24.	Tamil Nadu	7.95	1.1	0.8
25.	Telangana	32.87	9.3	3.1
26.	Tripura	11.67	31.8	1.1
27.	Uttarakhand	2.92	2.9	0.3
28.	Uttar Pradesh	11.34	0.6	1.1
29.	West Bengal	52.97	5.8	5.1
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.29	7.5	0.0
31.	Chandigarh	NST	NA	NA
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.79	52.0	0.2
33.	Daman and Diu	0.15	6.3	0.0
34.	Delhi	NST	NA	NA
35.	Lakshadweep	0.61	94.8	0.1
36.	Puducherry	NST	NA	NA

NST: No notified Scheduled Tribes (as in 2011).

NA: Not Applicable.

Source: Census 2011, Office of the Registrar General, India.

Transfer of land to Bhilai Steel Plant

†1105. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the titles of land belonging to tribals and Scheduled Castes of district Kanker, Tehsil Antagarh, village Kalgaon, village Faraskot, Tehsil Bhanupratappur and district Narayanpur have been exchanged with the land belonging to the people of general category of district Durg in violation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006 and same land was illegally allotted to Bhilai Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Ministry with regard to the irregularities committed in transfer of the land belonging to tribals and Scheduled Castes to Bhilai Steel Plant in violation of the Forest Rights Act, 2006?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT): (a) and (b) As per information obtained from the State Government of Chhattisgarh, the land allotted to Bhilai Steel Plant of village Kalgaon of Tehsil Antagarh, village Faraskot of Tehsil Bhanupratappur in District Kanker and village Kanera of Tehsil Narayanpur of District Narayanpur is Government land and is not covered under Forest Rights Act, 2006.

Cases registered under POCSO Act

1106. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 during 2016-17 and from 2017 to this date, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): As per National Crime Records Bureau(NCRB), a total of 36,022 cases were registered under POCSO Act, 2012 in the country in 2016. State/UT-wise cases registered, cases charge-sheeted, cases convicted, persons arrested, persons charge-sheeted and persons convicted is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). As per data reported by States/UTs for Monthly Crime Statistics, State/UT-wise cases reported and persons arrested under POCSO Act, 2012 during 2017 (provisional) is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise Cases Registered (CR), Cases Charge sheeted (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	2016					
		CR	CCS	CON	PAR	PCS	PCV
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	830	795	51	855	862	52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	39	0	58	42	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	821	511	43	824	512	43
4.	Bihar	233	157	23	292	199	24
5.	Chhattisgarh	1570	1576	354	1778	1773	378
6.	Goa	75	56	13	82	60	13
7.	Gujarat	1408	1302	5	1677	1691	6
8.	Haryana	1020	844	94	1125	1035	130
9.	Himachal Pradesh	205	177	25	255	234	31
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25	25	1	30	30	1
11.	Jharkhand	348	222	17	363	244	17
12.	Karnataka	1565	1323	55	1641	1451	58
13.	Kerala	1848	1717	47	2671	2490	53
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4717	4591	641	5678	5642	792
15.	Maharashtra	4815	4291	250	5092	4983	279
16.	Manipur	43	39	1	28	23	1
17.	Meghalaya	151	116	28	153	126	28
18.	Mizoram	167	148	54	174	153	54
19.	Nagaland	27	25	6	27	27	9
20.	Odisha	1928	1566	38	1721	1661	48
21.	Punjab	596	401	94	659	441	98
22.	Rajasthan	1479	1196	151	1479	1478	168
23.	Sikkim	92	75	9	100	84	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	1583	1249	199	1866	1480	214
25.	Telangana	1158	1023	25	1625	1354	32
26.	Tripura	156	129	24	165	133	25
27.	Uttar Pradesh	4954	4245	714	8452	6554	1003

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Uttarakhand	218	158	38	238	193	45
29.	West Bengal	2132	1494	48	1209	1303	48
TOTAL STATE(S)		34223	29490	3048	40317	36258	3659
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	49	35	1	51	38	0
31.	Chandigarh	51	41	19	61	55	19
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	11	13	2	14	16	2
33.	Daman and Diu	10	6	0	11	8	0
34.	Delhi UT	1620	1258	156	1692	1443	179
35.	Lakshadweep	5	5	0	4	5	0
36.	Puducherry	53	43	0	46	49	0
TOTAL UT(S)		1799	1401	178	1879	1614	200
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		36022	30891	3226	42196	37872	3859

Source: Crime in India.

Statement-II

State/UT-wise cases reported under Protection of Sexual Offences Act, 2012 r/w related sections of IPC during 2017 (Provisional)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012/IPC Sections 376,354 & 509	Sec.4 & 6 of POCSO Act/ Sec.376 of IPC	Sec.8 & 10 of POCSO Act/ Sec.354 of IPC	Sec. 12 of POCSO Act / Sec.509 of IPC	Sec.14 and 15 of POC SO Act	Other Sections of POC SO Act
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	844	419	219	111	10	85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	44	38	3	0	0	3
3.	Assam	967	613	192	50	17	95
4.	Bihar	456	304	57	10	3	82
5.	Chhattisgarh	1354	859	435	12	0	48
6.	Goa	60	49	8	1	0	2
7.	Gujarat	1132	615	218	10	1	288
8.	Haryana	1105	570	389	67	3	76
9.	Himachal Pradesh	171	113	49	5	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	14	5	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	176	124	14	5	0	33
12.	Karnataka	1411	897	219	79	8	208
13.	Kerala	2391	1104	631	84	56	516
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4118	1645	2307	31	8	127
15.	Maharashtra	4354	1885	2249	56	4	160
16.	Manipur	35	21	9	3	0	2
17.	Meghalaya	298	175	69	1	0	53
18.	Mizoram	197	119	68	1	4	5
19.	Nagaland	36	22	14	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	978	888	51	11	0	28
21.	Punjab	424	267	127	3	0	27
22.	Rajasthan	1656	811	422	23	11	389
23.	Sikkim	78	32	16	5	0	25
24.	Tamil Nadu	1314	885	242	74	5	108
25.	Telangana	1177	614	190	171	2	200

26.	Tripura	137	91	42	1	0	3
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6782	3817	2704	17	14	230
28.	Uttarakhand	123	95	28	0	0	0
29.	West Bengal	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL STATES		31837	17086	10977	831	146	2797
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	68	45	14	5	0	4
31.	Chandigarh	68	41	22	1	0	4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	0	0	0	1
33.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi UT	1379	705	555	104	0	15
35.	Lakshadweep	4	3	1	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	48	24	19	4	1	0
TOTAL UTs		1569	819	611	114	1	24
TOTAL ALL INDIA		33406	17905	11588	945	147	2821

NA: Data not available.

Data is provisional in nature as data from some States/UTs is still pending.

Source: Monthly Crime Statistics.

Mahila Shakti Kendra's in Chhattisgarh

‡1107. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has approved a new scheme called Mahila Shakti Kendra for empowering rural women through community participation and if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(b) the details of Kendras likely to be established in Chhattisgarh under the scheme; area-wise; and

(c) the amount allocated to that State so far and the amount spent out of this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir. Government of India has approved a new scheme namely Mahila Shakti Kendra for implementation during 2017-18 upto 2019-20 to empower rural women through community participation. The Scheme is implemented with cost sharing ratio of 60:40 between Centre and States except for North East and Special Category States where the ratio is 90:10. The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels and at the national level (domain based knowledge support) and state level (State Resource Centre for Women) technical support to the respective governments on issues related to women is provided. Community engagement through College Student Volunteers is envisioned in 115 aspirational districts as part of the Block Level initiatives. Student volunteers are to play an instrumental role in awareness generation regarding various important government schemes/programmes as well as social issues. District Level Centre for Women (DLCW) has also been envisaged for 640 districts to be covered in phased manner. These centres to serve as a link between village, block and state level in facilitating women centric schemes and also give foothold for Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme at the district level.

(b) In the State of Chhattisgarh, State Resource Centre for Women is functional under Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Chhattisgarh. District level Centre for Women (DLCW) has been approved for 11 districts namely Raigarh, Korba, Mahasamund, Rajnandgaon, Bastar, Sukma, Ranker, Dantewada, Kondagaon, Narayanpur and Bijapur. Block level activities have been approved for all aspirational districts in the State.

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Central Share amounting to ₹ 9.87 crore has been allocated to the State Government of Chhattisgarh for implementing the Scheme.

Ujjawala scheme for victims of trafficking

1108. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Non-Government Organisation (NGOs) implementing the Ujjawala scheme for rehabilitating victims of trafficking since 2014, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the number of NGOs that have withdrawn from the scheme since 2014, year-wise and State-wise;

(c) the quantum of fund released under the scheme since 2014, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme since 2014, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The State-wise and year-wise details of Ujjawala rehabilitation projects is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) As per information given by Uttar Pradesh Government, 9 NGOs have withdrawn from Ujjawala Scheme.

(c) The details of funds released under the scheme since year 2014 to current year 2018-19 is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) The number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme since 2014 to current year 2018-19 is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise and year-wise details of Ujjawala rehabilitation project

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12	12	12	9	9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	24	24	24	23	23

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
4.	Bihar	3	3	3	3	3
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	4	4	3	3
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Gujarat	4	4	4	5	5
8.	Haryana	1	1	1	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Karnataka	27	27	27	20	20
13.	Kerala	3	3	3	3	3
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	1	1	1
15.	Maharashtra	18	18	18	20	20
16.	Manipur	11	11	11	11	11
17.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-	-
18.	Mizoram	2	2	2	1	1
19.	Nagaland	1	1	1	1	1
20.	Odisha	17	17	17	17	17
21.	Punjab	1	1	1	1	1
22.	Rajasthan	9	9	9	7	7
23.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
24.	Tamil Nadu	4	4	4	4	4
25.	Telangana	5	5	5	5	5
26.	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-
27.	Uttarakhand	4	4	4	4	4
28.	Uttar Pradesh	10	10	10	8	8
29.	West Bengal	2	2	2	2	2
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
31.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
36.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		162	162	162	148	148

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of funds released under Ujjawala Scheme since year 2014 to current year 2018-19

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.76	71.99	238.05	122.27	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	9.75	0	0	0
3.	Assam	177.79	385.22	280.88	365.59	0
4.	Bihar	7.18	0	23.38	28.99	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	19.71	10.84	46.54	38.75	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7.18	32.88	43.96	59.37	0
8.	Haryana	0	7.31	14.78	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	145.85	265.66	235.52	329.27	0
13.	Kerala	4.18	31.57	24.21	39.48	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.85	7.06	8.54	10.59	0
15.	Maharashtra	55.93	304.75	287.41	294.45	0
16.	Manipur	122.43	152.23	117.66	253.88	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	92.5	21.67	26.87	0
19.	Nagaland	0	25.17	12.07	14.96	0
20.	Odisha	106.32	233.02	307.24	250.62	0
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	45.8	107.27	21.82	143.86	1.70
23.	Sikkim	0	10.51	0	24.82	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	17.65	99.39	88.43	59.31	0
25.	Telangana	0	98.29	44.28	109.89	0
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	22.92	53.56	82.05	0
28.	Uttar Pradesh	35.04	48.57	89.53	111.18	0
29.	West Bengal	0	50.17	0	84.34	0
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	1.89	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		792.56	792.56	2031.00	2450.54	1.70

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries covered under Ujjawala Scheme since year 2014 to current year 2018-19

(Number of beneficiaries)						
Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600	700	700	375	375
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
3.	Assam	850	900	900	850	850
4.	Bihar	75	75	75	75	75
5.	Chhattisgarh	100	100	100	75	75
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	300	250	250	175	175
8.	Haryana	50	50	50	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	750	700	700	616	616
13.	Kerala	50	50	50	100	100
14.	Madhya Pradesh	25	25	25	25	25
15.	Maharashtra	900	1000	1000	925	925
16.	Manipur	500	400	400	400	400
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	50	25	25	25	. 0
19.	Nagaland	25	25	25	25	25
20.	Odisha	750	700	700	700	700
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	450	400	400	250	250
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	11	4
24.	Tamil Nadu	200	200	200	200	200
25.	Telangana	0	0	0	285	285
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	250	225	225	175	175
28.	Uttar Pradesh	250	250	250	142	142
29.	West Bengal	100	100	100	100	100

Sl. No.	State/UT	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		6275	6175	6175	5529	5497

Monitoring of Child Care Institutions through Aadhaar data

1109. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any report on Child Care Institutions with different NGOs and the children therein;

(b) whether Government has regular monitoring systems on the child data and protection of child rights;

(c) whether Government has issued directives to link Aadhaar to track child as integrated database; and

(d) if so, the total number of Child Care Institutions in the country and the numbers of children registered with Aadhaar in those institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has received details of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) and the Children therein upto 16.03.2018, from the State Governments/UTs, run by State themselves or through NGOs. The list of CCIs is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government has an online monitoring system in place where in data is to be filled-in by States/UTs.

(c) Unique Identification Authority of India has been mandated by the Government of India to issue Aadhaar card to the Indian Citizens including children. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is managing Child Protection Services under the umbrella scheme of ICDS, to provide safety net to 'Children in need of care and Protection' and 'Children in conflict with law' as defined in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015. The Ministry has asked all the Stakeholders to ensure Aadhaar registration of the children in all the CCIs. Necessary action is been taken by the State Governments as reported by them at various platforms. There is already a provision of entering Aadhaar details of a child on the Track Child Portal.

(d) The details of total number of CCIs in the country is Annexed in part (a) and the number of Children registered with Aadhaar as reported on Track Child portal is 30835.

Statement

The list of Child Care Institutions received from State Government and UTs

Status report of Writ (Crl.) No. 102 of 2007 Exploitation of Children in Orphanages in State of Tamil Nadu v. UoI & Ors., dated 16.03.2018

Sl. No.	State	Number of Registered CCI's	Number of Under Process CCI's	Number of Temporary registered CCI's	Number of Un-Registered CCI's	Others	Court Case	Total	Total No. of Children reported in all CCI's	Dated	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	0	0	0	0	0	16	486	07/03/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Boys in CCI's-226 No. of Girls in CCI's-260
2.	Andhra Pradesh	824	0	0	49	0	0	873	30681	11/01/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children in registered CCI - 30091 Children in unregistered CCI's - 590
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	0	0	0	0	0	7	155	20/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Boys in CCI's - 87 No. of Girls in CCI's - 68

4.	Assam	110	47	0	4	0	0	161	3480	21/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in NGO run Children Homes not receiving grant - 1213 • No. of Children in NGO run Children Homes receiving grant under ICPS-1116 • No. of Children in Open Shelter receiving grant-45 • No. of Children in SAA receiving grant- 103 • No. of Children in Govt., run Children/Observation Home- 222 • Capacity of children in new CCI application- 781
5.	Bihar	79	6	0	0	0	0	85	2259	21/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in Observation Home- 786 • No. of Children in Special Home- 16 • No. of Children in Specialized Adoption Agencies- 217

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
											<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in Children Home- 1039 • No. of Children in Open Shelter- 201
6.	Chandigarh	10	0	0	0	0	0	10	295	22/02/2018	
7.	Chhattisgarh	77	0	8	0	0	0	85	2426	19/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual No. of Children as on 31st January, 2018
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26/12/2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non availability of CCI
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non availability of CCI
10.	Delhi	65	31	0	0	0	0	96	3177	22/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in registered CCI- 2400 • No. of Children in CCIs under process CCI- 777
11.	Goa	67	12	0	0	0	0	79	3788	22/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in registered CCI- 3234 • No. of Children in un-registered CCI- 554
12.	Gujarat	125	0	0	0	0	0	125	3324	16/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of boys in CCIs: 2035

13.	Haryana	65	3	0	0	0	0	0	68	2551	22/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of Girls in CCI's- 1289 • No. of Children in registered CCI's- 2384 • No. of Children in provisionally registered CCI's- 20 • No. of Children in CCI's, to whom show cause notice has been issued by the department- 52 • No. of Children in CCI's, which are under closure- 15 • No. of Children in CCI's, which are under process at HQ for registration- 80 • Total No. of Girls; in CCI's- 1149 • Total No. of Boys in CCI's- 1402
14.	Himachal Pradesh	46	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	1494	20/02/2018	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	1798	22/02/2018	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Jharkhand	114	0	0	0	0	0	114	2856	22/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of Boys in CCIs- 1658 • Total No. of Girls in CCIs- 1198
17.	Karnataka	918	50	282	0	0	0	1250	37014	02/03/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of Boys in CCIs- 21349 • Total No. of Girls in CCIs- 15665
18.	Kerala*	371	109	0	0	709	0	1189	14577	11/01/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in registered CCI- 9934 • No. of Children in recommended CCI- 141 • No. of Children in temp. Registered CCI- 26 • No. of Children in CCI whose registration need to be pause- 58 • No. of Children in CCIs who have submitted new application for registration of CCI- 162

- No. of Children in 9 CCIs 2015-16- 625
 - No. of Children in 8 CCIs 2016-17- 295
 - No. of Children in 27 CCIs 2017-18-1554 (Application received, but report not sent)
 - No. of Children in CCIs, who have submitted application- 269
 - No. of Children in CCIs, whose application is pending- 327
 - No. of Children in CCI whose application received for registration on 03.01.2018- 9
 - No. of Children in recommended CCIs- 375
 - No. of Children in 20 CCIs- 680
 - No. of Children in a CCI request for withdrawal of JJ registration application-122
-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	07/03/2018	• Non availability of CCI
20.	Madhya Pradesh	121	0	0	0	0	0	121	2797	11/01/2018	
21.	Maharashtra	749	104	0	0	0	0	853	22946	05/03/2018	
22.	Manipur	116	13	0	0	0	0	129	1942	12/03/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Children in Children Homes and Open Shelter funded under ICPS - 1196 • No. of Children in Observation Home funded under ICPS - 36 • No. of Children in Specialised Adoption Agencies funded and non-funded under ICPS - 45 • No. of Children in JJ Act registered CCIs non-funded under ICPS - 665
23.	Meghalaya#	108	0	0	8	6	0	122	2464	26/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of Boys in CCIs - 1337 • Total No. of Girls in CCIs - 1127

24.	Mizoram	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	1079	23/01/2018	• Total No. of Boys in CCLs- 437 • Total No. of Girls in CCLs- 642
25.	Nagaland	71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	71	765	14/02/2018	
26.	Odisha	308	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	311	13398	11/01/2018	
27.	Puducherry	67	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	1969	13/02/2017	
28.	Punjab	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74	2890	13/02/2018	• Total No. of Boys in CCLs- 1665 • Total No. of Girls in CCLs- 1225
29.	Rajasthan	170	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	4503	27/02/2018	
30.	Sikkim	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	612	09/02/2018	
31.	Tamil Nadu	1296	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1300	62023	11/01/2018	
32.	Telangana@	455	6	0	0	0	48	0	0	509	16904	23/02/2018	• Total No. of Boys in CCLs- 8540 • Total No. of Girls in CCLs- 8364
33.	Tripura	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39	770	17/02/2018	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34.	Uttar Pradesh	231	0	0	0	0	0	231	5140	22/02/2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total No. of Boys in Government Observation Home - 1737 • Total No. of Girls in Government Observation Home- 41 • Total No. of Boys in Government Children Home- 393 • Total No. of Children in Place of Safety- 10 • Total No. of Boys in Government Special Home- 5 • Total No. of Girls in Government Children Home- 244 • No. of Girls in Government After Care Homes- 237 • No. of Boys in Government After Care Homes- 34 • Total No. of Children in Government Children Homes (0-10)- 127

*Kerala has not provided information on unregistered CCIs. However, they have reported that there are 1189 orphanages under the control of Orphanages Control Board.

@ Telangana has reported that 48 CCIs have been closed down.

#Meghalaya has reported that 6 CCIs have withdrawn their registration as their institutions are hostels.

!Note: The total number of CCIs include Children Home, Observation Home, Special Home, Place of Safety, Specialized Adoption Agency and Open Shelter. Total number of children include children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.

Online harassment of women

1110. M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has taken any steps against the online harassment of women;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the number of cases taken care of in this regard; and
- (c) the action taken by Government on the report submitted by the National Commission for Women in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) After consultation on Cyber Crimes in India held on 23.07.2014, National Commission for Women has submitted a report on "Ways and Means to Safeguard Women from Cyber Crimes in India" which *inter alia* recommended for stringent law, Policy to discourage hacking activities, dedicated helpline numbers, opening of more cyber cells, and imparting of proper legal, setting up forensic labs and technical training law enforcement agencies like police and judiciary etc. to combat cyber crime.

The Information Technology Act, 2000 together with Indian Penal Code have adequate provisions to deal with prevailing Cyber Crimes. It provides punishment in the form of imprisonment ranging from two years to life imprisonment and fine/penalty depending on the type of Cyber Crime. However, Government has taken a number of legal, technical and administrative measures to prevent incidents of cyber-crimes. These *inter alia*, include:

- (i) Cyber Police Stations and Cyber Crime Cells have been set up in each State for reporting and investigation of Cyber Crime cases.
- (ii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology(MeitY) has setup Cyber Forensics Training Labs in North-Eastern States and cities such as Mumbai, Pune, Kolkata and Bangalore to train State police officials and judiciary in cyber-crime detection and collection, preservation and seizing of electronic evidence and dealing with cyber-crime.

- (iii) Various steps have been taken by Ministry of Home Affairs, Meity and State Government to modernise the setup and equip police personnel with knowledge and skills for prevention and control of cyber-crime through various national and State Police academies/judicial academies and other institutes.
- (iv) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has issued an advisory on functioning of Matrimonial website on 6th June, 2016 under Information Technology Act, 2000 and Rules made thereunder directing the matrimonial websites to adopt safeguards to ensure that people using these websites are not deceived through the means of fake profiles or misuse/wrong information posted on the website.
- (v) The Government has circulated Computer Security Policy and Guidelines to all the Ministries/Departments on taking steps to prevent, detect and mitigate cyber attacks.
- (vi) A portal namely www.cybercrime.gov.in has been developed by Ministry of Home Affairs to allow public to report cyber-crime complaints.

Safety of women and children in Karnataka

1111. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of funds allocated to Karnataka for carrying out projects relating to safety of women and children; and
- (b) whether the Ministry has a database of money being spent on projects relating to safety of women and children being implemented in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes/programmes for safety of women and children across the country including Karnataka. The schemes are: (i) One Stop Centre (ii) Women Helpline (iii) Mahila police volunteer (iv) Nirbhaya scheme (v) Ujjawala (vi) Swadhar Greh (vii) Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) (viii) Child Protection Scheme (CPS) and (ix) National Creche Scheme. Funds allocated to these schemes in Karnataka State are given in the Statement.

Statement*Scheme-wise fund allotted to Karnataka State for safety of women and children*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Fund Allotted in the year	
		2017-18	2018-19 (up to 15th July)
1.	One Stop Center	62.74	3.0
2.	Mahila police volunteer	56.13	-
3.	Ujjawala	329.27	-
4.	Swadhar Greh	560.73	1.45
5.	Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG)	2466.93	26.62
6.	Child Protection Services (CPS)	3272.45	605.60
7.	National Creche Scheme	206.73	-
8.	Women Helpline	62.70 in the year 2015-16	
9.	Nirbhaya Scheme Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Government of Karnataka on Training women for heavy passenger's vehicles.	5606 was appraised by Empowered Committee constituted under Nirbhaya fund for B.M.T.C.	

Strengthening of POCSO Act

1112. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the steps the Ministry has taken after submission of a change.org petition which had 1,85,742 signatures on it requesting the Ministry to commit to a roadmap to protect our children by strengthening POCSO Act, drawing guidelines for safety of children in schools and ensuring overall well-being of children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): The Ministry is strengthening Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 by proposing enhancement of

punishment in various sexual offences against children. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has developed a Manual in 2017 on Safety and Security of children in schools and the same is available on the website of Commission.

Impact of BBBP on sex ratio

†1113. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent by Government under 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' Scheme across the country during the last three years; and

(b) the change in sex ratio of boy and girl noticed during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The details of funds spent under the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme during the last three years and current year are as under:—

Sl. No	Financial Year	Funds spent (₹ in crore)
1.	2015-16	59.37
2.	2016-17	28.65
3.	2017-18	169.10
4.	2018-19	25.40*

* Till 20.07.2018

(b) As per Health Management Information System (HMIS) data of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, out of 161 selected districts under BBBP, sex ratio at birth (SRB) has shown improving trend in 104 districts (1 district stable trend) in the period between 2015-16 and 2016-17. A list of 161 districts of BBBP on Sex Ratio at Birth as per HMIS data of MoHFW in the period between 2015-16 and 2016-17 is given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

(A) Sex Ratio at Birth as per HMIS data of MoHFW in the period between 2015-16 and 2016-17 of 100 districts selected under BBBP in Phase-I

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	2015-16 (Apr.-March)	2016-17 (Apr.-March)
1	2	3	4	5
India				
1.	Gujarat (5)	Surat	886	872
2.		Mahesana	919	910
3.		Gandhinagar	883	902
4.		Ahmedabad	903	915
5.		Rajkot	906	872
6.	Haryana (12)	Mahendragarh	809	859
7.		Jhajjar	872	897
8.		Rewari	845	851
9.		Sonipat	869	898
10.		Ambala	877	915
11.		Kurukshetra	864	881
12.		Rohtak	881	893
13.		Karnal	883	854
14.		Yamunanagar	896	912
15.		Kaithal	868	899
16.		Bhiwani	859	860
17.		Panipat	898	941
18.	Himachal Pradesh (1)	Una	904	931
19.	Jammu and Kashmir (5)	Jammu	886	908
20.		Pulwama	949	1018
21.		Kathua	873	852
22.		Badgam	988	968

1	2	3	4	5
23.		Anantnag	1000	976
24.	Madhya Pradesh (4)	Morena	909	926
25.		Gwalior	918	906
26.		Bhind	898	929
27.		Datia	880	895
28.	Maharashtra (10)	Bid	898	925
29.		Jalgaon	898	901
30.		Ahmadnagar	906	895
31.		Buldana	954	913
32.		Aurangabad	929	927
33.		Washim	903	910
34.		Kolhapur	903	881
35.		Osmanabad	909	912
36.		Sangli	889	893
37.		Jalna	887	900
38.	NCT of Delhi (5)	South West	881	875
39.		North West	899	911
40.		East	918	900
41.		West	881	915
42.		North	904	930
43.	Punjab (11)	Tarn Taran	880	889
44.		Gurdaspur	866	881
45.		Amritsar	909	892
46.		Muktsar	896	889
47.		Mansa	925	894
48.		Patiala	866	890
49.		Sangrur	848	879

1	2	3	4	5
50.		Sahibzada Ajit Singh Nagar	936	910
51.		Fatehgarh Sahib	889	928
52.		Barnala	836	893
53.		Firozpur	859	871
54.	Rajasthan (10)	Jhunjhunun	903	952
55.		Sikar	923	963
56.		Karauli	927	914
57.		Ganganagar	934	952
58.		Dhaulpur	924	945
59.		Jaipur	904	928
60.		Dausa	921	932
61.		Alwar	912	931
62.		Bharatpur	922	914
63.		Sawai Madhopur	913	908
64.	Uttar Pradesh (10)	Baghpat	903	882
65.		Gautam Buddha Nagar	873	875
66.		Ghaziabad	977	908
67.		Meerut	878	884
68.		Bulandshahr	864	902
69.		Agra	842	905
70.		Muzaffarnagar	909	931
71.		Mahamaya Nagar	884	885
72.		Jhansi	900	925
73.		Mathura	913	876
74.	Uttarakhand (2)	Pithoragarh	901	873
75.		Champawat	959	973
76.	Andaman and Nicobar	Nicobars	948	839

1	2	3	4	5
77.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R.	900	974
78.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	761	1176
79.	Assam	Kamrup Metropolitan	969	950
80.	Bihar	Vaishali	887	879
81.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	906	921
82.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	928	934
83.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	951	934
84.	Daman and Diu	Daman	919	946
85.	Goa	North Goa	910	951
86.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	890	914
87.	Karnataka	Bijapur	941	968
88.	Kerala	Thrissur	965	942
89.	Tripura	South Tripura	915	978
90.	Manipur	Senapati	974	980
91.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi	975	940
92.	Mizoram	Saiha	1022	898
93.	Nagaland	Longleng	984	942
94.	Odisha	Nayagarh	883	860
95.	Puducherry	Yanam	981	976
96.	Sikkim	North District	1009	1011
97.	Tamil Nadu	Cuddalore	937	931
98.	Telengana	Hyderabad	938	967
99.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	832	955
100	West Bengal	Kolkata	929	939

(B) Sex ratio at birth as per HMIS data of MoHFW in the period between 2015-16 and 2016-17 of 61 districts selected under BBBP in Phase II.

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	Number of Districts	2015-16 (Apr-March)	2016-17 (Apr-March)
1	2	3	4	5
India				
1.	Gujarat (4)	Anand	924	931
2.		Amreli	916	911
3.		Patan	945	936
4.		Bhavnagar	902	873
5.	Haryana (8)	Gurgaon	887	892
6.		Jind	866	913
7.		Faridabad	890	894
8.		Hisar	910	927
9.		Fatehabad	895	927
10.		Sirsa	941	911
11.		Panchkula	887	929
12.		Palwal	921	935
13.	Himachal Pradesh (2)	Kangra	887	897
14.		Hamirpur	849	943
15.	Jammu and Kashmir (10)	Samba	908	884
16.		Baramula	948	994
17.		Ganderbal	985	992
18.		Rajouri	947	937
19.		Srinagar	957	980
20.		Shupiyan	1062	959
21.		Kupwara	1027	961
22.		Kulgam	1057	1087

1	2	3	4	5
23.		Udhampur	880	881
24.		Bandipore	964	885
25.	Madhya Pradesh (2)	Rewa	913	917
26.		Tikamgarh	917	917
27.	Maharashtra (6)	Hingoli	953	916
28.		Solapur	878	910
29.		Pune	911	889
30.		Parbhani	941	911
31.		Nashik	922	913
32.		Latur	929	940
33.	NCT of Delhi (2)	North East	920	960
34.		South	916	899
35.	Punjab (9)	Faridkot	899	909
36.		Bathinda	885	888
37.		Ludhiana	881	935
38.		Moga	919	928
39.		Rupnagar	920	927
40.		Hoshiarpur	905	914
41.		Kapurthala	884	905
42.		Jalandhar	919	892
43.		Shahid Bhagat Singh Nagar	918	904
44.	Rajasthan (4)	Jaisalmer	925	914
45.		Hanumangarh	971	973
46.		Jodhpur	948	949
47.		Tonk	926	978
48.	Uttar Pradesh (11)	Etawah	902	911
49.		Aligarh	814	854

1	2	3	4	5
50.		Etah	897	878
51.		Firozabad	890	940
52.		Jalaun	884	905
53.		Bijnor	894	873
54.		Mainpuri	840	871
55.		Hamirpur	818	839
56.		Saharanpur	906	909
57.		Farrukhabad	880	886
58.		Mahoba	873	921
59.	Uttarakhand (3)	Hardwar	876	917
60.		Dehradun	933	923
61.		Chamoli	944	894

Schemes for safety and social development of women

†1114. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of schemes implemented by the Ministry for safety and social development of women, the budgetary allocations made for the schemes and the total expenditure incurred thereon, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for empowerment and protection for women. During 2017-18, an amount of ₹ 316.63 have been sanctioned against budgetary allocation for ₹ 1365.58 crore under Mission for Empowerment and Protection Women.

Details of the major schemes are as under:

- (i) Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme has recently been launched to empower rural women by community participation through College Student Volunteers.
- (ii) Swadhar Greh Scheme for relief and rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (iii) Ujjawala Scheme is being implemented for Prevention of trafficking and for Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- (iv) Working Women Hostels for ensuring safe accommodation for working women away from their place of residence.
- (v) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is being implemented in all 640 district (as per census 2011) to improve Child Sex Ratio (CSR) and address related issues of empowerment of women on a lifecycle continuum.
- (vi) One Stop Centres scheme for facilitating access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence.
- (vii) Scheme for Universalisation of Women Helpline is intended to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence.
- (viii) Mahila Police Volunteers is to create public-police interface to facilitate outreach on issues related to violence against women and children.

Apart from the above the Government of India had set up a dedicated and non-lapsable fund called Nirbhaya Fund in 2013 for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women. Under the Nirbhaya Fund an amount of ₹ 3600 crore has been allocated upto 2018-19. So far, a number of different projects across the country, for approximately ₹ 6312.46 crore have been appraised which includes Safe City Project in 8 cities, Central Forensic Science Lab, Chandigarh etc.

Audit of funds for rehabilitation and protection of children

†1115. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government provides grants/financial assistance to State Governments for rehabilitation and protection of children like street children, the children rescued from child labour and the victims of human trafficking, particularly girls;

(b) the detail of funds released under the said items through various schemes and heads during the last four years, State-wise; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the system in place to audit and monitor the expenditure of funds allocated under the head and the details of expenditure and utilisation of the funds, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per Section 2 (14) (ii) and (ix) 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 and who is found vulnerable and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking is included as a "child in need of care and protection", among others. Section 41 of the Act also requires that all CCIs meant for covering children in need of care and protection (CNCP) or conflict with law (CCL) and shall be registered under this Act by the State Government and Section 54 of the JJ Act, all State Government/UTs appoint Inspection Committee for the State and district. Further, as per Section 54 (2) such inspection committees shall mandatorily conduct visits to all facilities housing children in the area allocated, at least once in three months in a team of not less than three members, of whom at least one shall be a woman and one shall be a medical officer, and submit reports of the findings of such visits within a week of their visit, to the District Child Protection Units or State Government, as the case may be, for further action. And as per Section 54 (3), on the submission of the report by the inspection committee, appropriate action shall be taken within a month by the District Child Protection Unit or the State Government and a compliance report shall be submitted to the State Government. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act, as such, lies with the State/UTs. However, Central Government is managing "Child Protection Services" (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) under umbrella Integrated Child Development Services, and providing financial assistance, as Grant-in-Aid, 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 CCIs. Further National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), a statutory organization under this ministry, has developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for care and protection of Children in Street Situations to streamline the processes and interventions regarding children in street situations.

Under the scheme "Child Protection Services" (CPS), 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.

The details of fund Released and Utilized by State Government during F.Y., 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 of the Grant released to the States/UTs under CPS is given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As per Rule 239 of General Financial Rules, 2017, the State/UTs are required to provide Utilisation Certificate in the form GFR 12 C for Grants-in-aid provided to them for implementation of the scheme.

"Ujjawala", a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking was launched by the Ministry in 2007 and is being implemented mainly through NGOs. The Scheme has five components—Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of trafficked victims for commercial sexual exploitation. Under Ujjawala Scheme, funds are released to the State Government/UT Administration for further disbursal to the implementing agencies. Details of the funds released under the Ujjawala Scheme during the last four years is given in the Statement-II

Statement-I

The details of fund released and utilized by State Govt./UT Administrations during the financial year 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 current year under CPS as on date

Status of grant released and utilized under CPS (₹ in lakhs)										
Sl. No.	Name of the State	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		
		Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	301.62	275.24	238.58	500.52	110.74	586.32	1469.88	1537.11	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	130.68	84.17	571.68	92.02	52.29	179.54	643.71	180.00	
3.	Assam	1010.36	1332.49	597.90	1025.07	413.64	1112.98	2932.68	1787.53	
4.	Bihar	204.75	1721.6	2687.89	1896.52	2787.92	1923.33	541.56	1633.69	
5.	Chhattisgarh	821.24	1620.47	3955.55	2086.26	527.77	1683.25	3181.97	2486.27	
6.	Goa	100	240.11	235.25	39.68	36.83	98.27	728.53	54.44	
7.	Gujarat	1925.75	1404.29	2328.90	1510.37	769.95	1526.53	590.11	1767.24	
8.	Haryana	1526.72	678.15	496.44	350.89	0.00	1224.85	1858.22	2500.00	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	835.71	228.25	604.04	1255.12	2345.48	2390.26	1835.01	1833.11	
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	113.35	0.00	43.12	114.71	807.48	374.62	

11.	Jharkhand	36.03	87.32	369.88	387.42	840.11	842.14	1714.57	1641.76
12.	Karnataka	3689.87	3747.81	1845.24	2193.66	3720.80	3709.53	3272.45	1364.04
13.	Kerala	1354.35	1340.3	944.39	660.25	260.50	216.96	1849.45	1275.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1889.69	2096.53	1116.03	2373.81	2503.88	2535.83	3262.77	2582.87
15.	Maharashtra	762.32	762.32	3138.75	1975.29	2272.33	1569.37	608.15	1308.75
16.	Manipur	138.48	1986.84	3082.18	1163.81	241.34	709.47	1886.33	2103.00
17.	Meghalaya	2003.83	1975.5	1469.55	1497.88	2060.33	2060.33	1846.60	1846.60
18.	Mizoram	1919.02	1919.02	2079.44	2079.44	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51	1917.51
19.	Nagaland	957.41	1662.7	2257.65	1473.21	1350.37	1447.50	1457.45	1457.45
20.	Odisha	2544.82	1786.31	3309.07	2669.74	1089.22	2580.78	2599.30	2773.86
21.	Punjab	507.12	570.61	820.81	515.57	581.67	718.31	143.24	875.43
22.	Rajasthan	3395.82	3654.4	3258.92	2929.43	0.00	2267.52	4752.30	1295.98
23.	Sikkim	390.24	413.88	562.00	303.74	601.18	365.87	662.76	125.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	3067.10	2804.89	825.04	4282.78	13039.37	3648.55	2013.12	5512.50
25.	Telangana	2087.59	203.53	354.88	93.94	195.64	1823.98	894.82	633.08
26.	Tripura	1227.34	1073.7	710.63	680.20	676.04	415.30	446.81	499.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1798.90	3552.11	2884.18	3293.57	3207.19	3109.82	1830.67	4222.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Uttarakhand	8148	11.05	66.88	3.89	15.54	187.54	907.57	731.40
29.	West Bengal	2574.04	4348.35	508.67	1067.29	6763.87	3522.60	5073.56	4232.67
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	145.9	0	36.03	36.03	36.88	36.76	31.66	93.36
31.	Chandigarh	21.98	228.3	357.82	324.15	245.44	278.53	194.32	172.73
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	68.61	6.71	58.66	5.84	177.59	59.11	24.82	69.90
33.	Daman and Diu	80.61	32.73	82.82	57.69	126.42	80.33	21.89	83.00
34.	Delhi	606.22	838.68	1363.40	931.53	978.64	1024.94	354.33	1295.68
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
36.	Puducherry	1168.57	676.23	559.60	622.75	826.33	768.69	114.35	426.20
	TOTAL	39376.17	43364.59	43892.10	40379.36	50847.97	46769.35	52469.95	52694.91

Statement-II

*Details of the funds released under the Ujjawala Scheme
during the last four years*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Funds Released (In Lakhs)			
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34.76	71.99	238.05	122.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	9.75	0	0
3.	Assam	177.79	385.22	280.88	365.59
4.	Bihar	7.18	0	23.38	28.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	19.71	10.84	46.54	38.75
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	7.18	32.88	43.96	59.37
8.	Haryana	0	7.31	14.78	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	145.85	265.66	235.52	329.27
13.	Kerala	4.18	31.57	24.21	39.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	10.85	7.06	8.54	10.59
15.	Maharashtra	55.93	304.75	287.41	294.45
16.	Manipur	122.43	152.23	117.66	253.88
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	92.5	21.67	26.87
19.	Nagaland	0	25.17	12.07	14.96
20.	Odisha	106.32	233.02	307.24	250.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Punjab	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	45.8	107.27	21.82	143.86
23.	Sikkim	0	10.51	0	24.82
24.	Tamil Nadu	17.65	99.39	88.43	59.31
25.	Telangana	0	98.29	44.28	109.89
26.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	22.92	53.56	82.05
28.	Uttar Pradesh	35.04	48.57	89.53	111.18
29.	West Bengal	0	50.17	0.	84.34
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	1.89	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	-	0	0	0
TOTAL		792.56	2067.07	2031	2450.54

National Children's Tribunal

1116. SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to set up a National Children's Tribunal, on the lines of the National Green Tribunal (NGT), to deal with cases of crime against children in a time-bound and expeditious manner; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) No Sir, there is no such proposal in this Ministry.

Implementation of National Nutrition Mission

1117. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the measures Government has taken so far to boost the Central Government's "National Nutrition Mission";

(b) whether Government has identified various districts of different States to implement this Nutrition Mission Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the names of the districts, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) POSHAN *Abhiyaan* (National Nutrition Mission - NNM) approved by Government of India on 30.11.2017 aims to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies. The important components of the Abhiyaan are: ensuring convergence with various programmes; incentivizing States/UTs for achieving goals; IT enabled Real Time Monitoring (ICT-RTM); Evaluation; weighing efficiency and making nutrition visible; Community mobilization awareness advocacy; IEC, Jan Andolan - to educate the people on nutritional aspects, on-line Course on Nutrition for Children, Nutrition message from folk songs and songs on WASH, sending messages on nutrition and also creating ring-tones, Yoga for children at AWCs; strengthening human resource; measuring height and length of children below 6 years of age; roll out of NNM - 315 districts in 2017-18, 235 districts in 2018-19 and remaining districts in 2019-20. A total of about 10 crore beneficiaries are covered under the Mission.

The details of measures the Government has taken so far to boost the "National Nutrition Mission" include:

Administrative approval for implementation of Phase -1 of POSAHN Abhiyaan in 315 districts in 2017-18 and 235 districts in 2018-19, Guidelines for its implementation, training material and manuals on various components of the POSHAN Abhiyaan have been circulated to all States/UTs. Orientation of States/UTs through Video Conferences,

National Level Workshop, Training of Master Trainers on the software component across all 36 States/UTs have been undertaken. A sum of ₹ 584.60 crore in 2017-18 and ₹ 700.04 crore in 2018-19 have been released to States/UTs under NNM.

(b) and (c) Government has identified districts of different States to implement the Nutrition Mission and all the districts to be covered in a phased manner *i.e.* 315 districts in 2017-18, 235 districts in 2018-19 and remaining districts in 2019-20. At present, POSHAN Abhiyan is implemented in 550 districts across the country. The details of the districts State-wise included under POSHAN Abhiyaan as of now is given in the Statement.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the districts included under POSHAN Abhiyan

Sl. No.	State	District Name	District included under
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nicobars	Phase-II
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	North and Middle Andaman	Phase-I
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	South Andamans	Phase-II
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Anantapur	Phase-I
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor	Phase-I
6.	Andhra Pradesh	East Godavari	Phase-I
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Guntur	Phase-II
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Krishna	Phase-II
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Kurnool	Phase-I
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Prakasam	Phase-I
11.	Andhra Pradesh	SPSR Nellore	Phase-II
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Phase-I
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	Phase-I
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram	Phase-I
15.	Andhra Pradesh	West Godavari	Phase-I
16.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. (Cuddapah)	Phase-I

1	2	3	4
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	Anjaw	Phase-II
18.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dibang Valley	Phase-II
19.	Arunachal Pradesh	East Kameng	Phase-I
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kra Daadi	Phase-II
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kurung Kumey	Phase-II
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	Longding	Phase-II
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri	Phase-II
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai	Phase-II
25.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tirap	Phase-II
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Siang	Phase-II
27.	Assam	Baksa	Phase-II
28.	Assam	Barpeta	Phase-I
29.	Assam	Bongaigaon	Phase-II
30.	Assam	Cachar	Phase-II
31.	Assam	Charaideo	Phase-II
32.	Assam	Chirang	Phase-II
33.	Assam	Darrang	Phase-I
34.	Assam	Dhemaji	Phase-II
35.	Assam	Dhubri	Phase-I
36.	Assam	Dibrugarh	Phase-II
37.	Assam	Dima Hasao	Phase-II
38.	Assam	Goalpara	Phase-I
39.	Assam	Golaghat	Phase-II
40.	Assam	Hailakandi	Phase-II
41.	Assam	Hojai	Phase-II
42.	Assam	Kamrup	Phase-II
43.	Assam	Karimganj	Phase-I

1	2	3	4
44.	Assam	Kokrajhar	Phase-II
45.	Assam	Marigaon	Phase-II
46.	Assam	Nagaon	Phase-II
47.	Assam	Sivasagar	Phase-II
48.	Assam	South Salmara Mancachar	Phase-II
49.	Assam	Tinsukia	Phase-II
50.	Assam	Udalguri	Phase-II
51.	Bihar	Araria	Phase-I
52.	Bihar	Arwal	Phase-I
53.	Bihar	Aurangabad	Phase-I
54.	Bihar	Banka	Phase-I
55.	Bihar	Begusarai	Phase-I
56.	Bihar	Bhagalpur	Phase-I
57.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Phase-I
58.	Bihar	Buxar	Phase-I
59.	Bihar	Darbhanga	Phase-I
60.	Bihar	Gaya	Phase-I
61.	Bihar	Gopalganj	Phase-I
62.	Bihar	Jamui	Phase-I
63.	Bihar	Jehanabad	Phase-I
64.	Bihar	Kaimur	Phase-I
65.	Bihar	Katihar	Phase-I
66.	Bihar	Khagaria	Phase-I
67.	Bihar	Kishanganj	Phase-I
68.	Bihar	Lakhisarai	Phase-I
69.	Bihar	Madhepura	Phase-I
70.	Bihar	Madhubani	Phase-I

1	2	3	4
71.	Bihar	Munger	Phase-I
72.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Phase-I
73.	Bihar	Nalanda	Phase-I
74.	Bihar	Nawada	Phase-I
75.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	Phase-I
76.	Bihar	Patna	Phase-I
77.	Bihar	Purba Champaran	Phase-I
78.	Bihar	Purnia	Phase-I
79.	Bihar	Rohtas	Phase-I
80.	Bihar	Saharsa	Phase-I
81.	Bihar	Samastipur	Phase-I
82.	Bihar	Saran	Phase-I
83.	Bihar	Sheikhpura	Phase-I
84.	Bihar	Sheohar	Phase-I
85.	Bihar	Sitamarhi	Phase-I
86.	Bihar	Siwan	Phase-II
87.	Bihar	Supaul	Phase-I
88.	Bihar	Vaishali	Phase-I
89.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh	Phase-I
90.	Chhattisgarh	Balod	Phase-II
91.	Chhattisgarh	Baloda Bazar	Phase-II
92.	Chhattisgarh	Balrampur	Phase-II
93.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar	Phase-I
94.	Chhattisgarh	Bemetara	Phase-II
95.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur	Phase-I
96.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Phase-II
97.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada	Phase-I

1	2	3	4
98.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari	Phase-II
99.	Chhattisgarh	Durg	Phase-I
100.	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	Phase-II
101.	Chhattisgarh	Janjgir-Champa	Phase-II
102.	Chhattisgarh	Jashpur	Phase-I
103.	Chhattisgarh	Kabirdham (Kawardha)	Phase-I
104.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker	Phase-I
105.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon	Phase-II
106.	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Phase-I
107.	Chhattisgarh	Korea	Phase-II
108.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund	Phase-I
109.	Chhattisgarh	Mungeli	Phase-II
110.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur	Phase-I
111.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Phase-II
112.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Phase-I
113.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon	Phase-I
114.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma	Phase-II
115.	Chhattisgarh	Surajpur	Phase-II
116.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja	Phase-II
117.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Phase-I
118.	Daman and Diu (UT)	Daman	Phase-II
119.	Daman and Diu (UT)	Diu	Phase-I
120.	NCT of Delhi	Central	Phase-II
121.	NCT of Delhi	North East	Phase-II
122.	NCT of Delhi	North West	Phase-I
123.	NCT of Delhi	South	Phase-II
124.	NCT of Delhi	South East	Phase-II

1	2	3	4
125.	NCT of Delhi	South West	Phase-II
126.	NCT of Delhi	West	Phase-I
127.	Goa	North Goa	Phase-I
128.	Goa	South Goa	Phase-I
129.	Gujarat	Amreli	Phase-II
130.	Gujarat	Anand	Phase-I
131.	Gujarat	Arvalli	Phase-II
132.	Gujarat	Banaskantha	Phase-II
133.	Gujarat	Bharuch	Phase-II
134.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	Phase-I
135.	Gujarat	Chhota Udepur	Phase-II
136.	Gujarat	Dang	Phase-I
137.	Gujarat	Dahod (Dohad)	Phase-I
138.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar	Phase-II
139.	Gujarat	Kachchh	Phase-II
140.	Gujarat	Kheda	Phase-I
141.	Gujarat	Mahesana	Phase-II
142.	Gujarat	Mahisagar	Phase-II
143.	Gujarat	Morbi	Phase-II
144.	Gujarat	Narmada	Phase-I
145.	Gujarat	Navsari	Phase-II
146.	Gujarat	Panchmahal	Phase-II
147.	Gujarat	Patan	Phase-II
148.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Phase-II
149.	Gujarat	Sabarkantha	Phase-I
150.	Gujarat	Surat	Phase-II
151.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Phase-I

1	2	3	4
152.	Gujarat	Tapi	Phase-II
153.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Phase-I
154.	Gujarat	Valsad	Phase-I
155.	Haryana	Bhiwani	Phase-II
156.	Haryana	Charkhi Dadri	Phase-II
157.	Haryana	Gurugram	Phase-II
158.	Haryana	Kaithal	Phase-II
159.	Haryana	Karnal	Phase-II
160.	Haryana	Kurukshetra	Phase-II
161.	Haryana	Mewat (Nuh)	Phase-I
162.	Haryana	Palwal	Phase-II
163.	Haryana	Panipat	Phase-I
164.	Haryana	Rohtak	Phase-II
165.	Haryana	Sirsa	Phase-II
166.	Haryana	Sonipat	Phase-II
167.	Haryana	Yamunanagar	Phase-II
168.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba	Phase-I
169.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Phase-I
170.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Phase-I
171.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Phase-I
172.	Himachal Pradesh	Una	Phase-II
173.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	Phase-II
174.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Phase-II
175.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kargil	Phase-II
176.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Phase-II
177.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kishtwar	Phase-II
178.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Phase-II

1	2	3	4
179.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri	Phase-II
180.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ramban	Phase-II
181.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Phase-I
182.	Jharkhand	Godda	Phase-I
183.	Jharkhand	Bokaro	Phase-II
184.	Jharkhand	Chatra	Phase-I
185.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Phase-I
186.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	Phase-I
187.	Jharkhand	Dumka	Phase-I
188.	Jharkhand	East Singhbhum	Phase-II
189.	Jharkhand	Garhwa	Phase-I
190.	Jharkhand	Giridih	Phase-I
191.	Jharkhand	Gumla	Phase-I
192.	Jharkhand	Hazaribag	Phase-I
193.	Jharkhand	Jamtara	Phase-I
194.	Jharkhand	Khunti	Phase-II
195.	Jharkhand	Koderma	Phase-I
196.	Jharkhand	Latehar	Phase-I
197.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Phase-I
198.	Jharkhand	Pakur	Phase-I
199.	Jharkhand	Palamu	Phase-I
200.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh	Phase-II
201.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	Phase-II
202.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj	Phase-I
203.	Jharkhand	Seraikela-Kharsawan	Phase-I
204.	Jharkhand	Simdega	Phase-II
205.	Jharkhand	West Singhbhum	Phase-I

1	2	3	4
206.	Karnataka	Bagalkot	Phase-I
207.	Karnataka	Ballari (Bellary)	Phase-I
208.	Karnataka	Belgaum	Phase-II
209.	Karnataka	Bidar	Phase-I
210.	Karnataka	Chamarajanagar	Phase-II
211.	Karnataka	Chikballapur	Phase-II
212.	Karnataka	Davangere	Phase-I
213.	Karnataka	Dharwad	Phase-II
214.	Karnataka	Gadag	Phase-II
215.	Karnataka	Haveri	Phase-I
216.	Karnataka	Kalaburagi	Phase-I
217.	Karnataka	Kodagu	Phase-II
218.	Karnataka	Kolar	Phase-II
219.	Karnataka	Koppal	Phase-I
220.	Karnataka	Raichur	Phase-II
221.	Karnataka	Shivamogga	Phase-II
222.	Karnataka	Uttar Kannad	Phase-II
223.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Phase-I
224.	Karnataka	Yadgir	Phase-I
225.	Kerala	Kannur	Phase-I
226.	Kerala	Kasaragod	Phase-II
227.	Kerala	Malappuram	Phase-I
228.	Kerala	Wayanad	Phase-I
229.	Lakshadweep	Lakshadweep	Phase-I
230.	Madhya Pradesh	Agar Malwa	Phase-II
231.	Madhya Pradesh	Alirajpur	Phase-I
232.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Phase-II

1	2	3	4
233.	Madhya Pradesh	Ashoknagar	Phase-I
234.	Madhya Pradesh	Balaghat	Phase-II
235.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani	Phase-I
236.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Phase-II
237.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Phase-I
238.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Phase-I
239.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur	Phase-I
240.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur	Phase-I
241.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Phase-I
242.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh	Phase-I
243.	Madhya Pradesh	Datia	Phase-I
244.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Phase-I
245.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar	Phase-I
246.	Madhya Pradesh	Dindori	Phase-I
247.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar (Khandwa)	Phase-I
248.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Phase-I
249.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Phase-I
250.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda	Phase-II
251.	Madhya Pradesh	Hoshangabad	Phase-II
252.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Phase-I
253.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Phase-I
254.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua	Phase-I
255.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	Phase-I
256.	Madhya Pradesh	Khargone (West Nimar)	Phase-I
257.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Phase-II
258.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur	Phase-I
259.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	Phase-I

1	2	3	4
260.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	Phase-II
261.	Madhya Pradesh	Neemuch	Phase-I
262.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	Phase-I
263.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen	Phase-I
264.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Phase-I
265.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Phase-I
266.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Phase-II
267.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Phase-II
268.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Phase-II
269.	Madhya Pradesh	Sehore	Phase-II
270.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	Phase-II
271.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahdol	Phase-II
272.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	Phase-I
273.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur	Phase-I
274.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Phase-I
275.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Phase-I
276.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Phase-I
277.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh	Phase-I
278.	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Phase-I
279.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria	Phase-I
280.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Phase-I
281.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Phase-I
282.	Maharashtra	Akola	Phase-II
283.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Phase-I
284.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Phase-II
285.	Maharashtra	Beed	Phase-I
286.	Maharashtra	Bhandara	Phase-II

1	2	3	4
287.	Maharashtra	Buldhana	Phase-I
288.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Phase-I
289.	Maharashtra	Dhule	Phase-I
290.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli	Phase-I
291.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Phase-I
292.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Phase-I
293.	Maharashtra	Jalgaon	Phase-I
294.	Maharashtra	Jalna	Phase-I
295.	Maharashtra	Latur	Phase-II
296.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	Phase-I
297.	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Phase-I
298.	Maharashtra	Nanded	Phase-I
299.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	Phase-I
300.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Phase-I
301.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad	Phase-I
302.	Maharashtra	Palghar	Phase-II
303.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Phase-I
304.	Maharashtra	Raigad	Phase-II
305.	Maharashtra	Sangli	Phase-I
306.	Maharashtra	Thane	Phase-II
307.	Maharashtra	Wardha	Phase-I
308.	Maharashtra	Washim	Phase-I
309.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Phase-I
310.	Manipur	Chandel	Phase-I
311.	Manipur	Churachandpur	Phase-II
312.	Manipur	Imphal West	Phase-II
313.	Manipur	Kakching	Phase-II

1	2	3	4
314.	Manipur	Kamjong	Phase-II
315.	Manipur	Kangpokpi	Phase-II
316.	Manipur	Noney	Phase-II
317.	Manipur	Prherzawl	Phase-II
318.	Manipur	Senapati	Phase-II
319.	Manipur	Tamenglong	Phase-I
320.	Manipur	Tengnoupal	Phase-II
321.	Manipur	Thoubal	Phase-II
322.	Manipur	Ukhrul	Phase-II
323.	Meghalaya	East Garo Hills	Phase-II
324.	Meghalaya	East Jaintia Hills	Phase-I
325.	Meghalaya	East Khasi Hills	Phase-I
326.	Meghalaya	North Garo Hills	Phase-II
327.	Meghalaya	RiBhoi	Phase-I
328.	Meghalaya	South Garo Hills	Phase-II
329.	Meghalaya	South West Garo Hills	Phase-II
330.	Meghalaya	South West Khasi Hills	Phase-II
331.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills	Phase-II
332.	Meghalaya	West Jaintia Hills	Phase-I
333.	Meghalaya	West Khasi Hills	Phase-I
334.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Phase-II
335.	Mizoram	Champhai	Phase-II
336.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	Phase-I
337.	Mizoram	Mamit	Phase-II
338.	Mizoram	Saiha	Phase-I
339.	Nagaland	Kiphire	Phase-I
340.	Nagaland	Mokokchung	Phase-II

1	2	3	4
341.	Nagaland	Mon	Phase-II
342.	Nagaland	Peren	Phase-II
343.	Nagaland	Tuensang	Phase-I
344.	Nagaland	Zunheboto	Phase-II
345.	Odisha	Anugul	Phase-II
346.	Odisha	Balangir	Phase-I
347.	Odisha	Baleshwar	Phase-II
348.	Odisha	Bargarh	Phase-I
349.	Odisha	Bhadrak	Phase-II
350.	Odisha	Boudh	Phase-I
351.	Odisha	Cuttack	Phase-II
352.	Odisha	Deogarh	Phase-II
353.	Odisha	Dhenkanal	Phase-II
354.	Odisha	Gajapati	Phase-II
355.	Odisha	Ganjam	Phase-II
356.	Odisha	Jajapur	Phase-II
357.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Phase-II
358.	Odisha	Kalahandi	Phase-II
359.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Phase-II
360.	Odisha	Kendujhar	Phase-I
361.	Odisha	Koraput	Phase-I
362.	Odisha	Malkangiri	Phase-I
363.	Odisha	Mayurbhanj	Phase-I
364.	Odisha	Nabarangpur	Phase-I
365.	Odisha	Nuapada	Phase-II
366.	Odisha	Rayagada	Phase-I
367.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Phase-I

1	2	3	4
368.	Odisha	Subarnapur (Sonepur)	Phase-I
369.	Odisha	Sundargarh	Phase-II
370.	Puducherry	Mahe	Phase-II
371.	Puducherry	Yanam	Phase-I
372.	Punjab	Faridkot	Phase-I
373.	Punjab	Firozepur	Phase-II
374.	Punjab	Ludhiana	Phase-I
375.	Punjab	Mansa	Phase-I
376.	Punjab	Moga	Phase-II
377.	Punjab	Sri Muktsar Sahib	Phase-I
378.	Punjab	Tarn Taran	Phase-II
379.	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Phase-I
380.	Rajasthan	Alwar	Phase-I
381.	Rajasthan	Banswara	Phase-I
382.	Rajasthan	Baran	Phase-I
383.	Rajasthan	Barmer	Phase-I
384.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Phase-I
385.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara	Phase-II
386.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Phase-II
387.	Rajasthan	Bundi	Phase-II
388.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Phase-I
389.	Rajasthan	Churu	Phase-I
390.	Rajasthan	Dausa	Phase-I
391.	Rajasthan	Dholpur	Phase-I
392.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur	Phase-I
393.	Rajasthan	Ganganagar	Phase-II
394.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Phase-II

1	2	3	4
395.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Phase-I
396.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	Phase-II
397.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Phase-I
398.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar	Phase-II
399.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Phase-I
400.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Phase-I
401.	Rajasthan	Karauli	Phase-I
402.	Rajasthan	Kota	Phase-I
403.	Rajasthan	Nagaur	Phase-II
404.	Rajasthan	Pali	Phase-I
405.	Rajasthan	Pratapgarh	Phase-I
406.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand	Phase-I
407.	Rajasthan	Sawai Madhopur	Phase-I
408.	Rajasthan	Sikar	Phase-II
409.	Rajasthan	Sirohi	Phase-I
410.	Rajasthan	Tonk	Phase-I
411.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Phase-I
412.	Sikkim	East District	Phase-II
413.	Sikkim	North District	Phase-II
414.	Sikkim	South District	Phase-II
415.	Sikkim	West District	Phase-I
416.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Phase-I
417.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Phase-I
418.	Tamil Nadu	Dindigul	Phase-I
419.	Tamil Nadu	Kanniyakumari	Phase-II
420.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram	Phase-II
421.	Tamil Nadu	Nilgiris	Phase-I

1	2	3	4
422.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvallur	Phase-II
423.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Phase-II
424.	Tamil Nadu	Tirunelveli	Phase-II
425.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram	Phase-I
426.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar	Phase-II
427.	Telangana	Adilabad	Phase-I
428.	Telangana	Hyderabad	Phase-I
429.	Telangana	Jayashankar Bhupalapally	Phase-II
430.	Telangana	Jogulamba Gadwal	Phase-II
431.	Telangana	Kamareddy	Phase-II
432.	Telangana	Karimnagar	Phase-II
433.	Telangana	Khammam	Phase-II
434.	Telangana	Kumuram Bheem Asifabad	Phase-II
435.	Telangana	Mahabubnagar	Phase-I
436.	Telangana	Mancherial	Phase-II
437.	Telangana	Medak	Phase-II
438.	Telangana	Nagarkurnool	Phase-II
439.	Telangana	Nalgonda	Phase-II
440.	Telangana	Nirmal	Phase-II
441.	Telangana	Nizamabad	Phase-II
442.	Telangana	Sangareddy	Phase-II
443.	Telangana	Siddipet	Phase-II
444.	Telangana	Wanaparthy	Phase-II
445.	Telangana	Warangal Urban	Phase-II
446.	Tripura	Dhalai	Phase-I
447.	Tripura	West Tripura	Phase-II
448.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Phase-I

1	2	3	4
449.	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh	Phase-I
450.	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	Phase-I
451.	Uttar Pradesh	Ambedkar Nagar	Phase-I
452.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Phase-II
453.	Uttar Pradesh	Amroha (Jyotiba Phule Nagar)	Phase-I
454.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Phase-I
455.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Phase-I
456.	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	Phase-I
457.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich	Phase-I
458.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Phase-II
459.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur	Phase-I
460.	Uttar Pradesh	Banda	Phase-I
461.	Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki	Phase-I
462.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	Phase-I
463.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Phase-I
464.	Uttar Pradesh	Bhadohi (Sant Ravidas Nagar)	Phase-I
465.	Uttar Pradesh	Bijnor	Phase-I
466.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun	Phase-I
467.	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahr	Phase-I
468.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli	Phase-I
469.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Phase-I
470.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Phase-II
471.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah	Phase-I
472.	Uttar Pradesh	Etawah	Phase-I
473.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Phase-I
474.	Uttar Pradesh	Farrukhabad	Phase-I
475.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Phase-I

1	2	3	4
476.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Phase-I
477.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Buddha Nagar	Phase-II
478.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Phase-I
479.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur	Phase-I
480.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda	Phase-I
481.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Phase-I
482.	Uttar Pradesh	Hamirpur	Phase-I
483.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Phase-II
484.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi	Phase-I
485.	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras (Mahamaya Nagar)	Phase-I
486.	Uttar Pradesh	Jalaun	Phase-I
487.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Phase-I
488.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Phase-I
489.	Uttar Pradesh	Kannauj	Phase-I
490.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Dehat	Phase-I
491.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur Nagar	Phase-I
492.	Uttar Pradesh	Kasganj (Kanshiram Nagar)	Phase-I
493.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Phase-I
494.	Uttar Pradesh	Lakhimpur - Kheri	Phase-I
495.	Uttar Pradesh	Kushinagar	Phase-I
496.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	Phase-II
497.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Phase-I
498.	Uttar Pradesh	Maharajganj	Phase-I
499.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	Phase-I
500.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Phase-I
501.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	Phase-II
502.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Phase-I

1	2	3	4
503.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Phase-I
504.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Phase-I
505.	Uttar Pradesh	Moradabad	Phase-I
506.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Phase-I
507.	Uttar Pradesh	Pilibhit	Phase-I
508.	Uttar Pradesh	Pratapgarh	Phase-II
509.	Uttar Pradesh	Raebareli	Phase-I
510.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Phase-I
511.	Uttar Pradesh	Saharanpur	Phase-II
512.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	Phase-II
513.	Uttar Pradesh	Sant Kabir Nagar	Phase-I
514.	Uttar Pradesh	Shahjahanpur	Phase-I
515.	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	Phase-II
516.	Uttar Pradesh	Shravasti	Phase-I
517.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharth Nagar	Phase-I
518.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur	Phase-I
519.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonbhadra	Phase-I
520.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Phase-I
521.	Uttar Pradesh	Unnao	Phase-I
522.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Phase-I
523.	Uttarakhand	Almora	Phase-II
524.	Uttarakhand	Chamoli	Phase-I
525.	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Phase-II
526.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Phase-I
527.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Phase-II
528.	Uttarakhand	Pithoragarh	Phase-II
529.	Uttarakhand	Rudra Prayag	Phase-II

1	2	3	4
530.	Uttarakhand	Tehri Garhwal	Phase-II
531.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar	Phase-I
532.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	Phase-I
533.	West Bengal	Alipurduar	Phase-II
534.	West Bengal	Bankura	Phase-II
535.	West Bengal	Birbhum	Phase-I
536.	West Bengal	Cooch Behar	Phase-II
537.	West Bengal	Darjeeling	Phase-II
538.	West Bengal	Dinajpur Dakshin	Phase-II
539.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur	Phase-I
540.	West Bengal	Hooghly	Phase-II
541.	West Bengal	Howrah	Phase-I
542.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri	Phase-II
543.	West Bengal	Malda	Phase-I
544.	West Bengal	Medinipur East	Phase-II
545.	West Bengal	Medinipur West	Phase-II
546.	West Bengal	Murshidabad	Phase-I
547.	West Bengal	Nadia	Phase-II
548.	West Bengal	Paschim Bardhaman	Phase-II
549.	West Bengal	Purba Bardhaman	Phase-II
550.	West Bengal	Purulia	Phase-I

Honorariums for Anganwadi workers

1118. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is consistent demand from Anganwadi workers for hike of their honorariums and if so, the details thereof;

- (b) the schemes/programmes being implemented through Anganwadis;
- (c) the details of Anganwadi centres functioning and number of Anganwadi workers/helpers/supervisors employees, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the details of honorarium being paid to these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) Anganwadi workers have been raising various demands from time to time including enhancement in the monthly honorarium paid to them through various form.

(b) Anganwadi workers have been appointed to implement the Anganwadi Services scheme. However, States/UTs are assigning them additional work for which they are paid additional honorarium.

(c) Statements containing State/UT-wise details of Anganwadi Centres functioning and number of Anganwadi Workers/Helpers/Supervisors employees are given in the Statement-I and II respectively (*See* below).

(d) Anganwadi Workers (AWWs) are honorary workers who are paid monthly honoraria as decided by the Government from time to time. The present rate of honoraria paid to the AWWs by the Government of India in the prescribed cost sharing ratio with the States/UTs is ₹ 3000/- p.m. The monthly honorarium paid to AWWs of Mini-AWCs since 04.07.2013 is ₹ 2250/-.

Besides, most of the State Governments/UT Administrations are also giving additional honorarium to AWWs and AWHs out of their own resources States/UTs-wise details is given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I
Anganwadi Centres Sanctioned and Operational under Anganwadi Services Scheme Quarter ending March, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of ICDS Projects		No. of Anganwadi Centres		Beneficiaries of Supplementary Nutrition				Beneficiaries of Pre-school Education			
		Sanctioned	Operational	Sanctioned	Operational	Children (6 months-3 years)	Children (3-6 years)	Total Children (6 months-6 years)	Pregnant & Lactating Mothers (P&LM)	Total Beneficiaries (Children 6 months 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	55606	1493050	868499	2361549	611035	2972584	428518	436167	864685
2.	Telangana	149	149	35700	35634	930738	526670	1457408	362781	1820189	331731	333463	665194
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	98	6225	6225	92437	96623	189060	24517	213577	48662	47961	96623
4.	Assam	231	231	62153	62153	1673917	1888756	3562673	683549	4246222	953976	934780	1888756
5.	Bihar	544	544	115009	91677	2480438	2460202	4940640	1163378	6104018	1322649	1359236	2681885
6.	Chhattisgarh	220	220	52474	50448	1159642	854260	2013902	455626	2469528	424630	429630	854260

7. Goa	11	11	1262	1258	36940	19690	56630	15050	71680	9765	9925	19690
8. Gujarat	336	336	53029	53029	1697190	1407503	3104693	744902	3849595	731345	711848	1443193
9. Haryana	148	148	25962	25962	592009	291598	883607	263976	1147583	146125	145423	291548
10. Himachal Pradesh	78	78	18925	18925	248081	179368	427449	97867	525316	64153	64015	128168
11. Jammu and Kashmir	141	141	31938	29599	321937	409739	731676	133140	864816	234136	204869	439005
12. Jharkhand	224	224	38432	38432	1706563	927553	2634116	758842	3392958	579557	654976	1234533
13. Karnataka	204	204	65911	65911	2347804	1688891	4036695	1055470	5092165	756722	761405	1518127
14. Kerala	258	258	33318	33244	361619	386035	747654	259178	1006832	193994	192041	386035
15. Madhya Pradesh	453	453	97135	97132	3369992	3237804	6607796	1443235	8051031	1844474	1851942	3696416
16. Maharashtra	553	553	110486	109779	2663579	2649382	5312961	1004602	6317563	1292650	1260037	2552687
17. Manipur	43	43	11510	11510	163401	177583	340984	67208	408192	89622	87961	177583
18. Meghalaya	41	41	5896	5896	229760	259978	489738	82802	572540	109952	109034	218986
19. Mizoram	27	27	2244	2244	72283	82939	155222	28150	183372	27851	28483	56334
20. Nagaland	60	60	3980	3980	142177	145360	287537	46165	333702	73019	71222	144241
21. Odisha	338	338	74154	72587	1871082	2047340	3918422	725129	4643551	1044813	1002527	2047340
22. Punjab	155	155	27314	26988	395846	275650	671496	186289	857785	140745	135223	275968

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
23.	Rajasthan	304	304	62010	61974	1638725	977381	2616106	866794	3482900	477419	490282	967701
24.	Sikkim	13	13	1308	1308	18000	12500	30500	6000	36500	6285	6215	12500
25.	Tamil Nadu	434	434	54439	54439	1743313	650930	2394243	665067	3059310	320166	312138	632304
26.	Tripura	56	56	10145	10145	155005	189854	344859	71074	415933	100527	89327	189854
27.	Uttar Pradesh	897	897	190145	187997	8956689	5378063	14334752	3882027	18216779	3039050	2813764	5852814
28.	Uttarakhand	105	105	20067	20067	426160	181172	607332	169495	776827	89277	92648	181925
29.	West Bengal	576	576	119481	115384	3135477	2982160	6117637	1320684	7438321	1459249	1430461	2889710
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	720	720	7777	2791	10568	2621	13189	1392	1399	2791
31.	Chandigarh	3	3	500	500	21697	25809	47506	7653	55159	13258	12551	25809
32.	Delhi	95	95	11150	10897	312717	138690	451407	115543	566950	67553	71745	139298
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	2	302	302	8888	10475	19363	3523	22886	5185	5290	10475
34.	Daman and Diu	2	2	107	107	2762	2388	5150	1451	6601	1156	1232	2388
35.	Lakshadweep	9	9	107	107	2607	843	3450	1148	4598	406	437	843
36.	Puducherry	5	5	855	855	24733	2203	26936	9245	36181	1107	1090	2197
	ALL INDIA	7075	7075	1400000	1363021	40505035	31436682	71941717	17335216	89276933	16431119	16160747	32591866

As per data provided by State/UTs.

Statement-II

Status Report of the ICDS Quarter ending March, 2018 (As on 01.06.2018)

(Sanctioned, In-position and Vacant Post)

Sl.No.	State/UT	No. of CDPOs/ ACDPOs			No. of Supervisors			No. of AWWs			No. of AWHs		
		Sanctioned	In- position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In- position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In- position	Vacant	Sanctioned	In- position	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	410	336	74	2205	1548	657	55607	53951	1656	48768	44828	3940
2.	Telangana	265	185	80	1440	830	610	35700	33575	2125	31711	28820	2891
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	98	85	13	273	262	11	6225	6225	0	6225	6225	0
4.	Assam	314	227	87	2492	1984	508	62153	62153	0	56728	56728	0
5.	Bihar	545	544	1	4435	2294	2141	115009	88174	26835	107894	81130	26764
6.	Chhattisgarh	323	151	172	1969	1585	384	52474	49253	3221	46660	42366	4294
7.	Goa	14	7	7	67	50	17	1262	1208	54	1262	1153	109
8.	Gujarat	576	209	367	2445	1692	753	53029	51595	1434	51229	48710	2519
9.	Haryana	153	110	43	1146	688	458	25962	25347	615	25450	24891	559

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
10.	Himachal Pradesh	109	64	45	814	592	222	18925	18716	209	18386	18131	255
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	159	126	33	1308	932	376	31938	28707	3231	31938	29599	2339
12.	Jharkhand	212	156	56	1288	864	424	38432	35424	3008	35881	33117	2764
13.	Karnataka	423	258	165	2767	1888	879	65911	63186	2725	62580	59026	3554
14.	Kerala	338	250	88	1470	1079	391	33318	33102	216	33189	32953	236
15.	Madhya Pradesh	579	334	245	3425	2673	752	97135	97133	2	84465	84465	0
16.	Maharashtra	835	287	548	4227	3176	1051	110486	107170	3316	97475	92179	5296
17.	Manipur	53	41	12	391	362	29	11510	10274	1236	9958	9497	461
18.	Meghalaya	45	40	5	221	215	6	5896	5895	1	4630	4628	2
19.	Mizoram	27	27	0	113	86	27	2244	2244	0	2244	2157	87
20.	Nagaland	60	59	1	167	145	22	3980	3455	525	3980	3455	525
21.	Odisha	371	364	7	2932	2129	803	74154	69625	4529	63738	60168	3570
22.	Punjab	164	109	55	1179	744	435	27314	26462	852	26074	24772	1302
23.	Rajasthan	443	137	306	2533	1537	996	62010	58744	3266	55806	52257	3549

24. Sikkim	13	12	1	58	55	3	1308	1289	19	1308	1285	23
25. Tamil Nadu	434	386	48	1786	943	843	54439	38827	15612	49499	35154	14345
26. Tripura	56	47	9	414	295	119	10145	9911	234	10145	9911	234
27. Uttar Pradesh	998	519	479	7297	3828	3469	190145	173383	16762	167855	150543	17312
28. Uttarakhand	105	30	75	631	512	119	20067	19056	1011	14947	13906	1041
29. West Bengal	800	356	444	5151	1717	3434	119481	107514	11967	119481	101651	17830
30. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	5	5	0	31	20	11	720	720	0	689	689	0
31. Chandigarh	3	0	3	20	7	13	500	465	35	500	433	67
32. Delhi	99	55	44	432	425	7	11150	9796	1354	11150	10744	406
33. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	1	12	7	5	302	302	0	247	233	14
34. Daman and Diu	2	2	0	5	1	4	107	102	5	107	102	5
35. Lakshadweep	9	1	8	4	3	1	107	107	0	96	96	0
36. Puducherry	5	5	0	39	4	35	855	855	0	855	855	0
TOTAL	9047	5525	3522	55187	35172	20015	1400000	1293945	106055	1283150	1166857	116293

As per data provided by States/UTs.

Statement-III

*Details indicating additional honorarium given by the States/UTs to
AWWs/AWHs from their own resources*

(As on 30.06.2018)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Additional honorarium given by States/UTs (In ₹)	
		Anganwadi Workers (AWWs)	Anganwadi Helper (AWHs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3000	2500
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1200	700
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil	Nil
4.	Assam	2000	1000
5.	Bihar	750	375
6.	Chandigarh	2000	1000
7.	Chhattisgarh	2000	1000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1000	600
9.	Daman and Diu	1000	600
10.	Delhi	6678	3339
11.	Goa	3062-11937*	3000-6000*
12.	Gujarat	3300	1700
13.	Haryana	7286-8429*	4215
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1750	900
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	600	340
16.	Jharkhand	1400	700
17.	Karnataka	5000	2500
18.	Kerala	2000	2000
19.	Lakshadweep	3000	2000
20.	Madhya Pradesh	7000	3500
21.	Maharashtra	2000	1000
22.	Manipur	100	50
23.	Meghalaya	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4
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	294-306*	150
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	10500	6000
36.	Tripura	2865	1924

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

Indecent Representation of Women Act

1119. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any fresh initiative to widen the scope of the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 to also incorporate new forms of communications like internet, multimedia messaging, cable television, skype, whatsapp, snapchat, instagram, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to have a relook at the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012 which was introduced in the Rajya Sabha in 2012; 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) Yes Sir. Ministry of Women and

Child Development has decided to withdraw the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2012 in the present form and to move fresh bill after taking into account of the recent technological advancement in the field of communications such as social media platforms, etc.

Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund

1120. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of Nirbhaya Funds utilised since 2014, till date;
- (b) the details of activities and projects taken up under Nirbhaya fund; and
- (c) whether impact evaluation has been conducted on fund utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) and (b) Government of India has set up a dedicated fund called "Nirbhaya Fund" in 2013 for implementation of initiatives aimed at enhancing the safety and security for women in the country. It is a non-lapsable corpus fund. The year-wise allocation of funds is as follows:

Financial Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
Amount (in crore)	1000.00	1000.00	-	550.00	550.00	500.00	3600

Since its announcement, details of activities and projects taken up under the Nirbhaya fund and utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund as a percentage of total allocation (₹ 3600 cr.) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Empowered Committee which is an inter-Ministerial Committee, has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, WCD reviews and monitors the implementation of schemes/projects already appraised by it.

Statement

(A) The details of fund appraised and utilized under Nirbhaya Fund as on 20.07.2018

					(₹ crore)
Ministry	Sl. No.	Name of the Proposal	Total allocated/ appraised	Total utilised/ disbursed	
1	2	3	4	5	
MHA	1.	Emergency Response Support system	321.69	273.36	
	2.	Creation of Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF)	200	200	

1	2	3	4	5
	3.	Creation of Investigative Units for Crime against Women(IUCAW)	324	0
	4.	Organized Crime Investigative Agency (OCIA)	83.2	0
	5.	Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)	195.83	94.55
	5.1	Sub Project under CCPWC	28.93	0
	6.	Proposal for providing facility of Social Workers/ Counsellors at the District and Sub-Divisional Police Station Level in Delhi	5.07	1.43
	7.	New building with women centric facilities for Special Unit for Women and Children (SPUWAC) and Special Unit for North East Region (SPUNER) at Nanakpura	23.53	2.35
	8.	Various other activities under Delhi Police 'Safety of Women' Scheme	10.2	3.13
	9.	Proposal for implementing a 'Safe City Project' in Commissionerate Police, Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, Government of Odisha	110.35	0
	10.	Safe City Proposal for 8 Cities- Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Chennai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru, Ahmedabad and Lucknow.	2919.55	0
	11.	Establishment of a state-of-art DNA Laboratory at CFSL, Chandigarh	99.76	0
Railways	12.	Integrated Emergency Response Management System(IERMS)	500	150
MeiTY/ IIT Delhi	13.	Development and Field Testing of panic Switch based safety device for cars and buses for aiding women's safety	3.5	3.46
MoRTH	14.	Abhaya Project Proposal for safety of women and girl child, Government of Andhra Pradesh	138.49	58.64
	15.	Women's safety in public transport, UPSRTC, Government of U.P.	83.5	40.2

1	2	3	4	5
	16. Bengaluru Metropolitan Transport Corporation, Government of Karnataka on training women for heavy passengers vehicles		56.06	0
	17. Installation of CCTV Cameras in 6655 buses (DTC+Cluster) to strengthen the safety of women in public transport buses		140	0
	18. Installation of CCTV Cameras through Delhi Transport Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd. in 100 strategic located modern stainless steel bus queue shelters to strengthen safety of women		1.87	0
MWCD	19. One Stop Centre		867.74*	108.73
	20. Universalisation of Women Helpline		155.93	25.37
	21. Mahila Police Volunteers: In the State of Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Mizoram, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh		27.76	10.67
Other projects	22. Chirali Proposal, Women Empowerment Directorate		10.2	2.76
	23. Smart and Safe Cities Free from Violence against Women and Girls' Programme, Government of M.P.		1.74	1.05
	24. Safety and Security of Women, Government of Uttarakhand		0.72	0.32
	25. Nirbhaya Shelter Home, Government of Nagaland		2.84	2.55
	TOTAL		6312.46	978.57

(B) Utilisation of Nirbhaya Fund as a percentage of total allocation (₹ 3600 crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount
1.	Total Allocation under Nirbhaya Fund	₹ 3600/- cr.
2.	Fund utilised/disbursed as on 20.07.2018	₹ 978.57/- cr.
3.	Percentage of utilisation	27.18%

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

The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance, Shri V. Muraleedharan.

**The misuse of social media platforms to spread rumours and fake news
leading to rising incidents of violence and lynching in the country**

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to call the attention of the Minister of Electronics and Information and Technology to the misuse of social media platforms to spread rumours and fake news leading to rising incidents of violence.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister of Electronics and Information Technology will now make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, at the very outset, I express my apology to my distinguished friends, that the photocopies are just being readied, but I am reading it slowly and the Hindi version will follow. I seek your indulgence.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a statement on the misuse of social media platforms and propagation of fake news causing unrest and violence. Hon. Members of Parliament Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita, Shri V. Muraleedharan, Shri Mahesh Poddar, Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha and Ms. Saroj Pandey have given notice for Calling Attention Motion that *inter alia* seeks to draw attention to the problem of "Misuse of Social Media Platforms to spread rumours and fake news leading to rising incidents of violence and lynching in the country".

Regarding nature of cyberspace, the issue raised by my colleagues is extremely relevant. It is important to appreciate the nature of cyberspace and its present status in the country for a comprehensive view in this matter. Cyberspace has distinct and unique characteristics as compared to physical space. It is virtual, borderless and offers anonymity to an extent. As a result, cyber-attacks can be launched from anywhere in the world with limited possibility of trace-back and positive attribution. Once anybody is on internet, he can access any system on internet spread across the globe from anywhere. The cyber space offers virtual environment where anyone can hide his identity on the network and

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

create a pseudo name or even acquire some other identity. The security of the computer infrastructure acquires greater importance under these conditions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, with widespread proliferation of new technologies like social media and mobile apps, etc. there are some miscreants who are misusing these technologies for committing cybercrimes. Such behaviour is facilitated by virtual and borderless nature of cyber space, where anyone can open account in any name including fake name from any part of the world. Most social networking sites do not conduct background information check and their servers are located abroad.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, social media platforms have become the most prominent media to facilitate interactions. They have led to growth of digital medium. Popular social media platforms are Facebook, Twitter, Linked In, Instagram, Youtube, WhatsApp etc. Any user can post any content (text, image, video, speech, etc.) from anywhere on social media platform. Typically, users of these platforms are identified by the profiles they create. Users are required to provide certain amount of personal information to facilitate connections. These sites facilitate communication between users by means such as fora, chat rooms, blogs, tweets, email, instant messenger etc. In addition, several customized features and applications are provided on these websites to share information, photos, audio and video files.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, India today is emerging as a big digital power with a proactive people-centric program of creating digital infrastructure focusing on digital delivery of services and thereby digital empowerment leading to digital inclusion where every common man is enjoying benefits of digital governance. With a strong base of 118 crore mobile phones, about 122 crore *Aadhaar* numbers and 32 crore *Jan Dhan* accounts being opened, new milestones in digital delivery of various benefits to the citizens have been created. Riding on this *Jan-dhan, Aadhaar, Mobile* (JAM) Trinity, the implementation of various welfare schemes have been streamlined whereby fictitious duplicate claimants have been identified and weeded out resulting in savings of over ₹ 90, 000 crores as a result of such direct benefit transfer to the citizens. Initiatives like e-hospital, *Jeevan Pramaan*, e-scholarships, e-soil health cards, digital payments, digital locker, cloud services and *Umang* app wherein the citizen can avail the services of over 1,200 schemes of Central or State Governments in the palms of ordinary Indians, empowering the citizens in pursuit of digital inclusion.

India is also a globally recognised IT power where Indian IT companies have displayed their potential on the Global stage and have brought great respect to India. Of

late, India is becoming a big centre of the startup movement. The digital literacy scheme namely PMG DISHA that seeks to empower over 6 crore Indians is showing great results. Today innovation, entrepreneurship and inclination of ordinary Indians to improve the fruits of technology are being appreciated globally. The Government is taking initiatives so that in a few years India could become a 1 trillion dollar digital economy. Of late, India has also become an important country....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I take your point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Go steadily. You are proceeding with a much more speed than me.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, take it as read.

श्री सभापति: नहीं-नहीं, ऐसा नहीं होता है।

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I will complete in a few minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't worry. You continue.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Of late, India has also become an important country where social media platforms have spread their wings. The spread of social media has also in its own way contributed to awareness, connectivity, education, community self-help, information and updates, and business promotion. All this could happen because the big digital economy operates beyond geographical borders.

Now, I come to userbase of Social Networking Sites by March, 2018. Facebook has 219 crores user base world-wide and it has 19.4 crores in India, the highest; Twitter has 33 crores user base world-wide and 2.6 crores in India; YouTube has user base of 100 crores world-wide and 4.2 % crores in India, and WhatsApp has 150 crores user base world-wide and 20 crores in India up to February, 2017, the highest, in the world, in India footprint. The Source is © Statista 2018.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, now, I come to the Challenges. While acknowledging the benefits of digital empowerment, it has also brought in challenges and some of its reckless abuse has posed a serious dilemma of striking the balance between freedom of speech and expression, awareness, empowerment and the obligation to be responsible, accountable so that mobile platforms do not become vehicles to commit crime, incite hatred, provoke terrorism, extremism, promote money-laundering, etc. The Government

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because of its commitment to respect freedom of speech and expression, freedom of choice and responsibility towards the right to privacy of the citizen is equally cognizant of the mandate of Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India where the freedom of speech and expression is subject to reasonable restrictions relating to sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, now, I come to fake news. Fake news is a type of propaganda that consists of deliberate misinformation or hoaxes spread *via* traditional print and broadcast news media or online social media. It can include text, visual, audio, data report, etc. Fake news is written and published with the intent to mislead in order to damage an agency, entity, or person, and/or gain financially or politically, create disturbance and unrest, often using sensational, dishonest, or outright fabricated headlines to increase readership, online sharing, and Internet click revenue. The typical attributes of fake news are that it spreads fast, is doctored, is incorrect, is *mala fide*, is intentional, is sensational/glamorous, is unverified, and goes viral.

The Government is cognizant that social media platforms are being abused as vehicles for weaponisation of information against India's strategic interest and economic stability and is committed to taking suitable action to deter such action. Sir, now I come to the actions taken on misuse of social media and fake news. Recently, it has come to the attention of the Government of India that a number of disturbing instances causing loss of innocent lives have taken place in various parts of the country. These are deeply painful, regrettable, as well as a matter of deep concern for the Government. The Government has taken prompt action. The first incident was reports of breach of data at Facebook, wherein it was reported that data of a number of their users had been compromised by Cambridge Analytica. Immediately, notices were issued to the two companies and their response sought. Facebook responded that they will streamline their internal processes regarding handling of personal data. They stated that the case of Cambridge Analytica was a case of breach of trust. They promised to take various other steps to ensure that such breaches do not recur. Cambridge Analytica on the other hand gave an initial response that data of Indians was not breached but this was not in conformity with what was reported by Facebook. Cambridge Analytica also did not respond to a subsequent notice. Sir, therefore, it is suspected that Cambridge Analytica may have been involved in illegally

obtaining data of Indians which could be misused. The Government has entrusted this issue to be investigated by the CBI for possible violation of Information Technology Act, 2000 and Indian Penal Code. There were also subsequent reports that data of users was illegally accessed by hardware manufacturers who had tie-ups with Facebook. In regard to this issue, Facebook has reported that they are not aware of any misuse of Facebook information, including Indian users' information.

Mr. Chairman Sir, there have been other series of incidents relating to abuse of social media where mob lynchings were reported in various parts of the country consequent to circulation of wild rumours on WhatsApp as a result of which innocent people have lost their lives. The Government swiftly issued notice to WhatsApp since in most incidents such horrible events were preceded by viral circulation of rumours on this platform. In response, WhatsApp have taken steps to increase the friction in propagation of content on the platform by reducing the number of forwards to five and also indicating whether an incoming message is either forwarded or originally composed by the sender. They have also planned to remove the forward button that appears adjacent to the video or audio message. They have also informed that they will be bringing in fact checking and fake news verification mechanisms to help people check the veracity of content on the platform. While taking note of such response, Mr. Chairman Sir, it was felt that it was not adequate to meet the challenges of the situation. Therefore, WhatsApp has been asked to come out with better technological solutions so that misuse of the platform is avoided. Also, the Government has issued second notice to WhatsApp and it was conveyed to them at the highest level that being a technological major company, it is equally their responsibility to promptly come up with technical solutions when a harmful message is in wide circulation on the same day in a particular area on a particular issue. It is their obligation to inform the law enforcement agencies when they notice such virtual messages.

Sir, now I come to the actions taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued a number of advisories including one advisory on untoward incidents in the name of protection of cows dated 9th August, 2016, another advisory on cyber crime prevention and control, dated 13th January, 2018 and also an advisory on incidents of lynching by mobs in some States fuelled by rumours of lifting/kidnapping of children, dated 4th July, 2018. Pursuant to the directions of the Supreme Court's order dated 17th July, 2018, MHA has issued a directive to the States for implementation of directions of the apex court on 23rd July, 2018 and has constituted a Group of Ministers and a High level Committee to make recommendations in this matter.

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Sir, now I come to the legal provisions very briefly. First is the IT Act, 2000; provisions for blocking and removal of content. (A) Blocking of websites/information. Section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 provides for blocking of websites/webpages in specific conditions of (i) Defence of India (ii) Sovereignty and integrity of India (iii) Security of State (iv) Foreign relations with foreign States (v) Public Order (vi) or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offense relating to above. (B) Disabling or removal of information by intermediaries. Social media site (Intermediaries) are required to disable or remove any unlawful information as and when brought to their knowledge through a court order or through appropriate Government or its agency. Various law enforcement agencies notify the social media sites for removal of contents/disabling of contents under provisions of Section 79(3)(b) of IT Act, 2000.

The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under Section 79 of the IT Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way.

Now, Sir, I will share with this House how many blockings we have done under Section 69A of the IT Act, 2000.

For Facebook, we have blocked 457; for YouTube, 95; for Twitter, 321; for Instagram, 41; and others, 51.

(ii) The compliance of the intermediaries in the year 2018 (till June, 2018) is as follows:-

Facebook-499; YouTube-57; Twitter-88; Instagram-25; Tumblr- 28.
URL means, Uniform Resource Locator.

The legal provisions that are currently available with regard to the conduct of intermediaries, which includes various social media platforms, in order to respond to such developments are in the IT Act, 2000. Some of such provisions need to be revised and reinforced so that they can respond to the emerging challenges. This is proposed to be done by strengthening the implementation aspects of Section 79 of IT Act, 2000.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, now, I come to new measures which the Government is proposing to take.

It is critical for social media service providers regulated as 'online intermediaries' under Indian law, to ensure that the lawful provision of their services and platforms in

India in order to continue to receive access to Indian users, should ensure and demonstrate their strict compliance with the Information Technology Act as well as all other applicable laws, as well as submit themselves and their services, platforms and other applications to the jurisdiction of Indian courts and authorities by having a physical presence in India.

To continue to target Indian users, such intermediaries must implement appropriate remedial measures and assist in curtailing any use of such services and platforms that perpetuate harm in Indian society, including loss of life or disruption of public order. This, at the very minimum, necessarily requires them to ensure that all such malicious messages circulated through their services or platforms in India can be traced, and their source of origin be effectively identified by law enforcement agencies or relevant public authority.

The Government is, therefore, seriously considering that through appropriate rules, all social media platforms should be required to locate their grievance officer in India who could act as the point of contact for all communication with regard to such grievances. The duty of such grievance officer should cover not only to receive grievances on real time basis, but also to inform law enforcement agencies. It is planned to issue directives in public interest to such intermediaries that would require all such social media platforms to ensure that their platforms do not become vehicles for promoting hatred, terrorism, money laundering, mob violence and rumour mongering. They should provide for technological solutions so that verified fake news and provocative messages can be filtered by technical solutions. They should bring in a more effective mechanism for receiving grievances and they should report to the law enforcement agencies. They should also seek to provide the facility of verifying fake news on the platform itself.

Further, this Government will strengthen the appropriate legal framework to ensure that significant social media and instant messaging service providers targeting Indian users do not deprive Indian users of the right to bring proceedings in India, and of the protections of Indian law.

The Government wishes to make it very clear that social media platforms run by any company or entity is an important stakeholder and therefore it cannot evade its responsibility, accountability and larger commitment to ensure that its platform is not misused on a large scale to spread incorrect facts projected as news and designed to instigate people to commit crime. If they do not take adequate and prompt action, then the law of abetment also applies to them. It is expected that while honouring freedom of speech and expression and right to inform and educate; the mandate of Article 19 (2) of

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

the Constitution has to be kept in mind and there has to be a healthy balance in overriding public interest.

In addition to taking the above reinforcement of legal provisions to make the platforms more accountable, the Government will also promote initiatives to increase awareness among the citizens to become adept in noticing fake news and to avoid becoming a party to viral circulation of fake news. A campaign to educate school children about the misuse of social media for propagation of false news will be taken up. The Common Service Centres will also be engaged in the task of promoting this message among people especially in rural areas. Various stakeholders such as educational institutions, professional and industrial associations, Chambers of Commerce, etc., would also be involved in this campaign. The State Governments will also be requested to join in this effort to make the citizens more aware to prevent the use and abuse of social media. In this regard, I will be writing to all Chief Ministers.

Conclusion: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government is committed to freedom of speech and expression and privacy of its citizens as enshrined in the Constitution of India. Government does not regulate content appearing on social network platform. These social network platforms, though, are required to follow due diligence as provided in Section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Rules notified therein. They have also to follow Article 19(2) of the Constitution and ensure that their platforms are not used to commit and provoke terrorism, extremism, violence and crime.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have deliberately made the statement a little bigger as a comprehensive view can be conveyed by this. I will await the feedback from hon. Members. Sir, let me assure this House that our Government is committed to freedom. But freedom also comes with responsibility. Therefore, the social media platform, being a stakeholder, has also to understand the import, integrity and dignity of the larger message of India's Constitution so as not to promote crime.

Sir, with these words, I conclude awaiting the feedback from hon. Members.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, it is really comprehensive. Shri V. Muraleedharan, you get seven minutes.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the notice that I had given is regarding misuse of social media in spreading fake news which leads to violence and unrest in various parts of the country. The hon. Minister has made a statement. But I

would like to put forward some of the views that are very important in the present context. Of course, the Government led by Narendra Modi ji has given utmost importance to the IT sector. Digital India is one of the prime mottos of the Government of India. E-Governance, through which the citizens get services on demand, and digital empowerment of the citizen are the main mottos of the Government. But, at the same time, I would like to put on record that the social media, on the one hand, as utilised for the betterment of the citizens of the country whether it is the Railway use or for the safety of those who are in a precarious condition in foreign lands. All these are done by the Government. But, on the other hand, there are forces in the country which are bent upon creating unrest and violence in the country. Rumours are being spread; unauthenticated news is being spread. Even such information which are far from truth are being spread. There was an incident, I can quote, of recent days. On 16th April, Kerala witnessed a *hartal* or *bandh*. Perhaps, the misuse of social media, the violence that erupted in the whole of Kerala would be the largest that has been reported in the whole country. On a single day, there were around 400 incidents of violence. Thousands of youths sprang to the streets of Kerala armed with weapons and they were obstructing the peace loving common people of the society. This was not done by any organisation, this was not done on the basis of any verified information, there was no reason for such an incident to happen, and, of course, the Government was caught unaware, and ultimately those who suffered, they were the common people of the society. There are incidents reported from various parts of the country wherein some information, some news, some rumour is spread by some irresponsible people on the one hand, and on the other hand, the sinister designs of some people have led to large scale violence. These incidents, on the one hand, which lead to violence, are there and, on the other hand, there are also instances of social media being utilised or used deliberately to defame the political opponents. Recently the Karnataka elections were held. I would like to quote that the principal opposition party utilised or rather in a way doctored the advertisement given by Bharatiya Janata Party in a very prominent newspaper, *The Hindu*. That advertisement was doctored and used by the head of the IT Wing of the principal opposition party to spread facts which are far away from truth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): That is not correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: I have the material ...*(Interruptions)*... The banner headline in the top corner of *The Hindu* which gave the advertisement of BJP as 'for a corruption-free State', that was the slogan of the BJP, but the principal opposition party

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made a poster which said 'for a corruption State'. The word 'free' was omitted or in a way erased. It was tweeted by the IT head of the principal opposition party. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have records of so many leaders, so-called respectable leaders. The Chief Minister of Delhi tweets or re-tweets one or the other fake news and later on he withdraws that. ...*(Interruptions)*... My colleague *

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Other House', you cannot quote. ...*(Interruptions)*... You cannot quote the other House, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is a Member of the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... That should be expunged. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, I have said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go ahead. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: The so-called respectable leaders of every political party in the opposition use this opportunity or use such fake news.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is coming to an end. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: They use such fake news to spread rumours. Even there was an incident and I have the pictures wherein a photo of Rawalpindi was used to show that the photo is of Bhopal. A respectable Member of this House, he used this, he did this. So, this is not an issue of political one-upmanship, every political party needs to adhere to the rules of the country. I would request that political parties and respectable leaders cutting-across party lines, will have to show restraint so that people of the country also follow the rules of the country. With these words, I conclude.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद): माननीय चेयरमैन सर, यह एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, जो पांच-सात मिनट में या दो मिनट में खत्म नहीं हो सकता है। हमने इसके साथ ही Short Duration Discussion के लिए एक दूसरा नोटिस भी दिया है। उसमें हम बहुत सारी चीजें डिस्कस कर सकते हैं, जैसे security of citizens, छोटी-छोटी बच्चियों के साथ, बहनों के साथ जो बलात्कार हो रहा है, वॉयलेंस हो रही है, जिसकी वजह से डर है, खौफ है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करूंगा कि उसको आप नेक्स्ट वीक में लगाएं, ताकि पूरी तरह से उस पर चर्चा हो सके। आज की चर्चा का विषय सीमित है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने social media and fake news पर बहुत बड़ा वक्तव्य दे दिया है। यह बात ठीक है कि

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

इसमें बहुत अच्छे सुझाव भी हैं, लेकिन भारत जैसे सिविलाइज्ड देश में इसे तरह की घटनाएं हो जाएं, यह बहुत शर्म की बात है। इसमें धर्म या पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह देश का सवाल है। इससे देश के अंदर भी और देश के बाहर भी, हमारा जो चेहरा है, वह काला हो जाता है कि आखिर हम किस तरह के लोग हैं। पिछले साल भी इसी महीने इस विषय पर चर्चा हुई थी और आज पूरे एक साल के बाद, फिर से इसी विषय पर चर्चा हो रही है, लेकिन इस साल मरने वालों की संख्या कम होने की बजाय बढ़ गई है। इस साल 13 राज्यों में, अफवाहों की वजह से या जानबूझ कर, 40 lynching killings हो गई हैं। कभी-कभी हम अफवाह का एक बहाना भी बनाते हैं, अफवाह भी खुद बनाते हैं और खुद ही मौके पर पहुंच भी जाते हैं। आप यह समझ लीजिए कि सब कुछ fake news से चल रहा है या आईटी से चल रहा है। हमारे यहां ऐसे लोग भी हैं, जो एक आदमी को भेजते हैं कि तुम अफवाह फैलाओं और हम मारने के लिए वहां पहले ही मौजूद होंगे। यह सब जानकारी हमें है। चूंकि समय बहुत कम है, इसलिए मैं इस सकारार से यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि fake news वाला आपके हाथ नहीं आ रहा है, social media पर इसका misuse करने वाला आपके हाथ नहीं आ रहा है, लेकिन अभी तक जो आपके हाथ आए हैं, उनको आपने क्या किया? माननीय मंत्री जी ने अभी abetment की बात की, Abetment का कानून है कि अगर किसी का कत्ल किया जाए, तो उसमें मारने वाला, साजिश करने वाला, मौजूद होने वाला और encourage करने वाला, सब बराबर के क्रिमिनल हैं।

महोदय, इस सदन के माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूं, यहां मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, क्योंकि शायद उनको शर्म नहीं आती, लेकिन मुझे शर्म आती है कि मेरे ही सदन के या दूसरे किसी सदन के एक बड़े नेता, जिनका हम सब आदर करते हैं, इज्जत करते हैं, वे लिंच करने वाले लोगों या जो लोग साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाते हैं, उन लोगों के साथ, उनके समारोह में जाते हैं, उनकी सहायता करते हैं, उनका सम्मान करते हैं। यह देखकर मुझे शर्म आ जाती है।

माननीय चेयरमैन साहब, कुछ अरसा पहले साम्प्रदायिकता हिंसा फैलाने के जुर्म में नवादा जेल, झारखंड में कुछ लोग बंदी थे।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : مائے چیئرمین سر، یہ ایک بہت اہم وشنے ہے، جو پانچ-سات منٹ میں ختم نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ ہم نے اس کے ساتھ ہی Short Duration Discussion کے لئے ایک دوسرا نوٹس بھی دیا ہے۔ اس میں ہم بہت ساری چیزیں ڈسکس کر سکتے ہیں، جیسے سیکورٹی آف سٹیزنس، چھوٹی چھوٹی بچیوں کے ساتھ، بہنوں کے ساتھ جو بلا تکار ہو رہا ہے، وائلنس ہو رہا ہے، جس کی وجہ سے ڈر ہے، خوف ہے۔ میں آپ سے نویدن کروں گا کہ اس کو آپ اگلے ہفتے میں لگائیں، تاکہ پوری طرح سے اس پر چرچا ہو سکے۔ آج کی چرچا کا موضوع محدود ہے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

مائنے منتری جی نے سوشل میڈیا اور فیک-نیوز پر بہت بڑا وکٹوے دے دیا ہے۔ یہ بات ٹھیک ہے کہ اس میں کچھ بہت اچھے سچھاؤ بھی ہیں، لیکن بھارت جیسے سولانزڈ دیش میں اس طرح کی گھٹنائیں ہو جائیں، یہ بہت شرم کی بات ہے۔ اس میں دھرم یا پارٹی کا سوال نہیں ہے، یہ دیش کا سوال ہے۔ اس سے دیش کے اندر بھی اور دیش کے باہر بھی، ہمارا جو چہرہ ہے، وہ کالا ہو جاتا ہے۔ کہ آخر ہم کس طرح کے لوگ ہیں۔ پچھلے سال بھی اسی مہینے، اسی موضوع پر چرچا ہوئی تھا اور آج پورے ایک سال کے بعد، پھر سے اسی موضوع پر چرچا ہو رہی ہے، لیکن اس سال مرنے والوں کی تعداد کم ہونے کی بجائے بڑھ گئی ہے۔ اس سال تیرہ راجیوں میں، افواہوں کی وجہ سے یا جان بوجھ کر، چالیس لٹچنگ کلنگس ہو گئی ہیں۔ کبھی کبھی ہم افواہ کا ایک بہانہ بھی بناتے ہیں، افواہ بھی خود بناتے ہیں اور خود ہی موقع پر پہنچ بھی جاتے ہیں۔ آپ یہ مت سمجھ لیجئے کہ سب کچھ فیک-نیوز سے چل رہا ہے یا آئی-ٹی۔ سے چل رہا ہے۔ ہمارے یہاں ایسے لوگ بھی ہیں، جو ایک آدمی کو بھیجتے ہیں کہ تم افواہ پھیلاؤ اور ہم مارنے کے لئے وہاں پہلے سے موجود ہوں گے۔ یہ سب جانکاری ہمیں ہے۔ چونکہ وقت بہت کم ہے، اس لئے میں اس سرکار سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ فیک-نیوز والا آپ کے ہاتھ نہیں آ رہا ہے، سوشل میڈیا پر اس کا misuse کرنے والا آپ کے ہاتھ نہیں آ رہا ہے، لیکن ابھی تک جو آپ کے ہاتھ آئے ہیں، ان کا آپ نے کیا کیا؟ مائنے منتری جی نے ابھی abetment کی بات کی، Abetment کا قانون ہے کہ اگر کسی کا قتل کیا جائے، تو اس میں مارنے والا، سازش کرنے والا، موجود ہونے والا اور encourage کرنے والا، سب برابر کی کریمینل ہے۔

مہودے، اس سدن کے مادھیم سے میں مائنے منتری جی سے ایک بات پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں، یہاں میں نام نہیں لینا چاہتا، کیوں کہ شاید ان کو شرم نہیں آتی، لیکن مجھے شرم آتی ہے کہ میرے ہی سدن کے یا دوسرے کسی سدن کے ایک بڑے نیٹا، جن کا ہم سب آدر کرتے ہیں، عزت کرتے ہیں، وہ لٹچنگ کرنے والے لوگوں یا جو لوگ فرقہ پرستی پھیلاتے ہیں، ان لوگوں کے ساتھ، ان کے سماروہ میں جاتے ہیں، ان کی مدد کرتے ہیں، ان کا سمان کرتے ہیں۔ یہ دیکھ کر مجھے شرم آ جاتی ہے۔

مائنے جینرمین صاحب، کچھ عرصہ پہلے فرقہ پرستی تشدد پھیلانے کے جرم میں نوادا جیل، جھارکھنڈ میں کچھ لوگ بندی تھے۔

एक माननीय सदस्य: नवादा बिहार में है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: ठीक है। जो रूलिंग पार्टी * के बहुत सारे associated wings हैं।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ٹھیک ہے۔ جو رولنگ پارٹی * کے بہت سارے associated wings ہیں۔

श्री सभापति: गुलाम नबी जी, ऐसे तो बाकी लोग भी दूसरी पार्टीज़ का नाम लेंगे।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: वे पार्टी का नाम ले चुके हैं, लेकिन यहां मैं किसी का नाम नहीं ले रहा हूं।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : وہ پارٹی کا نام لے چکے ہیں، لیکن یہاں میں کسی کا نام نہیں لے رہا ہوں۔

श्री सभापति: उन्होंने किसी पार्टी का नाम नहीं लिया है, अगर लिया है तो मैं काट दूंगा।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He said that 'Principal Opposition Party'.

श्री सभापति: आप भी ऐसे ही बोलिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: मैंने किसी का नाम नहीं लिया, लेकिन मेरे पास नाम है। मेरे पास मंत्री का नाम भी है, वीडियो भी है।...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : میں نے کسی کا نام نہیں لیا، لیکن میرے پاس نام ہیں۔ میرے پاس منتری کا نام بھی ہے، ویڈیو بھی ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: My only appeal is, if one party takes the name of the other party, they will take another name and then the entire purpose is lost. He did not take the name. If it is there, it will be removed.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, I am taking all the precautions. I have the name of the Ministers. I have the name of the organisation that has been telecast widely across the country and printed across the country, but yet I am not taking the name. लेकिन वे लोग, जो जेल में थे, वे साम्प्रदायिकता फैलाने के जुर्म में वहां थे, ऐसा नहीं कि वे बॉर्डर पर लड़ कर आए थे। एक माननीय मंत्री उनसे मिलने जेल में जाते हैं कि बहुत अच्छा काम किया।

सर, दूसरे Union Minister, जिनका मैं बहुत आदर करता हूं, वे विदेश में पढ़े हुए हैं। मैं नहीं समझता कि विदेश में किसी यूनिवर्सिटी में लिंगिंग की ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। झारखंड के अन्दर, मैं स्टेट का नाम बता रहा हूं, झारखंड में लिंगिंग के लिए जो 8 आदमी पकड़े गए हैं, वे जेल में हैं, कई महीनों से जेल में हैं। जब उनको बेल मिल जाती है, तो वे सीधे केन्द्रीय मंत्री के घर पर जाते हैं और माननीय केन्द्रीय मंत्री उन पर फूल डाल कर उनको मिठाई खिलाते हैं।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: لیکن وہ لوگ، جو جیل میں تھے، وہ سامپردائیکتا پھیلانے کے جرم میں وہاں تھے، ایسا نہیں کہ وہ بارڈر پر لڑکر آئے تھے۔ ایک مانیٹے منتری ان سے ملنے جیل میں جاتے ہیں کہ بہت اچھا کام کیا۔ سر، دوسرے یونین منسٹر، جن کا میں بہت آدر کرتا ہوں، وہ ودیش میں پڑھے ہوئے ہیں۔ میں نہیں سمجھتا کہ ودیش میں کسی یونیورسٹی میں لِنچنگ کی ٹریننگ دی جاتی ہے۔ جھارکھنڈ کے اندر، میں اسٹیٹ کا نام بتا رہا ہوں، جھارکھنڈ میں لِنچنگ کے لیے جو آٹھ آدمی پکڑے گئے ہیں، وہ جیل میں ہیں، کئی مہینوں سے جیل میں ہیں۔ جب ان کو بیل ملتی ہے، تو وہ سیدھے کیندریہ منتری کے گھر پر جاتے ہیں اور مانیٹے کیندریہ منتری ان پر پھول ڈال کر ان کو مٹھانی کھلاتے ہیں۔

श्री सभापति: टाइम का ध्यान रखिए।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, इसमें बीच में disturbance हो गयी थी। ... (व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، اس میں بیچ میں ڈسٹرینس ہو گئی تھی۔ ... (مداخلت)...

श्री सभापति: हम दोनों के बोलते समय disturbance हुई थी। ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, इसी तरह, जब 2015 में पहली लिंगिंग अखलाक की हुई थी, तब उस समय * के एमएलए कहते थे कि मैं तुम्हें बेल दिलाऊंगा। कटुआ गैंग रेप के समय तो आपको मालूम ही है कि उस वक्त की रूलिंग पार्टी के पूरे मंत्री सड़कों पर उतरे थे। उसी तरह से अभी झारखंड में एक और लिंगिंग हुई, तो माननीय मेम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट उनको कहते हैं कि इसका जो वकील का खर्चा है, वह सब मैं दूंगा।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد: سر، اسی طرح، جب 2015 میں پہلی لِنچنگ اخلاق کی ہوئی تھی، تب اس وقت * کے ایم ایل اے کہتے تھے کہ میں تمہیں بیل دلاؤنگا۔ کٹھوعہ گینگ ریپ کے وقت تو آپ کو معلوم ہی ہے کہ اس وقت کی رولنگ پارٹی کے پورے منتری سڑکوں پر اترے تھے۔ اسی طرح سے ابھی جھارکھنڈ میں ایک اور لِنچنگ ہوئی، تو مانیٹے ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ ان کو کہتے ہیں کہ اس کا جو وکیل کا خرچہ ہے، وہ سب میں دوں گا۔

श्री सभापति: गुलाम नबी जी, प्लीज।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: माननीय मंत्री जी, जब आप अपने मिनिस्टर्स पर और अपने एमपीज़ पर ऐक्शन नहीं ले सकते हैं, तो आप कहां छान मारेंगे? ये सब तो फिजूल की बातें हैं। क्या आप इन

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

मिनिस्टर्स, एमपीज़ और एमएलएज़ पर ऐक्शन लेंगे? उनको ड्रॉप कीजिए, उनके ऊपर कानूनी कार्रवाई कीजिए, चार दिन में यह लिचिंग बंद हो जायेगी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

†**آجناب غلام نبی آزاد:** ماتینے منتری جی جب آپ اپنے منسٹرس پر اور اپنے ایم پیز پر ایکشن نہیں لے سکتے ہیں، تو کہاں چھان ماریں گے آپ؟ یہ سب تو فصول کی باتیں ہیں۔ کیا آپ ان منسٹرس، ایم پیز اور ایم ایل ایز پر ایکشن لیں گے؟ ان کو ٹراپ کیجیئے، ان کے اوپر قانونی کارروائی کیجیئے، چار دن میں یہ لنچنگ بند ہو جائے گی۔ بہت بہت دھنیواد۔

श्री सभापति: प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा। आपके पास पांच मिनट हैं।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, मुझे बोलने का अवसर देने के लिए शुक्रिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Sir, at the outset, hon. Minister, this intent, the purpose is very good, provided we also touch base with some of the crude realities which actually doesn't figure out. I shall come out with important suggestions in the process.

सर, मैं बगैर किसी शिकवा-शिकायत के कुछ बातें कहूंगा, क्योंकि इस विषय को मैंने पहले भी सर के संज्ञान में लाने की कोशिश की थी। मैं इस सदन का एक नया सदस्य हूँ, मुझे पता नहीं है कि इस सदन ने पांच वर्ष पूर्व कितनी बार लिचिंग पर चर्चा की है। मुझे नहीं पता कि इससे पहले लिचिंग, मॉब लिचिंग हमारी vocabulary के रोजमर्रा की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री तथा सांख्यिकी और कार्यक्रम कार्यान्वयन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): यह चर्चा सोशल मीडिया पर है या लिचिंग पर है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री देवेक ओब्राइन (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, ...**(व्यवधान)**... लिचिंग पर भी होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सोशल मीडिया पर भी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अपना विषय रखिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: महोदय, मैं अपना विषय रखूंगा। त्रिकोणमिति में LHS=RHS होता है। Left Hand Side is equal to Right Hand Side. ऊपर से चलिए या नीचे से चलिए, मैं वहां पर आ रहा हूँ।

सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से बस एक आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि सोशल मीडिया का use, mob lynching, violence, यह हमारी रोजमर्रा की जिन्दगी का हिस्सा हो रहा है। कई लोगों को यह मुग़ालता है कि आज भीड़ उनके नियंत्रण में है, लेकिन भीड़ किसी के नियंत्रण में नहीं होती है, भीड़ ही नियंत्रण में ले लेगी। जिनको आज यह समझ में आ रहा है कि भीड़ पर उनकी पूरी पकड़ है, मैं यकीन दिलाता हूँ कि Le Bon के टाइम से Zimbardo तक, तकनीक चाहे जो भी रही हो, भीड़ ने सम्यताओं को लील लिया है, तो व्यक्ति और पोलिटिकल पार्टिज़ क्या चीज़ है? सब आर्येंगे और खत्म हो जाएंगे। सदन के माध्यम से मेरा सिर्फ एक आग्रह है कि प्रतिष्ठित पदों पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति अगर अपने पद की गम्भीरता नहीं समझ रहे हैं — आप मानक देने को देते हैं, हमारा आपका राजनीतिक विरोध हो सकता

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

है, लेकिन हम एक-दूसरे के राजनीतिक दुश्मन नहीं हैं। सर, यह दुश्मनी की जुबान सोशल मीडिया में प्रमोट होती है। मैं माफी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि प्रतिष्ठित पदों पर बैठे हुए लोग उसकी तसदीक करते हैं। प्रतिष्ठित पदों पर बैठे लोग उसकी तसदीक करते हैं, उसे forward करते हैं, उस पर tweet करते हैं। अगर भाषाई हिंसा पर लगाम नहीं लगाई गई, तो जो भौतिक हिंसा होती है, जो physical violence होता है, वह भाषाई हिंसा की परिणति होती है। आप हमारी शब्दावली पर गौर करिए। मैं 4 वर्ष पूर्व 45-46 साल का था, लेकिन इतनी हिंसा हमारे समाज में नहीं थी। इतनी सख्त जुबान से हम एक-दूसरे से बात नहीं करते थे। माननीय मंत्री महोदय कह रहे थे कि social media पर कोई tweet आता है - गलत है। फिर कोई मैसेज forward होकर आता है, वह television channels पर भी चलता है। जब वह television channels पर चलता है तो शहर के शहर जल उठते हैं, गली कूचों में दीवार खड़ी हो जाती है। जब भी चुनाव आएं, राजनीतिक अपनी जगह है, लेकिन अगर हमने इसका कोई साझा हल नहीं निकाला, तो मैं बता रहा हूँ कि वह दिन दूर नहीं, पड़ोस में हमने देखा था, हमारे ही पड़ोस का मामला है, आज वह हमारी vocabulary में आ गया है। जब आप तालिबान बोलते हैं तो उसके भाव अलग हो जाते हैं। हमारा मुल्क कभी वैसा नहीं होना चाहिए, चाहे उधर आप बैठे या हम बैठें। इसलिए हम सबको एक साझा संकल्प लेना होगा।

मुझे यहां एक और चीज़ कहनी है, ज्यादा वक्त न लेते हुए, मैं कह देना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे पता है कि अभी वक्त है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम सब एक बार अपनी दिनचर्या को देखें। यह trolling शब्द चार वर्ष पूर्व तक मुझे तो कम से कम पता नहीं था। अचानक trolling कहां से आ गया? अब तो मंत्री तक troll हो जाते हैं। यह कौन-सा दौर आ गया है? आपने सच कह दिया तो आप troll हो गए, कोई जुबान बोल दी तो troll हो गए। यह उचित नहीं है। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, इसमें हम सबका सहयोग रहेगा। हमें यह तय करना होगा कि हिंसा की जुबान, बात-बात पर कौमों के बीच में जो दीवार खड़ी हो जाती है; वह न हो। लोग गाय की बात करते हैं लेकिन आज गाय मसला नहीं है। मैं सदन से कहूंगा कि सबसे बड़े गौ-रक्षक महात्मा गांधी थे, जिनकी 1954 में एक किताब publish हुई थी - "How to serve the cow." ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिसमें उन्होंने गाय को लेकर अपने विचार रखे थे। आपको वह किताब पूरे सदन में तमाम लोगों को बंटवानी चाहिए। उससे पता चलेगा कि हिन्दू धर्म और गौ-रक्षा का क्या ताल्लुक है। उसमें वह कहते हैं कि अगर गाय की रक्षा इस तरीके से करोगे तो वह हमारे धर्म को शैतान में तब्दील कर देगी। आज हमने बापू को कहां भुला दिया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मुझे सिर्फ एक मिनट और दे दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: मेरे हाथ में कुछ नहीं है। अब आप conclude कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: मैं आखिरी बात कहकर conclude कर रहा हूँ। एक अहम गोंडवी साहब गोंडा के थे। उन्होंने कहा था-

‘हिन्दु या मुसलमान के अहसासात को मत छेड़िए,
कुर्सी के लिए इस जज्बात को मत छेड़िए,
हममें कोई हूण, कोई शक कोई मंगोल है,
दफन है जो बात, उस बात को मत छेड़िए।’

शुक्रिया सर।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have a list of 13 Members to speak and then we have reply by the Minister and all this has to be completed in one hour.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, at the outset, I take this opportunity to appreciate the hon. Minister for making such a comprehensive statement. But, it also lacks in certain respects. Sir, social media has become a great forum. It has brought people close. But, at the same time, it is being used to create strains among human and social relations. In a country like ours, we are witnessing a situation which is unprecedented. Sir, social tensions and social conflicts have increased by many fold and hatred and intolerance has become the order of the day. Social media contributes to this. In fact, social media can play a positive role in building public opinion, in questioning the Government, in criticising the Government, in exposing the failures of the Government and, at the same time, mobilizing people for common good of the society and nation. Here, Sir, I would like to give one small example and after that I shall conclude. I live in Vitthalbhai Patel House. There is one Mavalanker Hall. One national political party organized a national meet of social activists. They called it 'Social Media Warriors Meet'. It forced me to think as to what they meant by 'Social Media Warriors'. Who are these warriors? Against whom are they fighting? That is where the problem lies. There are extremist organizations, the Right Wing Extremist Organization for that matter. They spread falsehood. They indulge in character assassination. They spread. ...*(Interruptions)*... They intimidate political opponents by spreading falsehood and hatred. This is what the Government should touch upon. The parties, in power, should be very responsible and sensitive to such issues. I am telling you, Sir, that the hon. Minister is a sensitive person. You know, whom I mean. All this is happening. I don't want to get personal. But, I am also one of the victims. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: I am also one of the victims of fake news, falsehood, and character assassination. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is precisely run by ...*(Interruptions)*... This is where the Minister will have to address this question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, since this is a Calling Attention Motion, I have four specific questions to the Minister. And, I hope, he will answer those. But, before that, I Have got three sentences.

It is the party which came to power in 2014 which created the culture of digital mobs. We have to understand this. It is the party which came to power in 2014 which used

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

the social media to condition minds. It is the party which came to power in 2014 which has made fake news their master hobby. We have to understand this.

I have four specific questions. I hope, these will be answered at the end of this debate. One, what the Minister did not tell you, in his so-called comprehensive review, which the largest Facebook account is that was brought down by Facebook. That was called 'Postcard News'. The Postcard News was brought down. Look at the contents of the Postcard News. It is one hundred per cent Right Wing * contents. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; no. * will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Has * become an unparliamentary expression, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you name parties and organizations here, then, they will say something else. ...*(Interruptions)*... B.K. Hariprasadji, please do not spread rumours here in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing shall go on record.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I did not mean to hurt anyone. In my book, it means 'Rumour Spreading Society'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He may be having his own book, why are you worried? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, my first question is if the Postcard News was brought down, we know the contents, why are the MLAs, MPs and Ministers of the BJP are demanding to Facebook that it should be brought back? Why?

My second question is, if we know India's most bilious and hatred-spreading twitter handle '@Ippatel' — India's most bilious and hatred-spreading monger — why was he called to the BJP President's social media network ...*(Interruptions)*... last week? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shall we really discuss all these things in the Parliament? ...*(Interruptions)*... Which party is meeting whom, shall we discuss all these things? ...*(Interruptions)*... You have to conclude, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I want to make just two more points. A lot of India lives in villages, a lot of India lives in cities and towns. But, I live a lot on internet. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just two more points, Sir.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Mr. Minister, if you think that WhatsApp groups are creating all these problems — yes, you are right they are creating all these problems — please get WhatsApp to disclose to you, at least, one thousand such groups, and that will be very useful to you to find out who they are. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, my fourth point is on Facebook. Facebook's largest advertiser in India today, with 19 sponsored ads for the last six months, is 'Nation with NaMo'. My question is: Who is paying for this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Javed Ali Khan.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Javed Ali Khan.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. Let me conclude.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have no speciality. All are equal.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have asked four questions. Let me finish.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has nothing to do with this.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I have asked relevant questions. I have asked four questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have the capacity to conclude in two minutes, but you went beyond that.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am concluding with only one sentence. Please allow me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, if I am not making a relevant point, I can sit down immediately. I have asked four questions. I want those answers, because I believe, the Trinamool Congress believes that 'digital India' is really 'divisive India'. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Javed Ali Khan. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't make allegations against each other; the debate will get diluted and diverted.

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं पिछले तीन वर्षों में पहली बार यह देख रहा हूँ कि मंत्री जी का वक्तव्य सिर्फ अंग्रेजी में दिया गया है, जिसे मैं पूरी तरह से नहीं समझ

[श्री जावेद अली खान]

पाया। मुझे लगता है कि आपका यह स्टेटमेंट बौद्धिक विमर्श के लिए बहुत बेहतर हो सकता है, लेकिन आपका आखिरी पैराग्राफ, जो conclusion के नाम से लिखा हुआ है, उसे मैं ठीक तरह से समझ पाया हूँ। वह यह है कि "The Government does not regulate content appearing on social network platform." यानी आपने अपना पल्ला झाड़ लिया। आप इसे रेगुलेट नहीं करते, इसलिए शायद आप इसे कंट्रोल भी नहीं कर सकते। इस Calling Attention की विषय-वस्तु में violence और lynching का भी जिक्र है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि बेहतर यह होता कि इस विषय-वस्तु का Calling Attention या ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव हमारे बीच में गृह मंत्रालय के साथ क्लब होकर आता।

सभापति महोदय, जहां तक सोशल मीडिया के misuse का सवाल है, यह आज निश्चित रूप से चिंता का विषय है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सोशल मीडिया में अफवाहें फैलाई जाती हैं, झूठे समाचार चलते हैं, झूठी खबरें चलती हैं। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है, लेकिन वह खबरें कहां तक हमारे रोजमर्रा के जीवन को प्रभावित करती हैं, हमारे राजनैतिक जीवन को प्रभावित करती हैं, हमारे समाज के सांप्रदायिक सौहार्द को प्रभावित करती हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब इसका विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ता है, तब वह चिंता का विषय बन जाता है। उसमें भी सबसे ज्यादा खतरनाक बात यह है कि सगठित रूप से राजनीतिक दल या राजनीतिक विचारधारा से प्रेरित संगठन अफवाहें फैलाने का काम करते हैं, और सामाजिक सौहार्द को बिगाड़ने का काम करते हैं, तब यह अत्यधिक चिंता का विषय बन जाता है। मेरी याददाश्त में..

†جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش) : مانینے سبھاپتی جی، میں پچھلے تین سالوں میں پہلی بار یہ دیکھ رہا ہوں کہ منتری جی کا وکٹوریہ صرف انگریزی میں دیا گیا ہے، جسے میں پوری طرح سے نہیں سمجھ پایا۔ مجھے لگتا ہے کہ آپ کا یہ اسٹیٹمنٹ بوٹک شرما کے لیے بہت بہتر ہوسکتا ہے، لیکن آپ کا آخری پیراگراف، جو کنکلوژن کے نام سے لکھا ہوا ہے، اسے میں ٹھیک طرح سے سمجھ پایا ہوں۔ وہ یہ کہ "The Government does not regulate content appearing on social network platform." یعنی آپ نے اپنا پلہ جھاڑ لیا۔ آپ اسے ریگولیت نہیں کرتے، اس لیے شاید آپ اسے کنٹرول بھی نہیں کرسکتے۔ اس کالنگ اٹینشن کی وشنے و سٹو میں واولینس اور لنچنگ کا بھی ذکر ہے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ بہتر یہ ہوتا کہ اس وشنے و سٹو کا کالنگ اٹینشن یا دھیٹاکرشن پرستار ہمارے بیچ میں گرہ منترالیہ کے ساتھ کلب ہوکر آتا۔

سبھاپتی مہودے، جہاں تک سوشل میڈیا کے مس یوز کا سوال ہے، یہ آج بھجٹ روپ سے چنٹا کا وشنے ہے۔ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ سوشل میڈیا میں افواہیں پھیلانی جاتی ہیں، جھوٹے سماچار چلتے ہیں، جھوٹی خبریں چلتی ہیں۔ اس میں کوئی دو رائے نہیں ہے، لیکن وہ خبریں کہاں تک ہمارے روز مرزہ کے جیون کو متاثر کرتی ہیں، ہمارے راجنیکٹک جیون کو متاثر کرتی ہیں، ہمارے سماج کے سلمبردانیک سوبارڈ کو متاثر کرتی ہیں، میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں اس میں بھی سب سے زیادہ خطرناک بات یہ ہے کہ سنگٹھت روپ سے سیاسی دل یا سیاسی وچار دھارا سے متاثر سنگٹھن افواہیں پھیلانے کا کام کرتے ہیں اور سماجک سوبارڈ کو بگڑنے کا کام کرتے ہیں، تب یہ مزید فکر کا وشنے بن جاتا ہے۔ میری یادداشت میں۔

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. conclude.

श्री जावेद अली खान: सभापति महोदय, पहले इसमें तीन मिनट मिला करते थे, आपने दो मिनट कर दिए। Zero Hour में भी तीन मिनट समय मिलता था, आपने उसमें भी दो मिनट कर दिए।

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سبھا پٹی مہودے، پہلے اس میں تین منٹ ملا کرتے تھے، آپ نے دو منٹ کر دیے۔
Zero Hour میں بھی تین منٹ وقت ملتا تھا، آپ نے اس میں بھی دو منٹ کر دیے۔

श्री सभापति: इसमें मैं कुछ नहीं कर सकता हूँ। समय नहीं है, समय-सीमा एक घंटा ही है, आप देखिए कि already 55 मिनट्स हो गए हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज अब आप समाप्त करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आप समाप्त करिए। ऐसे चार लोगों के बोलने से कुछ नहीं होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं पिछले 20 साल से यहां पर हूँ, क्या होगा यह मुझे भी मालूम है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री जावेद अली खान: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...**(व्यवधान)**... मेरी यादाश्त में पहली बार अफवाहें फैलाने का काम वर्ष 2013 में हुआ था, जब उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी हिस्से में दंगे हुए थे। वहां पर पहली बार सोशल मीडिया के जरिए अफवाहें फैलाकर पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश को दंगों की आग में झोंका गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... फिर उन दंगाइयों को बहुत बड़े मंच पर खड़ा करके सम्मानित किया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ...**(مداخلت)**... میری یادداشت میں پہلی بار افواہیں پھیلانے کا کام سال 2013 میں ہوا تھا، جب اتر پردیش کی مغربی حصے میں دنگے ہوئے تھے۔ وہاں پر پہلی بار سوشل میڈیا کے ذریعے افواہیں پھیلا کر مغربی اتر پردیش کو دنگوں کی آگ میں جھونکا گیا ...**(مداخلت)**... پھر ان دنگانیوں کو بہت بڑے منچ پر کھڑا کر کے سمانت کیا گیا ...**(مداخلت)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Shri Vijaysai Reddy. ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप जो भी बोल रहे हैं, यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा।

श्री जावेद अली खान: *

* جناب جاوید علی خان :

श्री सभापति: श्री जावेद अली खान, आप सज्जन आदमी हैं। प्लीज बैठिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the social media is a phenomenon world-wide and it has come to stay in India. ...**(Interruptions)**...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय गोयल): * ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: रेड्डी जी, आप बोलिए, आप बोलिए।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

*Not recorded.

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Time is running out. ...**(व्यवधान)**... Time is running out. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

श्री सभापति: आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जा रहा है, unnecessary आप ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

श्री सभापति: जिनका नाम मैं नहीं लेता हूँ, वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

श्री सभापति: श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उन्होंने जो कहा, रिकॉर्ड पर वह नहीं जाएगा, यह भी नहीं आएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...**(Interruptions)**... If you people don't want the discussion, thank you. आप लोगों को बहस नहीं चाहिए, तो धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, social media is a phenomenon world-wide and it has come to stay in India and it enables the people to be connected on real-time basis and the information is flown as it happens and keeping them connected and engaged like people never-before.

Sir, there are several issues in social media, be it WhatsApp, be it Instagram or Facebook or Twitter, whatever it is. The first danger is the danger of mass hysteria and our communal reactions. The second is, the Government has to draw a line between the freedom of speech and the content what comprises of derogatory and seditious. In fact, the real news or information is increasingly getting buried in the avalanche of false information.

Sir, studies show that there are about 3.55 million users. It means approximately 35 crores of people in India are using this Internet, roughly about 27 per cent of the Indian population. So, it is very difficult to do away with the social media.

Therefore, firstly, I suggest the Government of India and the hon. Minister in this regard that there has to be a continuous, constant vigilance and monitoring without affecting the right of speech and without getting any allegation that we are encroaching upon the individual freedom because they can't tap the telephones or they can't intervene.

*Not recorded.

3.00 P.M.

The second point is, it is imperative for the Government of India to get together all stakeholders, the civil society and try to address this issue.

The third suggestion that I would like to make in this regard is ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Yes, Sir.

Sir, all these applications and service provides depend upon the advertisements. That is the only revenue that they have got. So, if the Government of India can work out and wherever the applicant-owner or promoter crosses the line, they can think of imposing some curbs on Indian companies giving advertisement lease to these applications. Thanking you very much.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated): Sir, I am very glad that the Minister started his address by referring to the IT industry. It is important to note that the IT industry grew in India not because of the Government but despite the Government. And it is also important to note that social media has arisen not because of any Government, not because of any political parties but by itself. The reasons why it has grown is because people use technology to form communities. Ninety-five per cent of social media is used for most innocuous things like using for family exchanges, for family photographs, sharing dog photographs, exchanging news about stamp collections and things like that.

The reason why it is now on the verge of eclipsing the mainstream media is partly because the mainstream media had developed a certain arrogance which made sure that certain perspectives were kept out, and those perspectives are now sought to be filled in by social media. It is very, very important to realise that it has democratized the voice of the people. It has enabled alternative voices to creep in and that is because these voices were not being heard earlier. It is interesting to note also, Sir, that the term 'fake news' came into vogue only during the American Presidential Elections, when the social media was used because most of the mainstream media did not endorse one particular candidate, who ended up winning. So, here again, Sir, it is important and we must keep in mind that any attempt to regulate social media amounts to actually curtailing a facet of democracy. Now, because these are new voices, because these are alternative voices, there is a degree of insolence and sometimes there is also an absence of vocabulary, which has resulted in some of the articulation being certainly crude, etc. We must keep that in mind.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Therefore, while we are talking about threats to law and order, I think enough propagations exist, as they have said, which would enable us to do this, but we cannot take into account certain things because any attempt to monitor social media becomes an infringement on civil liberties. At the same time, we want a complete crackdown on that. Both of these cannot happen together. There are enough laws. Let the Minister and the Ministry of Home Affairs use these intelligently.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Hon. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to say that it is not social media that is responsible for the incidents of mass lynching taking place in our country, but it is the politics of hate that has resulted in the increasing incidents of mass lynching in our country. That is the issue to be addressed. It is a fact that the social media is being misused mainly by communal outfits. If you look at the fake IDs created by certain sections, mainly communal propaganda is being unleashed by these IDs. It could be in favour of the majority community, the saffron brigade or in favour of minority fundamentalists. So, social media is mainly being used and misused by these forces. I think this is a very serious issue that needs to be addressed.

Sir, the hon. Member here was referring to a certain hartal that happened in Kerala. The Member must also be aware of the fact that recently the *Facebook* has removed a fake ID of the saffron brigade, which is called *post-cargills*. Please let us know who created that ID. That ID was propagating a malicious campaign which, in fact, intended to affect the secular fabric of the State of Kerala and divide the people on communal lines. Again, who had initiated that call for a *hartal*? The call for *hartal* was initiated by the Right Wing forces through their IDs and it was carried forward by the minority communal forces in the State of Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, they had initiated it and their counterpart had taken that forward. That has happened. Another thing is that cyber crimes are increasing day-by-day in our country. It needs to be addressed separately. I would demand from the hon. Minister to set up special courts manned with trained Judges — that is very important — to deal with cyber crimes because that is a separate issue that needs to be dealt with separately. Of course, social media plays a very important role in ensuring democracy of our country. Freedom of speech and expression is extremely important. So, we have to

hail the importance of social media. At the same time, we should come up with certain stringent provisions in IT Act for preventing the misuse of social media by the communal forces. Thank you.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले नेता विपक्ष ने बिहार के नवादा के बारे में चर्चा की। चूंकि मैं बिहार को रिप्रेजेंट करता हूं, इसलिए मैं उस पर बोलना चाहूंगा। इन्होंने बताया कि एक मंत्री जेल में मिलने गए। इनको पता होना चाहिए कि वे जेल में मिलने तो गए, मैं इनका बहुत सम्मान करता हूं, लेकिन जिन लोगों पर कार्रवाई की गई, क्या उनके साथ किसी प्रकार की नरमी बरती गई है? मैं स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में कहीं भी जाति के नाम पर, धर्म के नाम पर अगर लोग सांप्रदायिक तनाव पैदा करते हैं, तो सरकार उनके साथ सख्ती से पेश आती है। अभी लिचिंग के बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी। यह सही बात है कि हम सब लोग उसकी भर्त्सना करते हैं। लेकिन मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारा प्रदेश बिहार ही है जिसमें भागलपुर ब्लाइंडिंग केस भी हुआ था। वह किसके समय में हुआ था? हम सब लोगों को इन चीजों में नहीं जाना चाहिए, लेकिन हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने जिस प्रकार से इस चीज को कवर करने के लिए बात रखी है, हम लोग उसका समर्थन करते हैं और खासकर के जहां-जहां से इस तरह की फेक न्यूज़ आती है, उसके लिए ग्रीवांस ऑफिसर्स की पोस्टिंग के बारे में जो बात की है, उसका स्वागत किया जाना चाहिए। हमारा जो सोशल मीडिया है, इसकी जो अच्छाई है उसका फायदा लेना चाहिए और यदि बुराई है तो सब लोगों को उससे बचना चाहिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.T.S. TULSI (Nominated): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity of placing my views. Sir, I believe that social media, in fact, is most valuable piece of evidence by which the perpetrators can be brought to book. It is the greatest friend of the Police, the prosecutor and the Court; it is irrefutable evidence. I don't understand when it is used in 90 per cent cases for solving the crime and used as most valuable evidence, why the Police are not using this in these cases. I believe that fake news and social media are poor-*alibi*. This only exposes that the police are hand in glove with the perpetrators of crime-instead of doing their duty. I don't know whether there is a direction not to take action, or there is a design or there is an assurance also to perpetrators that no action will be taken against them. All this shows that when such valuable evidence is not being used, there is something fishy. I also want to submit that I don't know how many people have been arrested when they can be identified on the videos that are available. How many people have been prosecuted on the basis of contemporaneous audio-visual record? Also, I want to submit, Sir, that this is a special kind of violence, not just like any violence. What is this special violence? There is no personal motive in these crimes; there is no personal enmity in these crimes. Therefore, all that we can assume is that it is done to strike terror in the minds of the society, and if it is to strike terror, it is not only terrorism, it is terrorism with a difference. Terrorism only uses secretive methods for killing but, here,

[Shri K.T.S. Tulsi]

it is being done in front of everybody in broad daylight and yet no action is being taken. ...*(Interruptions)*... I believe, Sir, that it is one hundred times more brutal and dangerous than terrorism. Thank you.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): For the first time in the history of our country, we are experiencing an age of information overload which has given rise to the phenomenon of fake news. To an extent, the increased use of social media has led to what sociologists and psychologists refer to as an 'Echo Chamber'. Sir, an Echo Chamber is a metaphorical description of a situation in which beliefs are amplified or reinforced by communication and repetition inside a closed system. By visiting an echo chamber as an online forum of similarly prejudiced groups of people, for instance, individuals are able to seek out information which reinforces their existing views, potentially as an unconscious exercise of confirmation bias. This may increase political and social polarization and extremism. The inherent prejudices that people have against dalits, adivasis and the religious minorities are further reinforced by their online friend circles who ascribe to the same set of predispositions. This further leads to strengthening of existing biases. Therefore, the oppression of the already oppressed class has now been instilled with a reinvigorated sense of resentment and hatred towards the oppressed. Since May, 2018, at least 22 people have been lynched, and numerous others have been critically injured in mob lynchings.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jadhavji, please conclude. Time is over.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, I will take just 30 seconds.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Nominated Members were given only limited time.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: As an Indian, I hang my head in shame to admit...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is already three o'clock. Your time is over.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: As an Indian, I hang my head in shame to admit that mob lynchings are a new kind of hate crime in our country. I appeal to this august House, let us put our heads together and evolve a code of conduct. Let us work out a framework that removes this ugly blot on our great civilisation. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the time was from two o'clock to three o'clock. Now, it is ten past three o'clock, so the hon. Minister will respond briefly. From each party, one name is given, that is, whoever has given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given on time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I need only one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can take one minute only. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the position of rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members should follow it. They should give notice before time. Then, I could have adjusted everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN: Sir, 'epporul yaar, yaar vaai ketpinum, apporul maiporul kaanbadhu arivu'. It means, duty is cast upon the citizens to find out the truth of any statement available in any media. So, I thank the hon. Chairman and the hon. Minister. Thank you.

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): I have only one point to make, Sir. Sir, people holding high offices should not resort to making opinions in the social media. That will include the hon. President, the Governor, the Chief Ministers and people who are responsible to the entire population. Social media covers only about 20 to 25 per cent of the population. That leads to various comments. So, my request is that such steps should be taken, where people holding high offices make opinions through mass media and social media because that leads to various discussions. I have seen *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't quote Governor here. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Elangovanji, Please. No reference to Governor will go on record. Now, Hon. Minister please, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad.... आप भी संक्षिप्त में कहिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सभापति महोदय, मैं पांच-सात मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा।

श्री सभापति: जी, संक्षेप में कहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Don't get into arguments. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is my motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You came and told me that the other name is of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad. The BJP has also given only one name. Only one name from each party is allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharma ji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You know the rules about Calling Attention Motion. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have been here for twenty years. The time allotted to Calling Attention Motion is one hour. It is already past one hour-and-fifteen minutes. Then, the hon. Minister also has to reply, as per the rules. You cannot have different rules for different tenures. Anand Sharma ji, please bear with me. Please, let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us discuss and then change the rules. I have no problem afterwards.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Then, Sir, you please accept the Short Duration Notice that we have given. It does not refer to social media. Let us have a full discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has already mentioned it. You cannot expect answer here now. You already made your suggestion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: माननीय सभापति जी, इस विषय पर बहुत ही गंभीर और व्यापक चर्चा हुई है। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों को हृदय से धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने बहुत ही सार्थक सुझाव दिए हैं। सभापति जी, एक चुनौती आई है और उस चुनौती के आलोक में, हम social media के व्यक्तित्व को समाप्त नहीं करेंगे। यह भारत का एक बहुत बड़ा नया दौर डिजिटल पावर का आया है, जहां हिन्दुस्तान के आम आदमी के हाथ में सूचना की ताकत है और सवाल पूछने की हिम्मत है। हमें इसके दोनों पक्षों को समझना चाहिए। आज इस सोशल मीडिया का प्रयोग करके बहुत से बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं, उनको नई-नई सूचनाएं मिल रही हैं। बहुत से लोग अपने कम्पिटीशन की तैयारी भी कर रहे हैं। मैं कई जगह पर जाता हूँ, तो देखता हूँ कि कई छोटे-छोटे ग्रुप्स आजकल exchange of information कर रहे हैं। बड़ी संख्या में किसान इस प्लेटफार्म का सदुपयोग कर रहे हैं। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि इस देश में कैसा बीज उपयोग किया जाए, ये सरकारें उनको बता रही हैं। सोशल मीडिया की सार्थकता पर अगर आप इस तरह से सवाल करेंगे, तो इस पर पुनः सोचने की आवश्यकता है।

दूसरी बात, मुझे याद है कि सुषमा जी के पास ट्वीट आता है, कई बार उन्होंने भारतीय बेटियों को बचाया है, जो फंसी हुई थीं, न उनकी जाति देखी, न धर्म देखा, न ईमान देखा। मैं संचार मंत्री था, तो पोस्टल डिपार्टमेंट में मेरे पास एक मैसेज आया।

श्री सभापति: प्लीज, शांति बनाए रखिए।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: एक व्यक्ति का फार्म दूसरी जगह पर चला गया था, उसने कहा कि मंत्री जी कल लास्ट डेट है, क्या आप मेरी मदद करेंगे? एक दिन में उसका फार्म शायद लखनऊ से भोपाल पहुंचाया गया, ताकि वह डेडलाइन न मिस करे।

सर, एक बात और है। आज हिन्दुस्तान का लोकतंत्र 70 साल का हो गया है, तो लोगों को सवाल करने का अधिकार है। सवाल हमसे भी है, सवाल सम्पादकों से भी है। कई बार सवाल पूछने पर आपत्ति होती है। अगर कोई सवाल उठता है, तो सभी को उसके बारे में पूछना चाहिए। मेरे सम्माननीय देरेक साहब ने मुझसे सवाल किया है, मैं उसका उत्तर दूंगा। लेकिन कुछ लोगों को कार्टून से परेशानी होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि fun, pun, cartoon लोकतंत्र का गहना होता है। इसलिए कुछ लोगों को cartoon से परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिए। यह भी एक सच्चाई है। हमने देखा कि एक cartoon के कारण किसी को जेल में बंद कर दिया गया। भारत के लोकतंत्र में ऐसा हो रहा है, तो counter narrative को इस तरह से विचारधारा के खंडों में बांधना ठीक नहीं है। यह सही कहा कि किसी को Right Wing से परेशानी है, तो किसी को Left Wing से है। अगर आज हमारी विचारधारा पर जनता की इतनी बड़ी मुहर लगती है, तो उसका मूवमेंट भी बड़ा होगा। अब उसको warrior कहिए या उसको आप activist

कहिए। मेरे ख्याल में देश के लोकतंत्र में इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर थोड़ा सार्थक तरीके से सोचकर देना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि सोशल मीडिया ने देश की empower करने में मदद की है, हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा। माननीय सभापति जी, आज का दिन क्यों आवश्यक है! आज का दिन इसलिए आवश्यक है कि सोशल मीडिया के एक aspect का दुरुपयोग करके हिंसा को बढ़ाया जा रहा है। इसलिए मैंने स्वयं कहा कि हम सभी इस चुनौती का संज्ञान लेते हैं। We take cognisance of all these mischievous designs to provoke violence. सर, मैंने एक बात बहुत सोच-समझ कर कही है और मैंने इस पर सदन का एक प्रकार से मार्गदर्शन भी चाहा है। देखिए, एक बात को समझिए। कहीं पर violence होती है, तो SP active होते हैं, DM active होते हैं, local action लेते हैं, केबल टी.वी. को बंद करते हैं, इंटरनेट को बंद करते हैं। अभी एक phenomena इसलिए relevant हुआ है, क्योंकि बड़ी संख्या में सोशल मीडिया पर एक प्रकार से unsubstantiated news आती हैं और fake news बनकर circulate होती हैं, लोगों को provoke करती हैं, तो law and order अपना काम करेगा। बहुत से लोग जेल गए हैं, conviction भी हुई है, झारखंड में तो convicted भी हुए हैं। लेकिन सोशल मीडिया का यह कहना है कि हम प्लेटफार्म हैं, हमने सिर्फ प्लेटफार्म बनाया है, यह नहीं चलेगा। जैसे एक अखबार में अगर provocative लेख आएंगे, तो अखबार यह नहीं कह सकता है कि हमारी जिम्मेदारी नहीं है, उसी प्रकार से सोशल मीडिया के ऊपर अगर इस तरह की fake unconfirmed news से लोग मरते हैं या मरने के लिए instigate होते हैं, तो आपकी भी जिम्मेदारी है। ये बड़े सवाल हैं। इसीलिए हमने पूरी स्पीच में इसका जिक्र किया है। उपसभापति जी, हम आपको बताना चाहेंगे कि मेरी स्टेटमेंट हिन्दी में भी सर्कुलेट हो गई है, उसमें थोड़ा विलम्ब हुआ, उसके लिए मैं आपसे क्षमा चाहता हूँ। लेकिन बड़ी बात यह है कि पूरे हाऊस को एक स्वर में बोलना पड़ेगा। मैंने अपने भाषण में यह बात कही थी कि एक balance होना चाहिए, balance between freedom of speech, right to inform, right to awaken and right to enlighten. That is what the right of expression under Article 19(1) of the Constitution is. And, secondly, there has to be balance between sovereignty of India, public order, decency, morality and other part of the security of the State. यह जो भारत का संविधान है, उसको balance करना बहुत जरूरी है। जहां तक lynching की बात है, उस पर अलग से चर्चा होने वाली है, मैं उसका उत्तर अभी नहीं दूंगा, क्योंकि वह होम मिनिस्ट्री का विषय है। Lynching कहीं पर भी हो, वह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है, उस पर कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। प्रदेश सरकारों को अपना काम करना चाहिए, यू.टी.ज़. को अपना काम करना चाहिए। भारत सरकार ने इस पर विस्तार से अपनी बात रखी है। महोदय, मुझसे कुछ specific सवाल पूछे गए हैं। केरल के बारे में एक particular instance के बारे में पूछा गया है।

I will have to enquire into those things, as to what has happened. My very distinguished friend, Mr. Derek O' Brien has raised many questions.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I have raised four questions.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Those four questions are illustrative of the profound knowledge of your vocabulary and understanding of social media.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: But answer my four questions.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I have checked up. This postcard was removed by the Facebook. But there is no evidence to suggest that it was propagating a particular ideology which was the reason for that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please go ahead.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He has got the right to laugh. Yes, we are popular. We are ruling 20 States of India and the entire country and we have got large support base. That should not unnerve you. Go to the people and get the support. My point is, in this case, they have downloaded without any reason. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: इसमें कुछ होने वाला है क्या?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir the second question which he has asked is about certain particular gentleman as to why he attended a meeting. I think, India is free Mr. Derek O'Brien. Now, you will ask question as to why someone attends a meeting.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He should be prosecuted.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I am not yielding.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him complete.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you please see the content what the person has written. Of course, India is a free country but you see the content.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, you are a very senior leader of a party. ...*(Interruptions)*... Anand Sharma ji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please confine to the issues, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am only saying that if Mr. Derek O' Brien is offended against any particular observation or comments of any individual, there is a provision in law, you take action, and, if that is the case then a lot of entries are emanating from West Bengal would also be subject to great scrutiny. I have got them in abundance. But I do not want to make it a political issue. I am sorry to say that. Sir, regarding the third issue about a particular application, I do not know what name we have given to that. If you could please repeat the name of the application, I was not able to hear the name.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, it is not an application. An application is something different. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would request the Minister, do not refer to any individuals, whatever you want to say, say.

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: With due respect, I want to say that I have asked four questions, he has answered only two of them. Answer the other two questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am telling you to focus on the issue itself.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, the Member wants clarification from the Minister.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, about Nation with Namo part, I will make my enquiry and then revert to him separately. Sir, what is important? If India's digital profile is rising. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: But I have raised four questions.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Whatever I have understood, I have replied. Now, with regard to the other point, we can have a political debate on this point *ad nauseam*. I will have one view, you will have one view that is what democracy is all about and if we can have this debate on the floor of the House, why should we deny Indians to have this debate on social media. That is the larger question involved. That freedom we need to acknowledge. Sir, the other measures, which I have already outlined in my speech, and it is there. Sir, one last question which Shri Ghulam Nabi ji raised. I take your point. The concerned Minister has explained. It is also a public statement. I think, let us leave it these because if that is the question to be considered, I also remember the late Prime Minister as saying "जब बड़ा पेड़ गिरता है, तो धरती हिलती है" in the case of 1984 riots. No one condemns that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let us close it now.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Let us not do like that. It is a serious debate. Let us acknowledge that.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2018

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, let us take up The National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2018. Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot to move a motion for consideration of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, मुझे मंत्री जी से एक बात पूछनी है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: अभी नहीं। बाद में ...(व्यवधान)...

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

"कि राष्ट्रीय स्वपरायणता, प्रमस्तिष्क घात, मानसिक मंदता और बहुत निःशक्तताग्रस्त व्यक्ति कल्याण न्याय (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 पर जो वर्ष 1999 के अधिनियम में संशोधन के लिए है, पर विचार किया जाए।"

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) पीठासीन हुए]

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before the Minister moves the Bill, there is an issue, which. ...(Interruptions)...

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, let him introduce the Bill first.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: All right.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: माननीय सभापति महोदय, जिन categories का मैंने उल्लेख किया है, उन स्वपरायणता, प्रमस्तिष्क घात, मानसिक मंदता और बहु-निःशक्तताग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के लिए 1999 में एक न्यास बनाया गया और उस न्यास में प्रावधान किए गए। वह न्यास इस category से संबंधित लोगों के कल्याण की और उनके सशक्तीकरण की योजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने का काम करता है। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी है कि इस न्यास ने इन वर्गों से संबंधित लोगों के हित में बहुत सारी कार्ययोजनाएं, विशेषकर दस योजनाएं बनाई और उनका सही ढंग से सशक्तीकरण करने की दिशा में कारगर कदम उठाए हैं।

सभापति महोदय, अध्यक्ष के चुनाव को लेकर पहले जो नियम बने हैं, कायदे-कानून बने हैं, उसमें जो शर्तें थीं, वे अत्यधिक कठोर थीं। इसकी योग्यता का दायरा बहुत अधिक क्वालिफिकेशन की मांग करता था, अतः इस कारण से अध्यक्ष का चुनाव नहीं हो पाता था। 2006 में श्रीमती नटराजन इसकी अध्यक्ष बनीं। इस न्यास के अध्यक्ष का कार्यकाल और सदस्यों का कार्यकाल तीन साल के लिए होता है। उसकी धारा 4 और 5 में यह शर्त थी कि जब तक अध्यक्ष का सक्सेसर नहीं चुना जाएगा, उसका उत्तराधिकारी नहीं चुना जाएगा, तब तक वे पद पर बने रहेंगे। इस कारण से ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): आप मूव कर दीजिए, डिटेल में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, क्योंकि इस पर दूसरे मेम्बर्स कुछ बोलने वाले हैं। आपने introductory जो बोल दिया है, उतने पर ही कन्क्लूड कर लीजिए और मूव कर दीजिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: हमने उन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए इसकी धारा 4 और 5 में संशोधन प्रस्तावित किए हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि उन पर विचार किया जाए और उसे पारित किया जाए।

The question was proposed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Yes, Mr. Anand Sharma, what do you wish to say?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Amendment) Bill, which has been brought by the Minister, seeks to amend the Act which was first passed in the year 1999.

Sir, in our country, there is a very large number of people, in millions, who are suffering either from autism or cerebral palsy or mental retardation or multiple disabilities, and, that is why, the Parliament enacted this Act to set up a National Trust. The Parliament also signed the CRPD, and, this House, in fact, took the initiative in passing the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act in December, 2016.

When the Minister brought this amendment, we initially thought that this Bill would further strengthen the National Trust to ensure that it functions in a manner that those who need care, attention, compassion and support of the society, receive so. Unfortunately, it does not do that.

Sir, here, I would like to place something on record. Sir, I have consulted various institutions, the national institutes, right from Bangalore to Mumbai to Delhi, which deal with these issues, and I have been informed that no one has been consulted. There have been no consultations with stakeholders. What the Minister says is that only two sections have to be amended. For the benefit of the House, let me read it out. Sub-Section 4 of Section 4 of the existing Act says, "The Chairperson and Members of the Board of National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities shall hold office for a term of three years from the date of his appointment or until his successor, — it should be gender neutral though — shall have been duly appointed, whichever is longer." Similarly, sub-Section 1 of Section 5, which they seek to amend, relating to the resignation of the Chairperson and the members, provides that the Chairperson shall continue until the appointment of the successor is made by the Central Government. This is the existing provision so that it is not headless, the Members are there and the Chairperson is there. Now, what does the Statement of Objects and Reasons say? I am seeing this for the first time. I have been in

[Shri Anand Sharma]

Parliament for long. The House must take note of what has been drafted and presented before this august House. It says, "In the past, it has been witnessed that despite repeated efforts to fill up the post of the Chairperson within the stipulated period, no suitable candidate could be found to propose for appointment." Sir, we are a country of 130 crores. And now what does it propose to do? It proposes that the Central Government may, in case of a casual vacancy, that is, if nobody is selected — I will come to that, because in this country no suitable person has been found for four years — in the office of the Chairperson, by order, in writing, direct an officer of appropriate level to perform the functions of the Chairperson. Now, can the officials, who have not been trained, who have no specialisation, no comprehension, no sensitivity, deal with children or persons who are suffering from Autism, Spectrum Disorder, Asperger Syndrome, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation? We thought कि मिनिस्टर इस सदन के सामने कुछ ऐसा लाएंगे, जिससे बेहतरी हो। यह तो आपने बेहतरी की जगह विपरीत दिशा की तरफ जाने की बात कर दी। शायद यह बात मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में नहीं लाई गई कि इसमें पहले यह था कि जिनको अनुभव हो, उनको लिया जाएगा। वह सब चीज अब हटाई जा रही है। साथ में आपने जो कहा है और जैसा मैंने अभी पढ़ कर सुनाया, यह न्यायोचित नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी के लिए बता रहा हूं कि यह सोचना गलत है। आप Statement of Object and Reasons में यह लाए हैं कि 4 साल में कोई suitable candidate नहीं मिला। मंत्री जी, मैं आपको लिखित में भेजूंगा। मैं बड़ी जिम्मेदारी से यह बात कह रहा हूं, मेरे पास इस देश के उन बड़े लोगों के नाम हैं, महिलाओं के, पुरुषों के, जिनके पास ज्ञान है, जिनका नाम अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर है, जिन्होंने इन क्षेत्रों में काम किया है। उन्होंने 4 साल पहले apply किया था, लेकिन उनको टेलीफोन तक नहीं किया गया। Appointment की तो बात छोड़िए, interview तक के लिए नहीं बुलाया गया। इसलिए इसको किसी कमेटी में भेजा जाए या सरकार इसको वापस ले। मेरी मांग है कि इसको वापस लिया जाए। मैं इसका विरोध करता हूं।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, इस तरह का बिल लाना, जिनमें यह कह देना कि हम यह बिल इसलिए ला रहे हैं कि हम appointment नहीं कर सकते हैं, उचित नहीं है। आप यह मान रहे हैं कि आप 4 साल से appointment नहीं कर पाए हैं। आप यह बिल इसलिए ला रहे हैं, ताकि आप यह प्रावधान हटा दें और इसमें expert की जगह किसी बाबू को बैठा दें। आप पहले इस बिल को consideration के लिए भेजिए। आप इसे Select Committee या Standing Committee में भेजिए और उसकी रिपोर्ट आने के बाद आप इसको discuss करिए। अगर आपने इसे 4 साल तक नहीं किया, तो आप अपनी गलती मानिए और लोगों को बुलाइए। इसमें जो concerned लोग हैं, जो इसमें appoint हो सकते हैं, आप उनकी appointment करिए। इसके बाद आप इसे पेश करिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): राम गोपाल यादव जी, क्या आप इस बिल के बारे में कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं?

श्री विजय गोयल: वाइस-चेयरमैन सर, क्या यह बिल पर डिबेट हो रही है?

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यह बिल के introduction के खिलाफ बात हो रही है।

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, जिन्होंने नाम दिए हैं, आप उनका नाम बुलाना शुरू करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): Business Advisory Committee का जो सुझाव था, अभी हम लोग उस पर विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, ऐसा तो कभी नहीं होता है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, introduction की stage तो निकल गई, यह तो परसों introduce हो गया।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: यह नहीं निकली। वह तो हो गया होगा, आपने अपने तरीके से कर दिया होगा।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: अब तो इस पर विचार करने की बात है। इसलिए मैं पहले ही कुछ बोलना चाहता था, ताकि वस्तुस्थिति आपके सामने आ जाए, तो आप चर्चा में जो कुछ बिन्दु उठा रहे हैं, वे अपने आप स्पष्ट हो जाएंगे, परन्तु मुझे आसंदी से कहा गया कि आप सब लोगों को सुन लीजिए, उसके बाद बताइए। मैं इसके बाद आपसे निवेदन करना चाहूंगा।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: चेयरमैन सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि यह बहुत ही सीरियस मामला है, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने जो कहा कि इतने-इतने इम्पोर्टेंट लोगों ने इसके लिए एप्लाइ किया है, लेकिन उनको टेलीफोन तक नहीं किया गया और कहा यह गया कि कोई उपयुक्त आदमी नहीं मिला। हमारे 125 करोड़ जनसंख्या के देश में, चार साल में आपको एक आदमी भी नहीं मिला? नहीं मिला, तो कहीं अमरीका वगैरह से इम्पोर्ट कर लेते, वहां एक राज्य के बहुत से लोग रहते हैं, वहीं कोई बढ़िया व्यक्ति मिल जाता, उसी को एपॉइंट कर देते। या शायद आपको कोई suitable IAS नहीं मिल रहा होगा, तो कोई IAS रिटायर हो रहा होगा, जिसको आप एपॉइंट करना चाहते होंगे, इसके अलावा तो कोई और मंशा नहीं है, यह मंशा है। हमारा यह कहना है कि आप यह संशोधन तो कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इसमें कोई भी रिटायर्ड आईएएस अधिकारी नहीं होना चाहिए। जो व्यक्ति जनता से जुड़ा हुआ हो और जो इस क्षेत्र में काम कर रहा हो, वही आदमी इसमें होना चाहिए। आपकी मंशा मुझे ठीक नहीं लगती है, इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध कर रहा हूँ।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I question the very intent and the very content of this Bill. I endorse what Mr. Anand Sharma has said because in the last four years the Government could not find anyone suitable to head this Trust. India is a vast country. We have a large number of people suffering from multiple disabilities. In fact, one-third of Indians, I am told, are having some kind of mental illness. In such a situation, the Government should have been more sensitive, more sincere in taking up these issues. They waited for four years and they could not find one. Now they say that no suitable

[Shri D. Raja]

candidate was available. It is shameful. You ask any public sector institution and they will say that no suitable candidate is available. Isn't it a shame for a country like ours? Can't we find a suitable person to head this Trust? Mr. Nadda has gone away. He is the Health Minister. The Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment is here. I am sincerely asking them to defer this Bill and refer it to a Select Committee which will scrutinise it.

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am sorry to say that this Bill is not a correct one. They have wasted four years. Shri Anand Sharma has felt it. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav, Shri Satish Chandra Misra, Shri D. Raja and all of us feel one thing. It shows the inefficiency of the Ministry. The Minister is a very good man. I know him. But it shows the inefficiency of the Government. The Government has failed here. Over and above that, you wanted to bring a Bill. I request the Chair to defer it and let them send it to a Select Committee.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Let me hear the Government.

श्री विजय गोयल: चेयरमैन सर, यह जो बिल माननीय मंत्री, श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत जी ने रखा है, अगर आप इस बिल में जाएंगे, तो देखेंगे कि इसमें कुछ ज्यादा अमेंडमेंट्स नहीं हैं, जिन पर बहुत ज्यादा बहस करने या सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजे जाने की जरूरत हो। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, पहले मुझे अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अभी आप सब लोग यहां जो डिस्कशन कर रहे हैं, यह अपने आप में भी एक सेलेक्ट कमेटी ही है। हाउस में जिनते मेम्बर्स हैं, वे सब इस बिल को यहां भी डिस्कस कर सकते हैं। ऐसे उदाहरण पहले भी रहे हैं, जिनमें यह हुआ है। अगर हाउस चाहता है और हाउस की सहमति बनती है, तो यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हर बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में ही भेजा जाए। इसमें मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस बिल को एक्सप्लेन करेंगे और अगर आप इस बात को convinced हों कि हां, इस बिल को यहीं पारित किया जा सकता है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में नहीं भेजा जाना चाहिए। इसमें सिर्फ इतनी सी ही बात है कि एक चेयरमैन की टर्म फिक्स की जा रही है, इससे ज्यादा इसमें कुछ नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद): अभी आपने कहा, 'अगर सहमति हो', लेकिन सहमति नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप अगला बिल लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : ابھی آپ نے کہا، 'اگر سہمٹی ہو' لیکن سہمٹی نہیں ہے۔
...**(مداخلت)**... آپ اگلا بل لیجیئے۔ ...**(مداخلت)**...

श्री विजय गोयल: सर, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि पहले भी ऐसा होता आया है कि हर बिल को सेलेक्ट कमेटी में नहीं भेजा जाता है।

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

डा. के. केशव राव (आन्ध्र प्रदेश): सर, सवाल यह है, आपने Business Advisory Committee की बात की, लेकिन Business Advisory Committee में immediately भेजा जाए या नहीं भेजा जाए? आनन्द शर्मा जी हों या दूसरे लोग हों, सबका यही कहना है कि यह बहुत sensitive issue है, यह कोई ordinary issue नहीं है। यह one-hour में खत्म होने वाली डिबेट नहीं है, इसके लिए कम से कम three-hours का टाइम होना चाहिए। उन्होंने ऐसा क्यों बोला? उन्होंने सिर्फ दो अमेंडमेंट्स के लिए नहीं बोला। उन्होंने इसीलिए बोला, because the very character of the Bill is such. It is a sensitive and emotive issue. उन्होंने इसके कारण बोला। आपने कह दिया 4 साल तक हमें candidate ही नहीं मिला है, तो has this nation become insensitive? Has this great country gone dead? There are regional level and national level institutions. आप जातने हैं कि हैदराबाद में 2 institutes हैं, which are nationally and internationally recognized institutes. मैं उस बात पर भी नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। Let me go into this. आपने introduce करने की कोशिश की। सर, मैं पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर साहब को बताना चाहता हूँ कि introduction के level पर we have a right before we give leave to that. उस टाइम हम यह बताना चाह रहे थे कि यह एक sensitive issue है। आपका जो नोट है, उस नोट में ऐसी चीजें लिखी हुई हैं, जिनको देख कर हमें खुद हैरानी और परेशानी हो रही है। इसलिए, मैं यह बोलना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें दो चीजें होती हैं, अगर यह आपका base of the Bill है, आपने जो हमें दिया है, Statement of Objects and Reasons, अगर वह उसका बेस है, तो इसको immediately Select Committee को भिजवा दीजिए या please take some more time to come out with something in respect of the Bill so that introduction के level पर हम भी आपसे agree हों।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): This is not introduction. It is consideration and passing, but before that I am allowing Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya and then the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य (त्रिपुरा): सर, जो Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment है, उसमें हम सब जो मेम्बर्स हैं, उनमें से बहुत सारे यहां पर हैं। हम लोग भी इस बात को नहीं जानते, इस विषय में कोई discussion भी नहीं हुआ, तो कैसे ऐसा बिल लेकर आते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*... हम लोग इसके बारे में नहीं जानते हैं। उसमें छाया वर्मा जी मेम्बर हैं, विजिला सत्यानंत जी मेम्बर हैं और मैं भी मेम्बर हूँ। इतने सारे मेम्बर्स हैं। हम लोग इसके बारे में जानते भी नहीं हैं और यह बिल यहां आ गया। इस पर तो पहले स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में डिस्कशन होना चाहिए, इसलिए आपको सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेजा जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Okay. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Minister.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसीलिए पहले कुछ बोलने का प्रयास कर रहा था, परन्तु आपने कहा कि पहले सुन लो और बाद में बोलो।

सर, जो अधिनियम 1999 बना और उसके रूल्स बने, वे रूल्स इतने कठोर थे कि अभी तक 4 बार कमेटीज़ ने विज्ञप्ति जारी करके आवेदन मंगवाए, लेकिन कोई भी योग्य candidate नहीं मिला।

[श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत]

...(व्यवधान)... सर, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए ...(व्यवधान)... सुन लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... 2006 में ...(व्यवधान)... मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह तो दिव्यांगजनों के साथ और इन वर्गों के साथ अन्याय होगा। अगर इसको सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजेंगे, तो इसमें और विलम्ब होगा और चेयरमैन की नियुक्ति करने में दिक्कत आयेगी, इसलिए आप मेरी बात सुन लें। ...(व्यवधान)... मेरी बात सुन लें। ...(व्यवधान)... आप मेरी बात सुन लें और उसके बाद जो निर्णय करेगा, वह शिरोधार्य करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप पहले मेरी बात सुन लें, उसके बाद निर्णय हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)... सदन जो निर्णय करेगा, हम उसको मान्य करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सुनने को तैयार नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, जो नियम बने थे, वे नियम बहुत कठोर थे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मधुसूदन मिश्री (गुजरात): सर ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, यह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... मिश्री साहब, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता): मंत्री जी को बोलने दीजिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, 2006 में श्रीमती पूनम नटराजन की नियुक्ति इस पद पर हुई थी। अवधि 3 साल की थी। परन्तु नियम में यह शर्त थी कि जब तक उनका कोई successor नहीं होगा, तब तक वह पद पर बनी रहेंगी। 2012 में, जब सामने बैठे हुए मेरे माननीय और आदरणीय सदस्यगण की सरकार थी और वे सरकार में थे, उस समय विज्ञप्ति जारी हुई थी। विज्ञप्ति जारी करने में और Selection Committee में Planning Commission के कोई सदस्य चेयरमैन होते हैं। 2012 में एक कमेटी गठित हुई। उसने विज्ञप्ति जारी की, लेकिन कोई योग्य candidate नहीं मिला।

(श्री सभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

उसके बाद 2013 में फिर, आजकल माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी जो हैं, वे Planning Commission के सदस्य थे, उनकी अध्यक्षता में 5 लोगों की कमेटी बनी थी। उन्होंने चयन प्रक्रिया की थी, विज्ञप्ति जारी की थी, परन्तु कोई योग्य candidate नहीं मिला था। हमने भी 2015 में डा. पतंजल, Chancellor की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी बनाकर विज्ञप्ति जारी कराई और प्रयास किया लेकिन कोई योग्य candidate हमें नहीं मिला। वर्ष 2016 में भी कमेटी बनाई गई, विज्ञप्ति जारी हुई लेकिन फिर कोई Candidate नहीं मिला। इसके प्रमुख कारण मैं यहां निवेदन करने जा रहा हूँ, आप सुन लें। हमने उन कारणों को सरल किया है। पहले नियमों में जो कठोरता थी, उनमें अब सरलता लाने का काम किया है। अब अगर विज्ञप्ति जारी होगी तो यह काम हो जाएगा। नियमों में संशोधन करना सरकार के अधिकार क्षेत्र में है, इसलिए हमने ऐसा किया परन्तु एक संशोधन संसद की सहमति के बिना नहीं हो सकता, जिसके लिए वर्तमान विधेयक हम सदन के सामने लाए हैं।

पहले नियम था कि किसी मान्यता प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय से समाजशास्त्र या शिक्षा का मनोविज्ञान या समाजकार्य में स्नातकोत्तर उपाधि होनी चाहिए या निम्नलिखित अहर्ताओं में से किसी विषय के साथ मान्यताप्राप्त विश्वविद्यालय से किसी अन्य विषय में वह स्नातकोत्तर होना चाहिए। एक या उससे अधिक विकलांगता, मंदता, स्वलीनता, प्रमस्तिष्कीय पक्षाघात, मानसिक मंदता और बहु-दिव्यांगताओं में स्नातकोत्तर होना चाहिए। एक या उससे अधिक दिव्यांगताओं, मंदता, स्वलीनता, ये वर्ग हैं जिनमें से

किसी में स्नातक होना चाहिए। फिर एक या उससे अधिक दिव्यांगता, नामता, स्वलीनता आदि में भी डिप्लोमा होना चाहिए। विख्यात व्यावसायिक पत्रिकाओं में शोधपत्रों के प्रकाशन को अर्हता के रूप में माना जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... सुनिए। उस पर चर्चा करेंगे।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: हमने अब इसमें संशोधन कर दिया है। सबसे बड़ा संशोधन जो नियमों में हमने किया, पहले यह था कि दिव्यांगता क्षेत्र में न्यूनतम 15 वर्षों का अनुभव होना चाहिए, जिसमें उसे स्वलीनता, प्रमत्तिष्कीय पक्षाघात, मानसिक मंदता, बहु-दिव्यांगता के क्षेत्र में 10 वर्ष से कम का अनुभव नहीं हो। अब हमने इसमें संशोधन कर दिया और दिव्यांगता के क्षेत्र में 15 वर्ष की बजाय, 10 वर्ष का अनुभव कर दिया, फिर स्वलीनता, प्रमत्तिष्कीय पक्षाघात, मानसिक मंदता बहु-दिव्यांगताओं के क्षेत्र में 7 वर्ष कर दिया। पहले इसमें कई कठोर शर्तें थीं, जिनके कारण हमें योग्य candidate नहीं मिला। दो बार यूपीए की सरकार ने भी विज्ञप्ति जारी की। आपने यहां सीधे कह दिया कि 4 साल में हम कुछ नहीं कर पाए, लेकिन आप अपने समय में क्यों नहीं कर पाए? 2006 से लेकर 2014 तक आपने क्यों नहीं किया, जबकि 8 साल का समय आपके पास था। हमारे पास तो 3 साल की अवधि थी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मुझे पूरी बात कहने दीजिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: मेरा एक निवेदन है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी को पहले पूरा करने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको मौका दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मुझे पहले पूरी बात कहने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Amending the Rule and amending the Act are two different issues. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: आनन्द शर्मा जी, उनको पूरी बात कहने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Anand Sharmaji, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... He has to yield. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... इसे हम बाद में डिस्कस करेंगे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं आपको मौका दूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे बीच में नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: यहां मेरे बारे में कहा गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इतने सक्षम मंत्री, ...**(व्यवधान)**... 4 साल तक क्या करते रहे?

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: He has to yield but he cannot say that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just coming to you. ...**(Interruptions)**... We will patiently hear and then sort out the issue not itself. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि 2006 से 2014 तक आपने क्या किया? ...**(व्यवधान)**... यदि इसी प्रकार के वाद-विवाद चलाएंगे तो मुझे कहना ही पड़ेगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am here. We will sort out the issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: इस सरकार ने दिव्यांगता के क्षेत्र में ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक world record बनाया है। आपने कुछ नहीं किया था। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is a ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: अगर मैं उन सबकी जानकारी देना शुरू करूँ तो अच्छा नहीं लगेगा। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक है। इसे सर्वसम्मति से पास करना चाहिए।

इसमें एक संशोधन हमने और किया है - सवलीनता, प्रमस्तिष्कीय पक्षाघात, मानसिक मंदता, बहु-दिव्यांगता के क्षेत्र में कम से कम 10 वर्ष तक कार्यरत रहते हुए, गैर-सरकारी संगठन के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारी, अध्यक्ष, सभापति, महा-सचिव के रूप में उसे प्रशासनिक अनुभव 3 वर्षों से कम न हो। प्रशासनिक अनुभव में कोई परिवर्तन हमने प्रस्तावित नहीं किया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक प्रावधान यह भी था कि उसकी आयु 45 साल और 65 साल के बीच होनी चाहिए। हम ढूँढ़-ढूँढ़कर परेशान हो गए। आप भी 8 साल तक नहीं ढूँढ़ पाए। अगर हमने 4 साल में प्रयास किया और सफलता नहीं मिली, इसे देखते हुए ही हमने नियमों में संशोधन किया। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि एकट में संशोधन होने के बाद जो पहले शर्त थी कि 3 साल की कार्यवाधि पूरी होने पर भी, अगर उसके उत्तराधिकारी का चयन हम नहीं कर पाए, तो वे अपने पद पर बनी रहेंगी या जब तक वे इस्तीफा नहीं देती; वे बनी रहेंगी या बना रहेगा। उसमें एक और दिक्कत थी कि अगर वह इस्तीफा भी दे दे और हम इस्तीफा स्वीकार भी कर लें लेकिन उत्तराधिकारी का चयन न हो तो भी वे ही बनी रहेंगी या रहेगा। ये ऐसी शर्तें थीं जिनके कारण हम चयन नहीं कर पाए। अब इन दोनों शर्तों को हम ठीक करने का काम कर रहे हैं। हम इन दोनों शर्तों को ठीक करने का काम कर रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं सदन को आश्वस्त कर सकता हूँ कि अब हम अगली कमेटी बना कर विज्ञप्ति जारी करेंगे और चेयरमैन तथा सदस्यों की नियुक्ति करने में सफलता प्राप्त करेंगे, इसलिए मेरी यह प्रार्थना है कि आप इस बिल को पास करने की कृपा करें।

श्री सभापति: मुझे समझने में कुछ समय लगा, क्योंकि मैं वाशरूम के लिए गया था। देखिए, यह विषय इस सदन में 18 तारीख को आया था, इसी 18 तारीख को आया था। जब यह विषय इस सदन में आया था, तब उस समय आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा, "I just want to make a request to the Government that this is a very, very important Amendment Bill. There are large number of people who are affected with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities. I am sure that the House will have one view and will be together if this is taken up in this Session. If the Government is agreeable since this is only an Amendment Bill to National Trust Act which is already in existence, then, we should pass it and we seek your nod, Mr. Chairman." I was there and I too agree. "I hope the Government is also serious. इसी सेशन में इस बिल को पारित करना है।" मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आज हम इसको डेफर करेंगे और आप लोग आपस में बैठ कर sort out कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मैं सबको सुनूँगा। इसका solution ढूँढ़ना है। आपके जमाने में यह हुआ, मेरे जमाने में यह नहीं हुआ, इस

तरह से करने से अंत में लोगों के बीच गलत मैसेज जाएगा। ऐसे संवेदनशील और महत्वपूर्ण मामले में ये लोग आपस में झगड़ रहे हैं, ये मैसेज नहीं जाना चाहिए, इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है। एमओएस ने आज सुबह भी यह इश्यू उठाया, जब यह विषय बीएसी में आया, तब भी सबने स्वीकार किया, तभी यह आया। अभी कुछ नए प्वाइंट्स आए हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री विजय गोयल: सबने यह कहा कि इसको नंबर एक पर लगा दीजिए।

श्री सभापति: सबने यह कहा और कुछ लोगों ने यह भी कहा कि ज्यादा समय की जरूरत नहीं है। मेरा कहना यह है कि इसमें जो विवाद है, चाहे वह जिस भी कारण से हो, एक-दो दिन में आपस में चर्चा करके उसको sort out करके फिर वापस आ सकते हैं। Yes, Shri Derek O'Brien. What do you want to say?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, actually-while you took a little break-all the Opposition Members spoke, and I haven't spoken. So, everyone has expressed themselves. There is an issue here about the quality of the person who will be appointed. That is the issue. I don't think that anyone in the Opposition here is suggesting that the post be left vacant. Nobody is suggesting that. The issue is, do we have a professional who understands this issue? That is all. I don't think anyone here...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Satishji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, one second. What has caused concern is that if the Minister has changed the rules of the Bill then he should be congratulated that he changed the rules of the Bill, but, the rules and not the Act itself. And, what caused a little concern, since I was sitting here, is that we are doing legislation not for one person or two persons because the name of some person who was sitting....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, I got your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, in the spirit of what you have suggested may I, with you permission, through you, suggest to the House that this is an issue which can be resolved? There are just those two issues that we all want a qualified professional who is there and after that we can sit together and pass this Bill after through a Select Committee.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Satish Chandra Misra. चूंकि यह थोड़ा संवेदनशील मामला है, इसलिए शांति से करना है।

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: This issue with respect to handicaps is a personal issue for me as I have been working with them for the last thirty years. And, there is this only university in the world now in Lucknow, and which is in my mother's

[Shri Satish Chandra Misra]

name, Late Dr. Shakuntala Misra, for handicaps. I am a regular visitor, whenever I am in Lucknow I visit that university also and work with them. My only anxiety is that if it goes to some *Babu* or some officer or someone else, then, they will not be able to function and look after them. So, if you have amended the rules, I congratulate you for that that you have eased the rules and, now, you are saying, on the floor of the House, that you will be able to make selection. Then, I would like to say to you to make the selection and why you are making an amendment which says that if the selection is not done then it will go to some officer and he will take over. Therefore, the hon. Minister should consider this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav.

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, आपने अभी जो कहा कि इससे गलत संदेश जाएगा, संदेश ठीक जाने के लिए मैं बिल के संबंध में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, लेकिन जब अभी माननीय मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे, हमारे यहां ये परंपरा है, 'आदरार्थे बहुवचन', आदर के लिए हम बहुवचन का प्रयोग करते हैं, मंत्री जी बार-बार कह रहे थे कि वह महिला इतने दिनों बनी रही, जबकि 'इतने दिनों बनी रही' बोलना गलत है, उसको सही करवाइए। 'इतने दिनों बनी रही' की जगह 'इतने दिनों बनी रहीं', कहना चाहिए, इससे संदेश गलत जाता है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। श्री आनन्द शर्मा जी, आप बताइए कि इसका way out क्या है?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सभापति महोदय, इसमें नियमों में संशोधन कर दिया गया है। मैं यह पहले ही स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूँ कि यह विषय संवेदनशील है, जैसा मैंने और मिश्रा जी ने भी कहा और यह हमारे हृदय के बड़ा करीब है। मंत्री जी, मैंने आपकी प्रशंसा की और आज भी सरकार के बारे में कोई आलोचना नहीं की। उस समय भी जब आप यह 'Right of Persons with Disabilities' का बिल लेकर आए थे, आपको याद होगा कि उस समय सारे सदन ने एक आवाज में बात की थी। मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने नियमों में सुधार किया, जिससे आपको चेयरमैन को बनाने में, बोर्ड्स के मेम्बर्स बनाने में आसानी होगी। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अभी आप जो संशोधन लाए हैं, वह स्वीकार्य नहीं है, इसलिए कृपया करके आप इसे रोक लें। हम नहीं चाहते कि देश में...

श्री सभापति: मंत्री जी।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मैं आपसे बड़े आदर के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप कृपया इसका Statement of Objects पढ़िए। इन्होंने कहा कि इस देश में कोई भी suitable आदमी नहीं मिला। इस पर जो मैंने पहले दिन कहा था...

श्री सभापति: आप सोल्यूशन बताइए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा, क्योंकि आपने यह बताया कि मैंने पहले दिन क्या कहा। उसके बाद जब मैंने सभी लोगों से बातचीत की, मेरी सुबह मंत्री जी से भी बात हुई, तो मेरे पास जानकारी आई है, मैं आपको वे सभी नाम दे दूंगा, जिन्होंने इसके लिए एप्लाइ किया और वे भारत

के बड़े नाम हैं। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उनको टेलिफोन कॉल तक नहीं गई, interview तक नहीं लिया गया, वे qualified लोग थे। अगर ये कहते हैं कि नियम आ गए हैं, मैं इस पर बहस में नहीं जाना जाता। आपने नियम सरल कर दिए हैं, तो अब इसमें बैठकर आम सहमति बना लें, जैसा कि आपने कहा है। उसके बाद इस बिल को लाएं।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सभापति महोदय, सदन जो निर्णय करेगा, मैं उसे स्वीकार करूंगा। मैं अगर...

श्री सभापति: आप अगर-मगर छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, माननीय सांसद ने जो कुछ कहा है, मैं उससे सहमत हूँ, परंतु मेरे बारे में कहा था कि चार साल में कुछ नहीं किया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: यह हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मैंने इसलिए इतनी जानकारी दी और जवाब दिया, वरना मैं इतनी जानकारी और जवाब देने की आवश्यकता भी महसूस नहीं करता। मैं एक और बिन्दु पर जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ, जो कि यह आ रहा है कि बिल में संशोधन कर रहे हैं, उसमें किसी appropriate व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया जाएगा। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि नियमों में स्पष्ट प्रावधान है कि गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया का सेक्रेटरी लेवल का equivalent व्यक्ति ही बन जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान) यह नियम में है। वह भी रिटायर्ड नहीं, वर्तमान में सेक्रेटरी ही बन जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान) आप सुनना ही नहीं चाहते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आप प्लीज सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान) Be fair. Let him explain. We are not deciding.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मुझे जानकारी देने दीजिए। आप कह रहे हैं कि किसी को भी नियुक्त कर देंगे। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में नियमों में यह प्रावधान है कि सेक्रेटरी लेवल का अधिकारी होगा और वह भी पदेन होगा। जब श्रीमती पूनम नटराजन ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: आपको details में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि श्रीमती पूनम नटराजन जब इस पद से पदमुक्त हुईं, बाद में श्री पी.के. पिंचा जी, जो टोटली ब्लाइंड थे, चेयरमैन बने, फिर श्रुति कक्कड़ सेक्रेटरी बनीं।

श्री सभापति: आप लोग एक दिन आपस में बैठकर सोल्यूशन निकालिए और सदन में लाइए। इसको temporary pending रखने की मेरी अनुमति है। अब आगे बढ़िए। Out of all the Ministers, he is the most patient Minister, to my Knowledge. I do not know what happened today. He is very knowledgeable and very committed for social welfare also. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: So much of stress that he may not be patient to ...(Interruptions)...

4.00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That may be the reason. You all made him impatient. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2018.

The Negotiable Instrument (Amendment) Bill, 2018

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला): सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:-

"कि लोक सभा द्वारा पारित 'Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill', 2018, पर विचार किया जाए।

महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि अपराधों की त्वरित सुनवाई के लिए समय-समय पर 'Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881' में अनेक संशोधन किए गए हैं। फिर भी चेक अनादर के लंबित मामलों के परिणामस्वरूप चेक प्राप्तकर्ता के साथ जो अन्याय होता है, उस अन्याय के समाधान के लिए सरकार को लोगों के तथा व्यापारी वर्ग के representations प्राप्त होते रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want to sit with your leader, you can sit. No problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला: मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसे representations का विषय बाउंस हुए चेकों के जारीकर्ता द्वारा अपील दर्ज कराने की स्थिति में कार्यवाहियों का स्थगन प्राप्त करने के आसान प्रक्रियाओं के कारण अपनाई जाने वाली जो आसान युक्तियाँ थीं, चेक के प्राप्तकर्ता को उसका मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता था, न्यायालयों की कार्यवाहियों में पर्याप्त समय और संसाधन लगाने पड़ते थे। प्रस्तुत विधेयक को सदन में इसलिए लाया गया है, ताकि चेक प्राप्तकर्ता को कठिनाइयों से न गुजरना पड़े, जल्दी से जल्दी उसको चेक की रकम प्राप्त हो सके और चेक की विश्वसनीयता कायम रहे।

मान्यवर, Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 में एक नई धारा 143A का समावेश किया गया है, जिससे धारा 138 के अंतर्गत अपराध की सुनवाई करने वाले न्यायालयों को चेक जारीकर्ता को निर्देश देने का अधिकार इसलिए दिया गया है, ताकि शिकायतकर्ता को चेक की राशि, वह जितनी भी हो, उसका 20 परसेंट अंतरिम भुगतान किया जा सके। मान्यवर, चेक जारीकर्ता को आदेश की तारीख के 60 दिन के अंदर अंतरिम मुआवजे का भुगतान हो, जिसे 30 दिन तक और अधिक बढ़ाया जा सकता है, उससे अधिक लंबित नहीं किया जा सकता है। यदि चेक जारीकर्ता को दोषमुक्त कर दिया जाता है, तो अदालत शिकायतकर्ता को अंतरिम मुआवजे के रूप में किए गए भुगतान को भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के नियमों के अनुसार, आरबीआई द्वारा प्रकाशित वित्तीय वर्ष के आरम्भ में प्रचलित बैंक दर पर ब्याज सहित देने का निर्देश देती है।

मान्यवर, Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881 में एक नई धारा, 148 का समावेशन किया गया था। इसके अंतर्गत अपीली न्यायालयों को अपीलकर्ताओं को ट्रायल कोर्ट द्वारा निर्धारित दंड अथवा

मुआवजे की कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत राशि जारी करने का अधिकार दिया गया है। यह राशि धारा 143 के तहत भुगतान किए गए किसी भी अंतरिम मुआवजे के अतिरिक्त होगी। चेक जारीकर्ता को, जो मैंने पूर्व में कहा उसके लिए 60 दिन है, उसके बाद 30 दिन और बढ़ाया जा सकता है, उसी के अनुसार उसका समाधान होगा। अपील न्यायालय अपीलकर्ता द्वारा जारी लम्बित स्थिति में भी पुनः एक बार 143A में सम्मिलित कर देंगे, तो रिजर्व बैंक के नियमों के अनुसार ही उसको देंगे। प्रस्तुत विधेयक में चेक जारीकर्ता को राहत प्रदान करना, चेक के अस्वीकृत होने संबंधी मामलों में नितांत विलम्ब की समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए इस विधेयक के लागू होने के आवश्यक विवादों से निपटा जाए तथा समय और धन की पर्याप्त बचत हो, इससे चेक की विश्वसनीयता बढ़े, इसके लिए मैं इस सम्मानित सदन के सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस विधेयक को समर्थन देते हुए पारित करने की कृपा करें।

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any Member desiring to speak, may do so, after which the Minister will reply. Now, Shri Madhusudan Mistry. इसमें दो घंटे का पूरा समय दिया गया है, इसको ध्यान में रखकर आगे बढ़ना है।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: At the outset, I welcome the Bill, and my party supports this Bill. The passing of this amendment specially will help the trading community, and specially those, who are involved in trade and business, and sold their goods and services to the third party. Besides that, Sir, it will also check, to some extent, the fraudulent person, who tries to buy time, by issuing the cheque, and either he does not have enough or sufficient amount in his account or he tries to see to it that goods which are being sold to him, are not paid, or, the amount is not being paid, and tries to cheat the trader or the first party. The amendment gives more power to the court where the cheque is being issued, and amount not paid, either because there is not sufficient amount in his bank account or instruction is given by the person to the bank to stop the payment. In that case, the first party or a payee to whom the drawer has made a cheque on his or her name, it can approach the court, and the court can pass an order. इसमें एक अच्छी चीज़ यह है कि जब payee को drawee चैक देता है और अगर वह पैसा किसी भी कारण से रोक दिया जाता है या बैंक में चैक बाउंस हो जाता है, अगर payee कोर्ट जाता है, तो सबसे पहले drawer को उसमें 20 परसेंट पैसा जमा कराना पड़ेगा और उसके बाद जो भी निर्णय होगा, तो यदि कोर्ट पैसे देने का आर्डर करती है तो 60 दिन के अंदर बाकी पैसा जमा करना होगा और उसको 30 दिन की मुद्दत मिलेगी। अगर drawer उस आर्डर से संतुष्ट नहीं है और वह अपील में जाता है, तो उसको अतिरिक्त 20 परसेंट ऐडीशनल अमाउण्ट जमा कराना पड़ेगा। जब तक फाइनल आर्डर न आए, तब तक वहां पैसा रहेगा और फाइनल आर्डर आने पर आने पर उसको पूरा अमाउण्ट जमा कराना पड़ेगा। लेकिन in case drawee के favour में कोर्ट डिसीज़न देती है तो जिसने कम्प्लेंट की है, तो उसको वह पैसा ब्याज के साथ उसी समय मर्यादा के अंदर वापस देना पड़ेगा।

[Shri Madhusudan Mistry]

सरकार ने अमेंडमेंट से इसके अंदर एक कर्व लाने की कोशिश की है, खासकर जो चैक लोग किसी को संतोष के लिए देते हैं या यह कहने के लिए चैक देते हैं कि मेरे पास पैसा है, मैं चैक देता हूं, लेकिन वह चैक बाउंस हो जाता है। एक तो इस पूरे सिस्टम से चैक पर विश्वास पड़ेगा, ऐसे लोगों के ऊपर थोड़ा चेक आएगा जो ऐसे चैक या प्रॉमिसरी नोट वगैरह देते हैं। सवाल सिर्फ इतना है कि क्या वाकई इससे एक बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर इस तरह के केसेज को रोक सकेंगे? मैं कल रात को पढ़ रहा था, तो पता चला कि आज भी इसके अंदर लाखों केसेज कोर्ट्स के अंदर पेंडिंग हैं। उनको डील करना बड़ा मुश्किल काम है। इस वजह से बिल में अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है। इसकी वजह से लोगों में चैक के प्रति विश्वास पैदा हो, यह भी इसके पीछे प्रयत्न है। इसमें जो प्रावधान किए हैं, उसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसको पैनल्टी देने, दो साल की सजा देने जैसे इसमें सारे प्रावधान हैं। मेरे ख्याल से ये प्रावधान पूरे नहीं हैं या तो इतने deterrent नहीं हैं कि जिससे ऐसे fraudulent person को रोका जा सके या उनको चेक किया जाए। कितने केसेज के अंदर ऐसा होता है कि if you issue a cheque which gets bounced, then you are forbidden to issue a cheque for the next two years, three years or five years, as the case may be. Besides that, you have also been punished for issuing such a cheque. मेरी मिनिस्टर साहब से प्रार्थना है कि ऐसा भी कुछ सोचिए कि, मैं खासकर बिजनेस की बात करूंगा कि पूरा जो बिजनेस चलता है तो चैक बाउंस करवाने का, पेमेंट डिले करवाने आदि के ऊपर थोड़ा चेक आए, लिटिगेशन भी कम हो, ऐसी कुछ चीजें स्ट्रिजेंट हैं, उनका प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

दूसरा एक अन्य सवाल पैदा होता है कि बहुत सी जगह पर प्राइवेट लेंडिंग चलती है, प्राइवेट लेंडिंग वाले लोगों ने अपनी जाति को रजिस्टर नहीं किया होता है, क्योंकि वे Money Laundering Act के अंदर रजिस्टर्ड नहीं होते या वे स्वयं को रजिस्टर नहीं करवाते हैं इसलिए Money Laundering Act के अंदर जो रजिस्टर नहीं करवाते, वे लोग अगर किसी दूसरे को पैसा देते हैं, तो उसके ऊपर हर महीने डेढ़ टका, दो टका या परसेंट में ब्याज लेते हैं। जो लोग पैसे लेंड करते हैं, उनसे सिग्नेचर वाला कोरा चैक ले लेते हैं। इस दरमियान जब अनरजिस्टर्ड द्वारा उनको उधार पैसा दिया जाता है तो उस पैसे पर ब्याज लिया जाता है, प्रिंसिपल अमाउण्ट भी लिया जाता है, उसके बाद कई किस्मों के अंदर उनको जो सिग्नेचर वाला कोरा चैक दिया गया था, वह वापस अमाउण्ट के लिए बैंक के अंदर डिपॉजिट करवाते हैं और उसमें से वापस वह पैसा लेते हैं। इन सारी चीजों को कैसे रोका जाए, इसके अंदर एक बहुत बड़ा सवाल है, क्योंकि कितनी जगह इसका परसेंटेज 20-25 टका साल का होता है और 36 टका ब्याज होता है। ऐसे-ऐसे इंसीडेंट सामने आए हैं कि 100 रुपए के ऊपर हर महीने 10 रुपए ब्याज देना पड़ता है। ऐसी प्राइवेट लेंडिंग व्यवस्था सभी जगहों पर by and large चल रही है। जो लोग बिल्कुल fraudulent चैक देते हैं या जो चेक बाउंस होते हैं, उस इश्यू के ऊपर बैंक और मिनिस्ट्री कैसे कार्य करेंगे? आप बाउंस होने की प्रक्रिया को किस तरह रोकेंगे? That is the major reason. I don't think this would be a strong deterrent for all those people who are issuing the cheques which are bound to bounce simply because they don't have enough money in their own accounts or they want to buy time, as a result, to pay to the payee at later stage. सर, ये जो चार-पांच सवाल हैं, मैं मानता हूं कि आपको इनको डील करना चाहिए। आपकी

मिनिस्ट्री है, इसलिए आपको उसके बारे में सोचना चाहिए। आप यह जो संशोधन लेकर आए हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा है। आपकी ऐसी मंशा है कि व्यापारी लोग, जो दूसरी जगह पर धंधा करते हैं, खासकर दूसरी स्टेट के अंदर धंधा करते हैं, वहां से जो चेक आते हैं, उनके वे चेक बाउंस न हों और उनको समय पर पैसा मिल जाए, उस पर हमारा सपोर्ट है। आप यह जो बिल लेकर आए हैं, हम इसका सपोर्ट करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahesh Poddar. You have one more speaker from your party, keep that in mind.

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): सर, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। यह काफी महत्वपूर्ण विषय है और इस विषय में मेरी व्यक्तिगत रुचि भी है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए देखता हूं कि यह विधेयक, जिसका एक सौ वर्ष से पुराना कानून बना हुआ है, यदि इसके पीछे हम पूरी बैंकिंग इंडस्ट्री के इतिहास में जाएं, तो कुछ गलत नहीं होगा। महोदय, मैं जब इस विषय पर बोलने के लिए तैयारी कर रहा था, तब मैंने यह जानने की कोशिश की कि "Negotiable Instruments Act" का अर्थ क्या है? बात करने से पहले, मैं यह देखता हूं कि हम सब जानते हैं कि वैदिक दिनों से ही हमारे यहां मुद्रा का प्रचलन था और इसे लेन-देन तथा व्यापार के तौर-तरीकों के लिए उपयोग किया जाता था। महोदय, इस संदर्भ में एक अच्छी जानकारी मिली कि "रूपए" शब्द की इजाजत भी "रूपा" शब्द से ही हुई थी, जिसका अर्थ होता है चांदी। संस्कृत में "रूप्यकम्" का अर्थ है, चांदी का सिक्का, जो 1540-1545 में शेर शाह सूरी के द्वारा जारी किए गए चांदी के सिक्कों के उपयोग के तौर पर लाया गया था। इसके बाद हम देखते हैं कि 1770 में कलकत्ता के बैंक ऑफ हिंदुस्तान ने पहली बार कागजी मुद्रा चालू की थी, जिस पर text भी लिखा होता था। उसके बाद कागजी मुद्रा अधिक लोकप्रिय हुई। लेकिन इन सब के साथ-साथ यह भी एक तथ्य है कि नेगोशिएबल इंस्ट्रूमेंट एक्ट में जहां हम चेक की बात कर रहे हैं, वहां इस कानून में हुंडी वगैरह की व्यवस्था की भी बात की गई है। हम सब जानते हैं कि भारत की पहली मुद्रा प्रिंटिंग प्रेस वर्ष 1928 में नासिक में बनी थी, लेकिन इसके बहुत पहले, करीब-करीब मिलती-जुलती हुंडी और चेक की अवधारणा चलन में आ गई थी। वैदिक काल में ही मुद्रा को सहेजने वाली और जमा राशि पर ब्याज देने वाली एजेन्सियों और इसी तरह की संस्थाओं का भी उल्लेख है। वेदों में सूत्रों, जातकों में कुसीदीन नामक पद का उल्लेख भी मिलता है, जो धन का प्रबन्धन करता था। महोदय, मौर्य काल आते-आते सत्ता बैंकिंग का काम करने लग गई। ई.पू. 185 आते-आते वादा पत्रों का प्रचलन आरंभ हो गया, जो ब्रिटिश साम्राज्य के भारत में पैर जमाने तक जारी रहा। मुगल काल से हुंडियों का प्रयोग शुरू हुआ और भारतीय लेन-देन का हिस्सा बन गया।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन) पीठासीन हुईं]

दरअसल, मुद्रा को एक शहर से दूसरे शहर तक ले जाने को व्यापारियों ने असुरक्षित मान कर इस पद्धति को अपनाया और इसके पीछे individual व्यापारियों की साख द्वारा निर्गत की गई हुंडियों का लेन-देन होता था और एक-दूसरे को इसका ट्रांसफर भी होता रहा। साठ के दशक तक झारखंड में लाह का व्यापार काफी होता था और कलकत्ता मंडी थी। कलकत्ता की मंडी में जो बड़े व्यापारी थे, वे

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

हुंडियां issue करते थे, जिससे छोटे व्यापारी भी आपस में लेन-देन किया करते थे। जहां तक वित्तीय लेन-देन में चेक के इस्तेमाल का सवाल है, अंग्रेजों द्वारा स्थापित बंगाल बैंक के द्वारा पहली बार 1784 में चंक सिस्टम जारी किया गया था। महोदया, हम सभी जानते हैं कि हमारे यहां बिना चेक के कोई भी व्यावसायिक गतिविधि संभव नहीं है। हमारी सरकार देश में कैशलेस इकोनॉमी के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है, लेकिन साथ ही साथ हम बिना चेक के कैशलेस इकोनॉमी की कल्पना नहीं कर सकते हैं। जब कैशलेस इकोनॉमी की बात आती है, तो चेक और प्लास्टिक मीन, किन्हीं दो चीजों को हम स्वीकार करते हैं। मुझे 2017-18 के बजट भाषण में, माननीय जेटली जी द्वारा कही बात याद आती है कि डिजिटल इकोनॉमी में dishonoured cheque के भुगतान को सुनिश्चित करना आवश्यक है और इसी दिशा में यह संशोधन Negotiable Instrument Act, 2017 में लाया गया है। महोदया, अगस्त 2017 में, वाणिज्यिक लेन-देन को यदि उदाहरण मानें, तो एक महीने की अवधि में करीब 6 लाख करोड़ के लेन-देन चेक के माध्यम से होते थे, वार्षिक करीब-करीब 74 लाख करोड़ रुपए का लेन-देन होता था। महोदया, वादा पत्र हो या हुंडी या चेक, वित्तीय विनिमय की सभी प्रणालियों में एक चीज कॉमन है और वह है भरोसा। यदि लेन-देन की पूरी चेन में से किसी भी कड़ी में आकर यह भरोसा टूट जाए, तो पूरी प्रणाली ही प्रश्नों के घेरे में आ जाती है। ऐसे दृष्टांत बड़ी मात्रा में सामने आए हैं। इसकी वजह से आज हमें इस विधेयक की चर्चा करनी पड़ रही है। एन.आई. एक्ट तो 1881 से चल रहा था, जिसमें इन सारे instruments की बात की गई है, लेकिन चेक बाउंसिंग की समस्या इतनी बड़ी हो गई कि आज करीब-करीब 60 लाख, जो करीब-करीब कुल मुकदमों का 20 प्रतिशत है, सिर्फ चेक बाउंसिंग के केसेज कोर्ट के सामने हैं और जब चेक बाउंसिंग से संबंधित सेक्शन 138 का कानून आया था, तो व्यापार जगत में उसका बहुत स्वागत हुआ था और उससे कुछ discipline भी आया था, लेकिन लोगों ने तरह-तरह के तरीके निकाल-निकाल कर इस सेक्शन को भी एक तरह से निष्प्रभावी कर दिया था और इनकी संख्या बढ़ती गई। अब समय आ गया है जब हमें इसे चेक करना है, इसके लिए हमें कुछ नए उपाय करने पड़ेंगे।

महोदया, सरकार ने लघु और मध्यम उद्योगों के भुगतान के लिए एक एक्ट बनाया था, जिसमें की भुगतान में जो लोग विलम्ब करते थे, उन्हें एक निश्चित राशि, 75 परसेन्ट डिपोजिट करनी पड़ती थी। उसकी वजह से छोटे उद्योगों के जो बहुत सारे भुगतान लंबित होते थे, वे आने शुरू हो गए। मैं समझता हूं कि शायद उसी से प्रेरणा पा कर, इस कानून में ये प्रावधान किए गए हैं कि जब कोई चेक का केस करता है तो उसे कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत तक राशि जमा करनी पड़ेगी और वह भी, 60 दिन और 30 दिन का ग्रेस पीरियड, टोटल 90 दिन के अंदर। यह प्रश्न मेरे दिमाग में भी उठा था कि जो डिफॉल्टर है, अगर वह 90 दिन में नहीं करता है, तो क्या होगा। लेकिन बहुत खुशी की बात है कि इसमें इस चीज का भी ध्यान रखा गया है और सेक्शन 421 के तहत जुर्माना वसूलने की जो पद्धति है। उस पद्धति का प्रावधान सेक्शन 143(A) में किया गया है, ताकि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि 90 दिन के अंदर-अंदर यह रकम जरूर उसके यहां वापस चली जाएगी।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, हम सब जानते हैं कि चैक बाउंसिंग के केस को लोग बहुत लाइटली लेते हैं। चलो, 10-20 साल का समय तो निकल ही जाएगा और तब तक मुकदमा करने वाला थक जाएगा तथा उसे थोड़ा-बहुत 10-20 परसेंट देकर सेटलमेंट करने को मजबूर किया जा सकेगा, लेकिन जब

20 प्रतिशत देने का प्रावधान हो जाएगा, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि जो व्यक्ति 20 प्रतिशत के साथ इंटरेस्ट भी देगा और सजा के भय से हो सकता है कि वह उससे जल्दी सेटलमेंट करना चाहे और लिटिगेशन को आगे बढ़ाना नहीं चाहे। एक दूसरा भी प्रावधान है, जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि कानून की प्रक्रिया बहुत लम्बी चलती है और यदि पहली प्रक्रिया में वह हार जाता है, तो वह अपील में जाता है। पहले अपील में जाने के लिए कोई प्रावधान नहीं था, वह वकील को कुछ पैसा देकर सीधे अपील में चला जाता था। अब यह प्रावधान किया गया है कि यदि वह अपील में जाता है, तो उसे 20 प्रतिशत और देना पड़ेगा यानी कि करीब-करीब 40 प्रतिशत देना होगा, तब उसकी अपील सुनी जाएगी। हो सकता है कि वह second stage में जाने से पहले सोचे कि मुझे अपील में जाना है या नहीं जाना है। हो सकता है कि वह सेटलमेंट कर ले, लेकिन इसमें यह भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि यदि वह जीत जाता है, तो उसने जो डिपोजिट किया है, उसके पैसे का क्या होगा? महोदया, उसके लिए एक अच्छा प्रावधान किया गया है कि उसने जो 20 प्रतिशत या 40 प्रतिशत जमा किया है, वह पैसा उसको वापस मिलेगा और साथ में उसे बैंक रेट का इंटरेस्ट भी मिलेगा। मुझे लगता है कि इस कानून में संशोधन होने के बाद भारतीय वित्तीय जगत में लाखों मुकदमें दर्ज हैं, उनमें कमी आएगी और नए मुकदमें कम होंगे तथा डिजिटल लेनदेन के लिए आवश्यक है कि बैंकों, फंडियों पर लोगों का विश्वास बना रहे। इससे बैंकों का दुरुपयोग होना बंद हो जाएगा। इससे बहुत सारे ऑब्जेक्टिव्स पूरे होंगे। मैं इस बिल का फिर से स्वागत करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): शुक्रिया। श्री संजय सेठ।

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, परक्राम्य लिखत (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 पर बोलने के लिए आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सरकार द्वारा इस बिल के माध्यम से आम आदमी और आम व्यापारी की समस्या का हल निकालने की यह अधूरी कोशिश है। आज देश में जो व्यापार की स्थिति है, उसे सभी लोग जानते हैं कि सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण व्यापार पूरी तरह से चौपट हो गया है, चाहे वह जीएसटी हो, चाहे नोटबंदी हो। सारा व्यापार चौपट हो गया है और उसके ऊपर किसी को कोई बैंक मिलता है और वह बाउंस हो जाता है, तो उससे उसको बहुत नुकसान होता है। इस वक्त अगर किसी को बैंक से पेमेंट मिलती है, तो उसे इस चीज़ का विश्वास नहीं होता है कि वह बैंक से पैसा प्राप्त कर पाएगा या नहीं, जब तक कि उसके बैंक अकाउंट में पैसा न आ जाए। यहां तक कि सरकार द्वारा किसानों को दिए गए बैंक भी डिस-ऑनर हो रहे हैं। इससे समझ सकते हैं कि आम आदमी का क्या होगा, यह देखने वाली बात है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी बार-बार यह कहते रहे हैं कि हमारा देश भारत 50 देशों की ईज़ ऑफ़ डूइंग बिजनेस की लिस्ट में आ जाएगा। जब हमारे यहां बैंकों का लेनदेन इस प्रकार से हो रहा है, मुझे तो नहीं लगता कि हमारा देश 50 देशों की लिस्ट में आ पाएगा। इस बिल में कुछ ऐसे प्वाइंट्स होने चाहिए, जिससे कि एक आम आदमी को बैंक के लेनदेन में पूरा विश्वास हो सके। इसमें केवल 20 परसेंट मुआवज़े का प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन interim मुआवज़ा मिलने के बाद भी उसे अपने आपको कोर्ट में जाकर innocent plead करना पड़ेगा, तब उसको मुआवज़ा मिलेगा। दूसरी चीज़ यह है कि वह आरोपी जिसने बैंक जारी किया है, अगर वही कोर्ट में नहीं आता है, तो उसको मुआवज़ा कौन देगा? यह भी एक ऐसी चीज़ है, जिसके बारे में आपको सोचना पड़ेगा। महोदया, वर्ष 2000 से वर्ष 2018

[श्री संजय सेठ]

तक इसमें तीन amendments आ चुके हैं, लेकिन अभी तक यह कानून पूरी तरह से कारगर नहीं हो पाया है। आप इसमें एक amendment फिर ला रहे हैं। इसमें एक पुख्ता कानून बनाने की जरूरत है। देश में आज करीब 38 लाख cases pending चल रहे हैं। इन सभी आपराधिक मामलों में लगभग 20 परसेंट मामले cheque dishonour के हैं। वर्ष 2008 में Law Commission ने अपनी 213वीं रिपोर्ट में Fast Track Magisterial Court of dishonoured cheque cases की स्थापना करने की बता कही थी, लेकिन सरकार ने आज तक इस पर कोई कदम नहीं उठाया।

महोदया, माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी वर्ष 2008 में एक अपील सुनते हुए यह टिप्पणी की थी कि cheque bouncing के case में शीघ्र विचारण, अभियोगी का मौलिक अधिकार है। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि Law Commission के सुझाव को मद्देनजर रखते हुए सरकार को तुरन्त Fast Track Court बनानी चाहिए। ऐसे केसेज का time bound तरीके से निस्तारण कराना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहूंगा कि जो कोर्ट हैं, उनमें अभी जो मुकदमें चल रहे हैं, क्या यह amendment उन मुकदमों पर भी लागू होगा?

महोदया, आज judiciary की जो हालत है, उसमें pendency पहले से ही बहुत ज्यादा है और वहां Judge की बहुत कमी है, तो मुझे नहीं लगता कि जो reported cases हैं, वे इतनी जल्दी solve हो सकते हैं। इसके लिए कोई कानून या Fast Track Courts आपको तुरन्त बनानी पड़ेंगी, जिनमें इन सारे cases को डालकर आप जल्दी से जल्दी निस्तारण कराएं, जिससे जनता का विश्वास इन cheques के लेन-देन पर हो सके।

महोदया, मैं आपके ध्यान में यह भी लाना चाहता हूं कि कुछ बेइमान किस्म के लोग ऐसे होते हैं, जो सिर्फ इसीलिए cheques देते हैं, फिर वह चाहे loans के against में हों या किसी और संबंध में हों, जब उन cheques को लेकर आदमी बैंक में जब डालता है, तो वे dishonor हो जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में वह वकील करता है, उसका खर्च देता है और उसके बाद भी पांच-पांच और छः-छः साल अपने मुकदमें की पैरवी करने में लग जाते हैं। इस प्रकार कई बार तो यह होता है कि जितने रुपए का cheque होता है, उससे कहीं ज्यादा उसका खर्च पैरवी करने में लग जाता है। इसलिए इसके बारे में बहुत जरूरी है कि आपका कोई सख्त से सख्त कानून बनाना चाहिए।

महोदया, जैसे विदेशों में, UAE आदि देशों में होता है कि कोई भी cheque issue करने से पहले cheque जारी करने वाले को दो-चार बार सोचना पड़ता है कि अगर मैंने cheque issue किया है, तो वह cheque honour होना ही चाहिए। वहां के आदमी को यह विश्वास है कि यदि मेरे पास यह cheque है, तो मेरे बैंक में पैसा आ जाएगा। यहां भारतवर्ष में भी उसी हिसाब से आम आदमी को विश्वास दिलाना सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। अगर कोई अपना पूरा पैसा लगाकर या कहीं किसी को कोई चीज या रुपए देता है, तो उसे वह पैसा वापस मिले, इसकी जिम्मेदारी सरकार की होनी चाहिए।

महोदया, इसमें एक चीज और थी कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने पिछली बार बजट में कहा था कि digital लेनदेन को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिए। जब आप बैंक में NEFT, RTGS या Bank Draft से पैसा देता हैं, तो

उस पर charges लगते हैं। इसी वजह से कोई आदमी इन माध्यमों से पैसा transfer न करके, cheque देता है, ताकि उसका खर्च बच जाए। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि सारे cheques उसमें से हटाएं, जिससे आदमी cheque की बजाय bank draft दे या NEFT अथवा RTGS से payment करे। इससे immediately payment भी हो जाएगा और उसके खाते में पूरा पैसा पहुंच जाएगा। मैं इन सारी चीजों के बारे में ही सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इन सभी बातों को देखे। इतना ही कहकर मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2018, brings two new provisions to the Negotiable Instruments Act. The one is Section 143A and the other is Section 148. These are two new provisions. According to these provisions, if an accused is not admitting the guilt before the trial court, then, he is liable to make payment to the tune of 20 per cent. Like that, after conviction, if the convicted person wants to prefer an appeal, 20 per cent fine or compensation is to be paid to the complainant. My humble submission would be that the first provision, that is, Section 143A, is against the principle of presumption of innocence. The accused is presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty. Now, the burden is only on the complainant or the prosecution to prove that the accused has committed an offence. I humbly feel that Section 143 A, which contemplates a payment of 20 per cent of the cheque amount may not be sustainable. As regards the second provision, that is, Section 148, 20 per cent of the fine or the compensation is to be deposited at the time of preferring an appeal. According, to me, this is also not sustainable, because an appeal is continuation of the trial proceedings. Of course, the principle of presumption of innocence may not be available to the convicted person, but the discretion given to the court to admit an appeal even without making the payment of fine amount, has been taken away. Anyhow, the Government has moved this Bill with good intention, that is, to expedite the transactions taking place through cheques. So, I welcome this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): *Shukriya.*
Shri Manish Gupta.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Madam Vice-Chairperson, I stand to support this Bill. I think in the milieu of what is happening in the country today, we need to gauge and understand new laws, so that the future of our economic activity is not endangered by persons who have *mala fide* intentions. In this respect, I think this particular Bill will serve the purpose to a certain extent. I don't think that this Bill will have any great impact on the present situation except as a step towards further improving or taking care of the problems. Clause 2 of the Bill introduces Section 143A. But it identifies two situations.

[Shri Manish Gupta]

One is the summary trial and the other is the summons case. Now, Section 143 also gives power to the courts to provide for 20 per cent to the complainant while the case is in progress. A question has been raised as to how the Government arrives at this 20 per cent. Twenty per cent is a very arbitrary figure and is a very cautious approach. What we need here is a bold approach. I don't think 20 per cent will have the desired effect. A much higher amount, like 30 or 40 per cent would have been a disincentive to people who issue cheques which bounce in the banks. It is very important to identify the causes of delay in the courts. We make laws, we bring up new legislation. But the general situation of cheque bounced cases of delay in the courts has not been substantially solved. Today, there are more than 30 lakh cases pending in the subordinate courts, and about 35,000 cases are pending in the higher courts. Nobody has calculated that when the decisions of these courts or convictions are handed down, they could be appealed against in the higher courts. So, that means, more time will elapse before justice is done. However, a silver lining is that recently in the Economic Survey, there is a Chapter on 'Justice Delivery and Courts'. There is a thinking in this regard that our laws on dispute resolution can only be as effective as the dispute resolution processes themselves. Therefore, it is of utmost importance that any legislation that we bring, the parties who are involved in a dispute must, one way or the other, be assured that their rights will be enforced by the courts in a reasonable time.

I think that in this particular issue, the role of banks is important. The RBI, as Central Bank, has a very important role to play although they are not directly involved in the court processes. The RBI's recent track record indicates that they have said that they don't have adequate powers to deal with public sector banks. They have issued a new guideline across the board for stressed assets in all sectors, like, cement, power, export, etc. But the Central Bank cannot absolve itself of not being more proactive because the people of India look up to the Reserve Bank, It is a very old institution. The Reserve Bank promulgates banking regulations. The banks charge ₹300 for every re-presentation of any bounced cheque. So, there is a rate fixed. But the Reserve Bank needs to get more involved with this process. They have recently issued, as I said, new guidelines. These guidelines are unimaginative. The same guidelines have been recommended for many sectors across the board but each sector in the economy has its own problems just as the bounced cheque problem. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Therefore this situation needs to be looked at more closely. Even application of Section 421 of the Cr.PC. is a very slow process of recovery of dues where fines have been imposed by the courts. Section 357 of the Cr.PC. is also there.

So, all this will come into play when this Act is applied, and I feel that we need to look at these situations more closely. This Act will willy-nilly also face, a test in the higher courts and therefore although we support this legislation, -- the Government must keep on thinking as to what more they can do for the future. Thank you, Madam.

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हूँ। आज से कई वर्ष पूर्ण लोग cheque issue करते थे और वह bounce हो जाता था, क्योंकि कोई डर नहीं था, लेकिन समय-समय पर इस एक्ट में amendments किए गए हैं। यह एक अच्छा कदम है। खास कर अभी जो amendment लाया गया है, जिसके द्वारा इसमें जो दो नए प्रावधान किए गए हैं, उनका भी बहुत प्रभाव पड़ेगा। खासकर चेक के सम्बन्ध में इसकी जो efficiency है और इसकी जो साख है, उस पर अब बढ़ा नहीं लगेगा, क्योंकि अगर कोई व्यक्ति cheque issue करेगा, तो उसको लगेगा कि एक तरफ तो उसकी दो साल की सजा का प्रावधान है, जुर्माना भी होगा और साथ ही जब कोर्ट में मुकदमा चलेगा, तो उसको 20 प्रतिशत पैसा जमा करना पड़ेगा। जब वह अपील में जाएगा, तो उसको 20 प्रतिशत पैसा और जमा करना पड़ेगा।

महोदया, एक चीज़ समझना बहुत जरूरी है कि जो व्यक्ति cheque issue करता है, उसको पता है कि उसके एकाउंट में पैसे हैं या नहीं। इस तरह से पूरी तरह से यह *mens rea* है। अगर पैसे नहीं रहते हुए भी वह cheque issue करता है और जब cheque bounce करता है, तो यह पूरी तरह से एक criminal act है। यह साधारण बात नहीं है। यह जान-बूझ कर, wilfully इसको जारी कर रहा है। इसलिए इसमें और भी ऐसा प्रावधान करना चाहिए, जिससे लोगों में खौफ हो। इसमें एक deterrence होना चाहिए। अभी यह bailable है और इसमें दो साल की सजा है। अब एक नया प्रावधान किया गया है कि उसको interim compensation देना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि आगे चल कर इस पर और विचार करना चाहिए और इसको non-bailable बनाना चाहिए। लोगों को इसकी जानकारी होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि आप जब भी cheque issue करते हैं, जैसा मैं पहले कह रहा था, तो आपको पता है कि आपके एकाउंट में पैसा है या नहीं। जो व्यक्ति इस तरह का fraudulent काम करता है, इस तरह का fake काम करता है, उसके लिए और कड़ी सजा का प्रावधान होना चाहिए।

साथ ही, अभी जो 20 प्रतिशत पैसा जमा कराने का प्रावधान है, इसको बढ़ा कर 50 प्रतिशत करना चाहिए। उसको पता होना चाहिए कि हमें कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत पैसा देना पड़ेगा, तो उसकी यह tendency होगी कि जब 50 प्रतिशत देना ही है, तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा दे दें। जब वह अपील में जाए, तो उसको कम से कम 75 प्रतिशत पैसा जमा कराना चाहिए, तब उसकी tendency होगी कि वह out of court भी इसका settlement कर ले।

महोदया, एक बात और भी है कि कोर्ट में बहुत सारे cheque bounce के मामले लम्बित हैं। इस संबंध में कई figures हैं, कहीं 18 लाख है, कहीं 20 लाख है, कहीं 38 लाख है, लेकिन इनकी संख्या लाखों में है। इसलिए हम लोगों को कोर्ट को भी approach करना चाहिए। बहुत सारे ऐसे मामले हैं, जिनमें लोक अदालत लगा कर भी इनका निपटारा किया जाना चाहिए। इससे जो customer है, जिसको चेक मिलता है, उसको यह एहसास होगा कि हमें जो चेक मिल रहा है, उसकी साख है और हमें पैसा मिल जाएगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Madam, I don't support this Amendment because it would not fulfil the aims and objectives of the Bill. The new clause that is supposed to be incorporated could be misused very widely and it is also against the principles of natural justice and jurisprudence.

What is the intention of the Government? I believe that a speedy disposal of the cases related to offences of dishonour of cheques is a better way. Currently, a cheque-bounce case takes more than four years for completion of all the formalities. Hon. Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, had made an announcement in the Budget Speech, 2017-18, that we need to ensure that the payees of the dishonoured cheques are able to realize the payment. The Government is, therefore, considering the option of amending the Negotiable Instruments Act suitably.

Sir, it is a fact that about 18 lakh cheque-bounce cases are pending in various courts. A speedy disposal of these cases is very essential. There is no doubt about that, but it not just cases of cheque-bounce that are pending in courts; crores and crores of civil and criminal cases are pending in various courts across the country. All the courts, from the bottom to the top, from the munsif courts to the Supreme Court, are overloaded. If the Government wants a speedy disposal of the cases, then it should strengthen the existing courts and open new courts. What is the present situation? A sizeable number of posts of Judicial Officers are lying vacant. The Government is not ready to recruit even Judicial Officers against the existing vacancies. As per the record of the Department of Justice, as on 1.7.2018, there are 8 vacancies in the Supreme Court and 411 vacancies in High Courts. Apart from this, more than 4,000 vacancies are existing in District and Subordinate Courts all over India. Madam, how could there be speedy disposal of cheque bouncing cases without even Judicial Officers in the Courts? To what extent, would this Amendment help to solve this problem? Madam, when we go through the Bill, Clause 2 deals with the payment of interim compensation, not exceeding 20 per cent of the amount of the cheque, to the complainant without examination of the genuineness of the cheque. Whether that cheque is fake or original, it is not examined, (*Time-bell rings*) That is not fair. The money is given to the opposite party, that is, the complainant.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Please conclude.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Instead of this, let the defaulter deposit 20 per cent or 30 per cent money in the Court. Let the money be in the custody of the Court. Otherwise, if there is acquittal, sometimes it would be very difficult to get back the money from the

complainant. That itself would be the reason for another litigation. That is why I oppose this Amendment Bill. Thank you.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): मैडम, आपने मुझे Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2018 पर बोलने का जो मौका दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ।

मैं सबसे पहले इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं इसका समर्थन इसलिए करता हूँ, क्योंकि यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। इस बिल के पास होने पर अब अदालतें पीड़ित पक्ष को मुकदमें एवं अपील दोनों चरणों में 20 परसेंट अंतरिम क्षतिपूर्ति देने का आदेश जारी कर सकेंगी और पीड़ितों को कुछ न कुछ मिलेगा। जब उनको कुछ मिलेगा, तो उससे उनका कुछ न कुछ काम-काज चलेगा। इसलिए इसमें जो एक बहुत ही अच्छा संशोधन होने जा रहा है, इसकी मैं प्रशंसा करता हूँ। इससे निश्चित तौर पर भुगतान के रूप में cheque के प्रति लोगों का विश्वास बढ़ेगा और इसके साथ-साथ भुगतान के लिए नकदी के चलन में भी काफी कमी आयेगी। दूसरा, चेक बाउंस के मुकदमों में कमी आयेगी और कोर्ट्स पर जो इसका बहुत बोझ है, वह भी कम हो जाएगा। परन्तु मैडम, इस बिल को और सशक्त बनाने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ।

इसके लिए, जैसा अभी एक माननीय सांसद कह रहे थे कि जिसका चेक बाउंस हो जाता है, यह अपराध non-bailable की श्रेणी में आना चाहिए। जब यह bailable होता है, तो जो ऐसा अपराधी है, वह अरेस्ट होने से बच जाता है, जेल में जाने से बच जाता है, इसलिए उसको डर नहीं रहता है। जब यह चेक बाउंस का मामला non-bailable हो जाएगा, तो पुलिस उसको अरेस्ट करके जेल में डालेगी और उसके बाद उस पर कार्रवाई होगी। उसको इस बात का डर रहेगा। जब उसको यह डर रहेगा, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि चेक बाउंस के मामलों की संख्या वास्तव में घट जायेगी।

दूसरा है- सज़ा का प्रावधान। इसमें जो 2 साल की सज़ा का प्रावधान किया गया है, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह भी कम है, इसलिए इसका बढ़ा कर 4 साल किया जाए। जब सज़ा 2 साल की होती है, तो जो अपराधी है, वह यह करता है कि वह एक मुचलका भर कर अपील कर देता है और जेल जाने से बच जाता है। जब इसमें 4 साल की सज़ा होगी, तो इसके कारण उसको निश्चित तौर से जेल जाना पड़ेगा। जब वह जेल जाएगा, तो उसे जेल जाने का भय होगा, क्योंकि अपराधी जेल से डरता है। जब जेल की बात आयेगी, तो निश्चित तौर से यह जो चेक बाउंस का मामला है, इसकी संख्या कम हो जायेगी।

तीसरा, आज देखिए जो mostly हम जो चेक देते हैं, वह खाली दे देते हैं। जब चेक खाली दिया जाता है, तो गरीब के साथ बेईमानी भी हो जाती है। उसे 1 लाख रुपए देने हैं, लेकिन उसमें 4 लाख भर दिया जाता है। इसलिए मैं इस बिल को सख्त करने के लिए कहना चाहूंगा कि खाली चेक लेना और देना भी अपराध की श्रेणी में आना चाहिए। जब ऐसा होगा, तो अभी जो एक साइन करके दे देते हैं, तो कम से कम चेक को कम्प्लीट भर कर तो दिया जाएगा। जब ऐसा होगा, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि इससे इस तरह के केसेज़ कम होंगे।

अन्त में, यह जो बिल है, यह आगे आने वाले अपराधों की रोकथाम के लिए है। परन्तु आज हमारी कोर्ट्स में 21 लाख के लगभग चेक बाउंस के केसेज़ चल रहे हैं। आज कोर्ट्स में 20 परसेंट के लगभग

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

यह काम होता है। इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि ये जो 21 लाख के लगभग केसेज पेंडिंग हैं, इनसे कैसे जल्दी से जल्दी पीड़ितों को उनका मुआवज़ा मिले, उनको रिलीफ मिले, इसके बारे में भी सरकार को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। अगर ऐसा होगा, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि ये जो 21 लाख के करीब केसेज हैं, ये जल्दी निपटेंगे, चाहे उनको लोक अदालतों के माध्यम से निपटाया जाए या बैठ कर निपटाया जाए। अगर ऐसा किया जाएगा, तो मैं मानता हूँ कि कोर्ट्स पर जो भार है, वह निश्चित तौर से कम होगा और कोर्ट्स दूसरे केसेज सॉल्व करने में सक्षम होंगी।

अखिर में, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ, जय हिन्द।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): श्री वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी। इससे पहले श्री विजयसाई रेड्डी जी अपनी बात कहें, मैं सदन के ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगी कि अभी 7 माननीय सदस्यों के नाम हैं, जिन्होंने बोलना है, जबकि कुल 14 मिनट का समय है। इस समय-सीमा को ध्यान में रखते हुए सभी माननीय सदस्य कृपया दो-दो मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam, in case of a complaint from the complainant, it means that the cheque has already been dishonoured and most likely, it is not the fault of the default drawer. Ideally, in such a situation, according to me, a payee should issue another negotiable instrument and settle the matter at that stage. In case of a complaint from a drawee, most likely it means that the payee has not taken into consideration the issues that drawee would be facing due to cheque being dishonoured. My second point is, fixing an interim compensation with a maximum of 20 per cent of the amount of the cheque will not serve any purpose. After all, it is difficult to imagine that under all circumstances, this compensation would serve the needs of the drawee when he intended to realize full value of the cheque. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to vest the power in the court rather than fixing 20 per cent straight away in the Act itself. Madam, my third point is that a minimum of 60 days to a maximum of 90 days is still considerable time, considering that it is 16 and 25 per cent of 365 days per year. Therefore, any interruption in the business on account of such long period is an interruption to the productivity of the economy. Therefore, I suggest to the hon. Minister that it can be reduced to a minimum of 45 days and maximum of 60 days. With this, I support the Bill. Thank you, Madam.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। Now, K.C. Ramamurthyji.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Madam, while supporting the Bill, I would like to highlight a few points for consideration of the Government. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it has been very clearly mentioned that the Bill aims to address (i) - unduly delay; (ii) - relief for payers and (iii) discouraging frivolous and unnecessary

litigations. Madam, the main object of the Government is to reduce pendency of the cheque bouncing cases. But, will the hon. Minister clarify whether through the proposed amendment, the cheque bounce cases would come down? I doubt very much. Unless and until, you have stronger deterrents, it is not possible. I will give an example of France. In France, if anyone defaults on cheque payments, he will be added to the Central Cheque Register, known as FCC and once, a person's name is included in this, he is barred from issuing cheques for five years. This kind of stringent provision could have been included in the amendment, which would have worked as deterrent to the people. Madam, as per one estimate, there are as many as 16 lakhs cheque bounce cases pending in subordinate courts and more than 35,000 cases in higher courts. In Karnataka alone, out of 7 lakh criminal cases, 3 lakh cases are under the Negotiable Instrument Act. This amendment will not solve the problem in any manner since the number of pending cases is mounting and the time taken for disposal of these cases is increasing day by day. It is mandated that cases or summary trials be completed in six months but in practice it is not happening. There is a need for the Government to have an impact assessment of pendency and devise ways and means for faster disposal of cases, which is not happening now. So, whatever is proposed to be done with this Amendment is only a piecemeal solution to benefit mainly the complainant. Madam, the proposed Amendment provides for depositing the amount within two months. If the deposit is not made within the prescribed period of two months, the complainant has to request the court to initiate coercive measures to deposit the said amount, which would result in a tedious and time-consuming process. The courts, after having awarded the interim compensation, would have to direct the complainant to refund the said amount in the case of an acquittal. If the complainant does not repay the said amount, the accused will have to move for recovery of the said amount, perhaps, by moving recovery proceedings, which is again a cumbersome process. Therefore, it will put the accused into hardship and inconvenience.

Madam, the proposed Amendment would amount to multiplicity of proceedings, particularly given the fact that most of the cheque dishonour cases have been false prosecutions, majority resulting in acquittals in recent times and hence would complicate the process and drag the court proceedings for a considerable amount of time and would also increase the pendency of cases in the courts, much against the objective of the Bill.

Most importantly, Madam, all of us are aware that the Amendment is, and will prove to be, more beneficial to the financial institutions, money lenders and traders. But the people, who borrow money, are generally economically weak and poor people. Their payment capacity will also be limited. Most of the times, the lenders will obtain blank

[Shri K.C. Ramamurthy]

cheques or post-dated cheques beforehand only, and since under Section 17 of the Act, it is the holder who, in due course, has to proceed, but in reality, anybody can fill up the cheque and claim the cheque which would already have the signatures of borrower. Since this is going to be a blank cheque, the amount that is going to be entered may be totally different from the agreed amount. Unless we make possession of blank cheques, with signatures of unconnected persons, an offence, there will be no protection for the person who issues the cheque.

Madam, I would like to bring one incident to the notice of the House. Recently, in Bengaluru, in one of the Bengaluru social clubs' locker, authorities have seized hundreds of blank cheques along with huge cash. So, that is an indication that the money lenders and the financial institutions are using this provision to their advantage. Madam, the Bill is silent on a situation when a drawer commits offence repeatedly. As per the provisions, the same procedure will be followed which, I think, is not appropriate. So, I suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister that if the drawer commits offences repeatedly, the deposit amount can be increased from 20 per cent to 30 per cent, 40 per cent or 50 per cent. Then, there will be some sort of a deterrence. Otherwise, this will create a lot of agony in spite of getting himself acquitted. I am talking about the persons, who deposit the money. If the accused does not get the money, he will have to face a lot of inconvenience. So, care should be taken in this regard and, at least, bank guarantee must be taken from the person. The 20 per cent money, which he gives, and in case he gets acquitted, then to recover that money, this person will have to suffer a lot. So, at least, the bank guarantee should be taken from the person on this 20 per cent amount, so that the recovery becomes much easier. I suggest for the consideration of the hon. Minister to fix a time period also, within which cases have to be disposed of. It can be a period of three months, six months or nine months. For this, we need to constitute Fast Track Courts, arrange for alternative dispute redressal forums, without which it is not possible to get justice at all.

More importantly, Madam, I also feel that the conflicting interests must be properly balanced and fine-tuned to protect the innocent borrowers also, who generally belong to. as I told earlier, middle-class, lower middle-class or economically weaker sections of the society. However, I would also like to mention that this Amendment has very many positive outcomes also. The relevant provisions of the Income-Tax mandate, where payment exceeds ₹ 20,000, should be brought in so that the cash transaction is totally reduced. The presumptions available under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act cannot be blown out of proportion if we don't invoke this because ₹ 20,000 ceiling has

5.00 P.M.

been fixed by the Income-Tax Department. It is a fact that if such interim compensation is to be awarded at the very initial stage, the drawer of the cheque would be careful and conscious before issuing such cheques randomly to the payee.

The provisions of the Interim compensation and condition in making appeals will not only act as a deterrent against the drawer of the cheque but will also give some relaxation to the payees in terms of realizing his money. But the Bill has made a provision to deposit 20 per cent of the amount of the cheque immediately, without considering the case, where the dishonoured cheque might not have been caused deliberately. (*Time-bell rings*). Only one more minute, Madam.

Apart from this, sufficient infrastructure will have to be created, in the courts to deal with these cases. As the Government pushes for a cashless economy, it is very, very important to deal with the menace in a comprehensive manner, not in a piecemeal manner, as I have said already.

डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया। महोदय, 'Negotiable Instruments Act', जो लोक सभा में दो जनवरी 2018 को पेश किया गया था, वह वहां से पारित हुआ है। महोदय, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 में जो संशोधन किया जा रहा है, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह बहुत ही सामयिक है। सरकार लोक सभा में भी सुविचारी ढंग से विचार करने के बाद इस तरह का संशोधन लेकर आई है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत सारे प्रतिनिधिगण, बहुत सारे व्यापारी सरकार से मिले, मंत्री जी मिले, मंत्रियों से मिले और उन्होंने इस बात की जिज्ञासा व्यक्त की कि चेक बाउंस होने के कारण हमारा व्यापार बहुत बुरी तरीके से प्रभावित हो रहा है। खास तौर से छोटे, मझोले और सीमान्त व्यापारी, जो छोटे व्यापारी हैं, उनको जो चेक जारी होते थे, उनमें बहुत सारे चेक बाउंस हो जाने से उनका बाज़ार में लेन-देन रुक जाता था। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इन परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए, उन व्यापारी प्रतिनिधियों के अनुरोध पर इस तरह का संशोधन लाने का निर्णय लिया। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन है। इससे हमारे व्यापार और लेन-देन में ज्यादा पारदर्शिता आएगी और चेक की विश्वसनीयता बढ़ेगी। यह हमारे व्यापार के लिए बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यक है कि जो भी लेन-देन हो, वह विश्वसनीय हो। इस दृष्टि से जो भी संशोधन लाए गए हैं, वे बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

महोदय, इसमें जो Clause 143(A) include किया गया है, इससे उन सभी मामलों में, जिनके चेक बाउंस होते थे, जब वह कोर्ट में जाएगा और उसको कोई रिलीफ लेना होगा, तो उसे 20 परसेंट की धनराशि जमा करनी होगी। उसके बाद ही उन्हें कोई रिलीफ या कोई सुनवाई का अवसर मिल सकेगा। इसमें एक धारा 148 भी जोड़ी गई है, जिसमें अगर उसके against कोर्ट से कोई निर्णय होता है और वह चेक दाता अपील के लिए जाता है, तो अपील में जाने के समय भी उसको 20 परसेंट

[डा. अशोक बाजपेयी]

compensation अतिरिक्त जमा करना होगा। उसके बाद ही कोर्ट में उसकी अपील की सुनवाई हो सकेगी। महोदया, इसमें यह भी व्यवस्था की गई है कि अगर वह पैसे की रिकवरी नहीं देता है, तो Revenue Act के अंतर्गत जिला अधिकारी द्वारा recovery certificate जारी करके, हम पैसे को उसकी immovable या movable property से प्राप्त कर सकेंगे। इससे फर्जी चेक जारी करने वालों के ऊपर दबाव बढ़ेगा और उनको एक आंतरिक भय होगा कि हम तब ही चेक जारी करें, जब हमारे एकाउंट में पैसा हो, क्योंकि प्रायः देखा गया है कि बहुत सारे लोग फर्जी लेन-देन के चलते चेक जारी कर देते हैं, चाहे उनके एकाउंट में पैसा हो या न हो, इससे सारे व्यापार पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है। इन सारी चीजों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, इस विधेयक को लाने का काम किया गया है। महोदया, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस विधेयक के आने से एक बड़ा निर्णय होगा। हमारे यहां न्यायालयों में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में चेक बाउंस के मामले लंबित हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि लाखों की संख्या में ऐसे प्रकरण हैं, जो विभिन्न देशों के विभिन्न न्यायालयों में लंबित हैं और लगभग एक करोड़ के आस-पास उनकी संख्या होगी। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इतना बोझ न्यायालयों के ऊपर चेक बाउंस का ही आ गया है, तो इसके निष्पादन के लिए एक व्यवस्था यह भी की गई कि इसके लिए लोक अदालतों का गठन किया जाए। जिला स्तर, ताल्लुका स्तर से लेकर उच्च न्यायालय और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय स्तर की लोक अदालतों का गठन किया जाए, जिससे इन चेक्स के मामलों का out of court भी सेटलमेंट हो सके और लोक अदालतों में भी इनका समाधान हो सके, जिससे चेक बाउंस के प्रकरणों को कम किया जा सके और व्यापार में शुचिता लाई जा सके। जो लोग अवैध चेक या गलत चेक जारी करते हैं, उन पर अंकुश लगाया जा सके। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार जो यह महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक लाई है, इस महत्वपूर्ण विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और आज पूरा सदन इसका समर्थन कर रहा है। सभी लोग इस विधेयक के पक्ष में हैं कि इसे पारित किया जाए। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि Negotiable Instruments Act में जो आवश्यक प्रावधान किए गए हैं वे बहुत जरूरी हैं। इसके साथ ही मैं इस संशोधन बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Shri Tiruchi Siva; not present. Shrimati Vandana Chavan.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Thank you, Madam, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Negotiable Instruments (Amendment) Bill, 2018. Since I have very little time, just two minutes, I will make my points in bullet form, without going into the nitty-gritty of the provisions.

My first point is that it is a settled principle in criminal law that an accused is deemed to be innocent till proved guilty. Insertion of the power to the court to award interim compensation would mean deciding the case before the final hearing, and, it would be against the principle of natural justice. And, Madam, in this regard, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Supreme Court judgement in *Mardia Chemicals Limited v. Union of India* (2004) 4 SCC 311, where a similar provision under

the banking laws, the Sarfaesi Act of 2002, was held to be unconstitutional, arbitrary and in violation of Article 14. The Supreme Court observed that deposit of such a heavy amount on the basis of one-sided claim alone cannot be said to be a reasonable condition in the first instance before the start of the adjudication of the dispute. So, though this provision seems to be very open and inviting, still the Supreme Court earlier has held it as unconstitutional, and, therefore, I wanted to bring this to the notice of the august House.

Madam, my second point is that in 2002, the principal Act was amended, and, Section 143 was inserted which provided for summary trial. Section 143 also provides for cases to be decided within a period of six months. In spite of these amendments, Madam, we see that the cases are not being decided in six months. Now, who is to be blamed for this? It is said that there are lesser courts, and, therefore, these cases cannot be adjudicated. So, if we are bringing an amendment just to circumvent a failure of the Government to provide the courts, which have been demanded, time and again, by sections of the judiciary and the Bar, I think, it is not justified.

Madam, my third and the last point is that many times, on getting a notice from the drawee, the drawer pays a part of the amount against the said cheque, it could be even more than 20 per cent. However, the proposed amendment for interim compensation has not made any provisions for the court to take cognizance of these kinds of situations.

With these three points, I conclude my submissions. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN): Now, Shri P. Bhattacharya; not present. Shri Veer Singh.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदया, मैं परक्राम्य लिखत (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2018 पर अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदया, चेक बाउंस की समस्या देश में एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। इसमें अभी तक जो कानूनी प्रावधान था, वह अपील में जाने के बाद बहुत वक्त लेता था और इस समस्या से पीड़ित लोगों को इसका लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा था। अभी इसमें दो संशोधन लाए गए हैं - एक धारा 143 (क) और दूसरा 148 का प्रावधान है।

महोदया, आज देश में चेक बाउंस के लगभग 20 लाख से ज्यादा केसेज़ न्यायालयों में लंबित हैं, जिन्हें वहां लगभग पांच वर्ष से ऊपर हो गए हैं। लोगों को न्याय की उम्मीद छूट गई थी, लोग हताश थे और वे चाहते थे कि सरकार कुछ ऐसे कारगर प्रावधान करे, जिससे समय पर लोगों को लाभ मिल सके।

महोदया, यह विधेयक चेक बाउंस होने और अन्य पराक्रम्य लिखत की धाराओं का उल्लंघन होने पर सज़ा भी निर्दिष्ट करता है, साथ ही अंतरिम मुआवजा प्रावधान को भी शामिल करता है। इसके

[श्री वीर सिंह]

अंतर्गत चेक बाउंस से संबंधित अपराध पर विचार करने वाले न्यायालय को शक्ति दी गई है कि वह चेककर्ता द्वारा शिकायतकर्ता को अंतरिम मुआवजा देने का निर्देश दे। यह अंतरिम मुआवजा चेक की 20 प्रतिशत की राशि से अधिक नहीं होगा। निचली अदालत जिस तारीख को मुआवजा देने का आदेश देगी, उस तारीख से 60 दिनों के अंदर इसे चेककर्ता को चुकाना पड़ेगा। अपील की स्थिति में, अपीलीय न्यायालय उसे अपराध सिद्धि के दौरान निचली अदालत द्वारा निर्देशित जुर्माने या मुआवजे की कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत राशि जमा कराने का आदेश दे सकता है। यह राशि उस अंतरिम मुआवजे के अतिरिक्त होगी, जो चेककर्ता ने निचली अदालत में मुकदमे के दौरान चुकाई थी। इस प्रकार, यह मुकदमें और अपील, दोनों में अंतरिम क्षतिपूर्ति का प्रावधान करता है।

महोदया, मेरा मानना है कि प्रस्तुत संशोधन से अब पीड़ित पक्ष को तत्काल न्याय मिलेगा और चेक बाउंस होने पर पीड़ित पक्ष को अपना पैसा हासिल करने के लिए अदालतों में बहुत अधिक धन और समय व्यय नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, प्रस्तुत विधेयक में चैक प्राप्तकर्ता को राहत प्रदान करने के उद्देश्य से चैक के अस्वीकृत होने संबंधी मामलों में अनावश्यक विलम्ब की समस्या के समाधान के लिए इस एक्ट में जगह-जगह इसके पर्याप्त उपाय भी कर दिए गए हैं। इस विधेयक को लागू होने के आवश्यक विवादों को इसी से निपटाया जा सकता है अपेक्षाकृत बहुत अधिक समय तक कोर्ट में जाने के। इससे चैक की विश्वसनीयता बढ़ेगी तथा बैंक सहित उधार देने वाली संस्थाएं, जो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था के संदर्भ में उत्पादक क्षेत्र को उपलब्ध कराते हैं, उनकी अनुमति लेकर सामान्य व्यापार तथा वाणिज्य को भी सहायता मिलेगी।

हमारे देश के न्यायालयों में जजों की बहुत कमी है। जजों की कमी होने के कारण चैक बाउंस जैसे निस्तारण के केसेज काफी समय से लम्बित रहते हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स की अलग से व्यवस्था की जाए।

दूसरा यह कि चैक बाउंस होने पर जो दो साल की सज़ा का प्रावधान किया गया है, इसको बढ़ाकर चार साल किया जाए। इसी सुझाव के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI BINROY VISWAM (Kerala): Madam, in a general way, people would like to welcome and appreciate this Bill. But I doubt whether this Bill alone can serve the purpose. The frauds and fraudulent transactions have become a common practice in all parts of the world. Every day, we come to know about such kind of ills from different countries of the world. It has affected the health of the economy in many countries, including India.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Sir, the health of the economy, the health of the banking system is very important. Recently, our Government has come up with a Bill, namely, the Financial Resolution

and Deposit Insurance Bill, with great claims. We know the plight that has come for that Bill. The Government was forced to withdraw it. In the same way, in this Bill also, the Government believes that by this Bill they can prevent all the practices which are not advisable for a growing economy. Sir, the question is that this panacea is too small, too helpless to solve the problems. The point is that this Bill is talking about a 20 per cent sum to be given to the complainant by the drawer. It works with a presumption that the drawer is always the man who has done wrong and it believes that the payee is always right. I think that presumption may not always be right. In the Bill itself we can say that if it is put otherwise, the payee has to pay back the money to the drawer with the interest rate. That shows that it can happen both ways. In some cases, drawer can be the culprit and in some cases, the payee can be the accused. That is why the Bill says that the money has to be given to the payee. For that, why can't the money be given to the court itself? The court is the place where they can decide this.

One more important issue is there, Sir. We all know the saying, 'justice delayed is justice denied'. In all the courts in the country, from lower courts up to the Supreme Court, they are not having enough people to handle the cases. In such cases, the settlements take a long time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright. Please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: So, these facts have to be taken into account. These are all my points. Thank you.

श्री सभापति: मैं सोच रहा हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में एक नियम बनाऊंगा। जो भी मेम्बर किसी बिल पर बोलना चाहेंगे, उन्हें वोटिंग तक रहना होगा, तभी उनको मौका मिलेगा।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, बिल्कुल सही है।

श्री सभापति: जब गांव में हरी कथा संध्या भजन होता है, शुरू में लोग आते हैं, उसके बाद फिर एक-एक करके चले जाते हैं, तो चार लोग बैठे रह जाते हैं। हरी कथा वाले सोचते हैं कि कम से कम चार लोग तो बैठे हैं। वे उनसे बाद में पूछते हैं कि आप इतना interest से बैठे हैं, क्या विषय है। तो उनमें से एक व्यक्ति कहता है कि मैं माइक सेट वाला हूँ, मुझे यह लेकर जाना है। उसके बाद दूसरे व्यक्ति से पूछा जाता है कि आप यहां क्यों बैठे हैं, तो दूसरा व्यक्ति कहता है कि मैं हारमोनियम वाला हूँ, इसलिए यहां बैठा हूँ।

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: सर, यह अच्छा हो जाएगा। एक नियम अभी भी है। वह यह है कि बोलने के तुरंत बाद सदस्य बाहर नहीं जाएगा। वह दूसरे मेम्बर्स को सुनने के बाद ही बाहर जाएगा। यह प्रावधान तो आज भी है। इसका भी पालन हो जाए, तो ठीक है।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): सर, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हिंदुस्तान में जब से बैंकों का नेशनलाइजेशन हुआ, तब से बैंकिंग सिस्टम पर हिंदुस्तान की जनता का विश्वास बढ़ा। परंतु इतने साल बैंकिंग व्यवस्था लागू होने के बाद भी व्यापारी वर्ग आज भी चेकों पर विश्वास नहीं कर पाते हैं। आम दुकानदार चेक लेकर कोई माल अनजान व्यक्ति को नहीं देता। वह यह सोचता है कि यदि चेक बाउंस हो गया तो पैसे कहां से तथा किससे लेगा? बहुत से देश में बैंकिंग सिस्टम इतना सख्त है कि मनुष्य जब चेक देता है तो मानता है कि उसको एक ड्राफ्ट मिला है और वह चेक वापिस नहीं हो सकता और उस चेक के ऊपर पूरी विश्वसनीयता रहती है। हिंदुस्तान सरकार ने जीएसटी का प्रावधान किया। मनुष्य को अगर चेक के बदले माल दे दिया और यदि चेक बाउंस हो गया, तो उस व्यक्ति को टैक्स अपनी जेब से भरना पड़ता है। आज की तारीख में यह स्थिति है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस प्रावधान को सख्त बनाना चाहिए। अगर चेक बाउंस का एक मुकदमा दायर होता है तो एक साल के अंदर कोर्ट को भी एक समय सीमा के अंदर उसका निपटारा करना चाहिए। एक साल बहुत लंबा समय है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने राजनीतिक केसों का निपटारा करने के लिए एक साल का समय दिया है। उनका कोर्ट्स निपटारा कर रहे हैं। यह पैसों का मामला है और पैसों के मामले में अगर एक साल के अंदर वह चेक का केस निपट जाएगा, तो उसका थोड़ा सा विश्वास कोर्ट पर बढ़ेगा। 20 प्रतिशत हमने राशि का निर्धारण इस बिल के माध्यम से किया है, जब वह अपील फाइल करे। पहले केस फाइल करेगा, जब 20 प्रतिशत होगा और अपील फाइल करेगा तो 20 प्रतिशत होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर इसको हम थोड़ा-सा बढ़ाकर 25 प्रतिशत कर दें या 30 प्रतिशत कर दें तो उसके मन में यह डर रहेगा कि मेरा चेक वापिस होना ठीक बात नहीं है। इससे देश का व्यापार भी बढ़ेगा और व्यापार के अंदर जो दो नंबर का सिस्टम बन गया है वह दो नंबर का सिस्टम खुद-ब-खुद खत्म हो जाएगा। आज एक किसान अपने खेत की रजिस्ट्री करवाता है तो वह डरता है कि कहीं चेक बाउंस न हो जाए। वह कैश पर विश्वास करता है या ड्राफ्ट लेता है, चेक नहीं लेता है। क्योंकि sale deed तो हो गई, वह तो cancel नहीं होगी, मगर उसे चेक बाउंस का मुकदमा कोर्ट में जाकर लड़ना होगा। इसी प्रकार दुकानदार ने माल दे दिया। माल उसके घर पर पहुंच गया। माल तो उसके घर पर पहुंच गया, परंतु चेक बाउंस का मुकदमा उसे कोर्ट में लड़ना होगा। चेक को बैंकिंग सिस्टम के अंदर equivalent to cash माना जाता है तो उसके प्रावधान इतने सख्त होने चाहिए कि वो मनुष्य उसको गलत चेक देते समय डरे। परंतु मैं इसके साथ-साथ यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हिंदुस्तान में छोटे लोगों को बैंकिंग सिस्टम से कई बार पैसा नहीं मिल पाता, non-banking finance companies जो रेग्युलेटेड कंपनियां हैं, उनसे पैसा नहीं मिल पाता और महाजन ज्यादा ब्याज दर पर उधार पर पैसे देता है। वहां पर वह कोरे चेक पर साइन करा कर रखता है। जिस व्यक्ति को सरकार की तरफ से उधार पर धंधा करने का कोई अधिकार नहीं है, उनके चेकों पर इस तरह का प्रावधान नहीं होना चाहिए। ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि 5,000 रुपए, 10,000 रुपए या 50,000 रुपए का लोन लेने वाला गरीब और अनपढ़ आदमी धोखाधड़ी में फंस जाए या एक व्यक्ति की चाल में फंस जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता: सभापति महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में व्यापार बढ़े। व्यापारिक लेन देन में चेक दिए जाते हैं। इस देश के अंदर लोगों का बैंकिंग सिस्टम में विश्वास बढ़े और

जो बैंकिंग फाइनेंस कंपनियां लोन देती हैं, उनके ऊपर विश्वास बढ़े। अगर बिना किसी लेन-देन के चेक दिया हुआ है, उसकी तसल्ली करने के बाद कोर्ट को उसमें थोड़ी सी लिबर्टी देनी चाहिए, जिसकी वजह से किसी व्यक्ति को इसमें ज्यादा परेशानी न हो। मैं सभापति जी के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के प्रावधानों को सख्त करें, ताकि देश का व्यापार बढ़िया चले और देश के लोग बैंकिंग सिस्टम में और चेक सिस्टम में विश्वास कर सकें, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद, सुशील गुप्ता जी। मंत्री जी, सभी सदस्यों ने इसका समर्थन किया है इसलिए अब आपको ज्यादा समय की जरूरत नहीं होगी।

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला: सभापति महोदय, इस बिल पर 15 सम्मानित सदस्यों ने अपने विचार व्यक्त किए हैं। इसके साथ ही प्रायः सभी सदस्यों ने इस बात को भी कहा है कि जब चेक dishonour होता था, तो लोगों को घबराहट हुआ करती थी, अब कम से कम इसमें कमी आएगी। अब अपील के साथ ही साथ 20 परसेंट का भुगतान मिलेगा, फिर और मुकदमे आपस में देखेंगे। श्रीमन्, इस समय पूरे देश में subordinate courts और district courts में 16 लाख ऐसे मामले हैं, जो चेक बाउंस के हैं और 32 हजार ऐसे केसेज हैं, जो हाई कोर्ट तक गए हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि यह जो प्रावधान किया जा रहा है वह इस नाते ही किया जा रहा है कि बहुत कम हैं लेकिन इस नाते भी किया गया है ताकि वे आगे हाई कोर्ट तक ना जा सकें और जल्दी से जल्दी उसमें लोगों का विश्वास हो, इस नाते इसको किया गया है। इसमें जो संशोधन भी आया था, वह इस दृष्टि से भी आया था कि यह केवल वाणिज्यिक लेन-देन के लिए न हो, बल्कि सर्वसाधारण के लिए भी हो। जैसे सुशील जी कह रहे थे, उन्होंने भी इस बात का समर्थन करते हुए कहा है कि जो छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं, कहीं वे इसमें न फंस जाएं। उसको दृष्टि में रख कर 143(A) और 148, इन दोनों में इसका प्रावधान किया गया है। संजय जी ने भी इस पर कई बातें रखी हैं, लेकिन संजय जी, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस वाणिज्यिक स्थिति में ये बातें कही थीं, हमारा जो पूरा समाज है, उसमें एक शब्द किया है- साहूकार, साहूकार। अरे भाई, व्यापार करने वाले लोगों को तो वैसे भी लोग साहूकार मान लेते हैं कि वह जो करेगा वह सही करेगा। फिर भी चेक dishonour होता है, चैक बाउंस होता है। तो स्वाभाविक होगा कि हमको और आपको सदन में इस बात पर विचार करना पड़ेगा कि वे बेचारे अपना पैसा देकर फंसे हुए हैं, उनको चेक के आधार पर नुकसान हो रहा है, उनका क्या किया जाए। इससे एक तो साहूकारों को भी लाभ होगा कि जो लोग चेक देकर चले जाते हैं, जिसकी चर्चा अभी हुई है कि चेक पर कैसे विश्वास किया जाए, कैसे लेन-देन हो, जिसकी चर्चा सुशील जी ने भी की है, तो इससे वह बात भी पूरे तौर पर खत्म होगी और उन लोगों को भी फायदा होगा जिनके छोटे-छोटे चेके के मामले होते हैं। अब गवर्नमेंट के चैक बाउंस नहीं होंगे। गवर्नमेंट के चैक का एक अलग स्वरूप है, जो रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया ने already तय किया है। मैं जानता हूं कि आप कोई बात बोलना चाहते हैं। हां, अगर किसी ने गलती की है, तो वह क्लेरिकल गलती के कारण हो जाता है, वह शासन की गलती के कारण नहीं होता है। शासन में न जाने कितने खातों के पैसे एक योजना से दूसरी योजना में चले जाते हैं, जिसके नाते में ऐसा हो जाता है, जिसके बारे में आप पूरी तरह से अवगत हैं। आप जानते हैं कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट से जो पैसे जाते हैं, कभी उत्तर प्रदेश में जाया करते थे, तो उस जाने की स्थिति पर आपने जीएसटी की चर्चा की है, वे जाते थे, तो बदल दिए जाते

[श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला]

थे, वे जाते थे, किसी मद में और हो जाते थे, किसी मद में। इसका संज्ञान आपको अधिक है, क्योंकि आप पिछली स्थिति को जानते हैं और उसके काफी नजदीक रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अब ऐसी स्थिति न आए, इस नाते से इस बिल को लाया गया है। मैं सभी वक्ताओं का स्वागत करता हूँ जिन्होंने इस बिल का समर्थन किया। मैं सदन का भी स्वागत करते हुए कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को जरूर पारित करें, धन्यवाद।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद मंत्री जी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill, in Clause 2, there are two Amendments, Amendments (Nos.1 and 2) by Shri K.K. Ragesh and Shri Elamaram Kareem.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, there is one clarification. Before finalizing a case, an accused is not guilty. Imposing a 20 per cent payment of the cheque amount is unfair.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: in commercial transactions, it may be done because cheques are issued against invoice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right; there is no scope for speaking. You may move your Amendments.

Clause 2—Insertion of New Section 143A

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, I move:

- (1) That at page 2, line 11, *for* the word "sixty", the word "thirty" *be substituted*.
- (2) That at page 2, *after* line 18, the following *be inserted*, namely

"(7) The provisions of sub-sections (1) to (6) shall be applicable to commercial transactions only, where the cheque is issued against valid invoices and bills, and where the consideration in question is for transfer of money from one Bank to another Bank."

The question was put and the motion was negatived.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Minister.

श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ला: महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

कि बिल पारित किया जाए।

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Bill further to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, we can take it up on Monday. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Let it be taken up. At 6 o'clock, we will stop it and then will continue it on Monday. Mr. Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, there was an understanding that it would be taken up on Monday. So we have not given the names of our speakers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. They do not need to. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, all our speakers will speak on Monday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; no problem.

The National Council for Teacher Education (Amendment) Bill, 2018

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

सर, यह बिल सबको मंजूर होगा, क्योंकि सरकारी विश्वविद्यालय, स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ एंड सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़, जहां पर B.Ed. पढ़ाया जा रहा था, लेकिन B.Ed. की या B.P.Ed. की परमिशन उन्होंने समय पर नहीं ली। उन्होंने परमिशन तीन-चार साल के बाद ली और उसके कारण जो पहले दो-तीन बैचेज़ थे, वे illegal रह गए। यह 10,000 छात्रों की problem है, Ten thousand students are suffering because their degrees are not recognized as those courses at that time were not

[Shri Prakash Javadekar]

recognized because they had not applied properly. यह कहानी दुखद है। जब मैं 5 जुलाई, 2016 को मंत्री बना, तो मैं एक-एक विभाग का परीक्षण कर रहा था। जब मैंने 3 अगस्त को परीक्षण किया, तब यह बात सामने आई, क्योंकि मुझे कहीं से फोन आया था कि छात्र आंदोलन कर रहे हैं कि उनकी B.Ed. की डिग्रीज़ unrecognized है। मैंने इसकी जांच की और पूरा पता लगाया। मुझे पता चला कि साउथ बिहार सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी, झारखंड सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी, सागर सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी, पुद्दुचेरी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी, सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटी, त्रिपुरा यूनिवर्सिटी, अमरकंटक यूनिवर्सिटी, बीएचयू और मणिपुर यूनिवर्सिटी, इतनी सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज़ ने और रवीन्द्र भारती, सिक्किम, कुमाऊं तथा लक्ष्मीबाई तिरुअनंतपुरम की, रोहतक, आईआईटी और कुरुक्षेत्र, ये स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं।

सभापति महोदय, और तो और NCERT, जो सरकार की संस्था है, उसने भी अपने दो Regional Centers, मैसूर और भुवनेश्वर में courses शुरू किए, छात्रों को admission दिया, लेकिन उसकी permission समय पर नहीं ली। इसके कारण यह problem शुरू हुई थी। बाद में follow up करने के बाद, 1,500-1,600 लोगों ने परमिशन लेनी शुरू की। इसलिए जब मैंने review लिया, तो यह लिखा कि इसे एक बार completely retrospective effect से मान्यता देनी चाहिए, ताकि 10,000 छात्रों ने, जिन्होंने पदवी प्राप्त कर ली है, जिनकी पदवी की आज बाज़ार में कोई value नहीं है, उन्हें न्याय मिलेगा। अतः यह one-time उपाय है। इसकी responsibility हम fix करेंगे कि इन्होंने मान्यता लेने में इतना विलम्ब क्यों किया? यदि सेंट्रल और स्टेट यूनिवर्सिटीज़ नियमों का पालन नहीं करेंगी, तो कौन नियमों का पालन करेगा? अतः यह छात्रों को राहत देने के लिए है और साथ ही साथ रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी फिक्स करने के लिए भी यह विधेयक लाया गया है। इसलिए मुझे विश्वास है कि सभी माननीय सदस्य इसका समर्थन करेंगे।

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. D.P. Vats.

DR. DP. VATS (Haryana): Hon. Chairman, Sir, it is my proud privilege to speak on the quality control of teachers' education. I support this Bill because it is doing retrospective correction for clearing the debris left, so that prospectively, we don't land up in such a situation. The quality control of teachers' education is a very important issue and I would like to discuss in my maiden speech in this august House where many eminent teachers are the Members, whom I know, and with the rest, I will get conversant.

Historically, India has been the Jagatguru of the world and Guru-Shishya Parampara in the Gurukuls made the position of Gurus very eminent. Even if they used to go to Darbars, the King used to get up and touch their feet. But, they were Tyagi, Tapasvi and Balidani Gurus. Then came the risks on the Gurus with the invasions because they were intellectuals and libraries were destroyed. Changez Khan was the biggest destroyer of libraries in Baghdad and killed the Ulemas.

When the crackdown of the University of Dhaka took place, before the Bangladesh War, the butcher of Bangladesh and the butcher of Baluchistan, Late General Tikka Khan killed the faculty of Dhaka University and all such issues discourage the people becoming teachers because they are intellectuals and they run a risk to their lives and to the lives of their families.

I, myself, was the Chairman of the Haryana Public Service Commission, and did a lot of recruitment of teachers. To my surprise here, I find that in our country where there are 17,649 Teachers Training Institutes and around 30 lakh students are studying, there is a deficiency of around one million teachers in the nation. Not only that, the regulatory body for quality control of teachers' education, that is, NCTE itself is under fire at times. In the morning, I rang up the Vice-Chancellor of a very famous university and asked him, when I had selected teachers in thousands, then why there is shortage of teachers in the universities, colleges and teacher training institutes. The answer was, as their first option, they do not like to become teachers. If they are capable teachers, they go abroad or join other services like Civil Services. Not only that, the Teachers' Eligibility Test is so tough that less than five per cent of them qualify. Even in NET and State Teachers' Eligibility Test, only two or three per cent of them qualify. I will put it this way. There are many factors. The teachers in Government institutes are very well paid,—as I was mentioning, I was the Chairman—and the salary of a Professor or an Assistant Professor of a college is more than that of a PCS officer or HCS officer. But they opt to be an administrative officer in the State because the importance to teachers' status is not that much as what is there for an administrative officer. Another factor which I was told by the teaching authority was, the correspondence course, which was making the teachers *en masse*, has been discontinued with. Why? It was because fake degrees and fake teaching institutions came up in the country. There were admissions, the institutes were happy that the students don't come and they do not need to have hostels. The faculty was also of guest-faculty type, which were on records only, students also used to come only to appear in exams or to fill-up the forms and the degrees were also questionable. Under such a situation, when the shops became quite infamous, correspondence courses have to be stopped. Not only that, of the recruitment agencies, especially, the State recruitment agencies which recruit the teachers—though there are recruitment agencies like UPSC, which are unquestionable—most of the results are challenged in the court of law. I will not say that the courts give wrong judgements but the judgements are delayed. We were discussing it in the morning and the hon. Minister was saying that there is some judgment from the Allahabad High

[Dr. D.P. Vats]

Court and we will not fill up those vacancies. Justice is being delayed for a very long time, vacancies remain as such and further recruitment also cannot be done. Under such situations, we are surplus with teachers but exams are very tough. Not only that, whomsoever we recruit, the recruitment procedures are faulty. Then they are challenged and then, the courts also become an instrument for delay to the extent of many, many years, and institutions and students suffer. The destiny of a nation is shaped in the classrooms and the classrooms are supposed to produce physically fit, mentally alert and morally upright citizens for planet Earth, ready to accept the challenges, of course, cherishing the ideals of sanskriti, sanskaar with scientific outlook. But such people are picked up by the foreign universities. And we all know it very well that teachers, whom I was mentioning here, were also teaching in foreign universities. Many of us are famous teachers, and universities in US, in Europe, their base is Indian doctors and Indian teachers. The people remaining here don't qualify the examination, and our students, our universities, suffer. We, in Armed Forces, also are running institutions, and our selection criteria are also that tough for officers because our officers are teachers in the schools of instructions. Though we are running the schools of instructions, we are very standard ones, and even recognised by the foreign countries, including the Armed Forces Medical College, which I was heading. But, by and large, except a few universities, like the hon. Minister was mentioning that we are struggling to come in top hundred universities of the world, our quality control really needs to look into it, and I quote one incident. Somebody mentioned about me, of course, off the record, that this General does not listen to the politicians, but, he listens to the army officers, and one brigadier sent a boy and a girl to be recruited. I recruited the girl, but, the boy was rejected, and I was asked by my friend, this boy was from my place. Why did you reject him? I told him, Sir, I just asked him who has sent you. He said, 'Brigadier such and such.' I told him, go and write the spelling of brigadier on the black board in front of me. Twice I gave him the chance and he could not write the spelling of brigadier. The boy was M.A. English, 1st Class, M.Phil English, 1st Class. He said, "What to speak of writing spellings of brigadier,— I have interviewed M.A. English 1st Class; at times, I have examined them; they cannot make a single sentence of English correctly. Now, my State may take pride in that. But, the brigadier himself said that you did a very right thing by rejecting him. A service officer will do like that. Same was the case with many, and many examples came of fake degrees, and all that. So, I would like to say here that "कच्चे हैं खम सबूचे कुछ ज़रूफ़ ज़रज़रे, रोना नहीं है, एक का आवा बिगड़ गया।" It means there is mass deterioration, and I will say again, we have to introspect, and we have to change.

एक शायर ने कहा है, "खुदा ने उस क्रौम की हालत कभी नहीं बदली, जिसे खुद ख्याल न हो अपने आप बदलने का।" और अपने आप बदलने के लिए we have to be honest, we have to be upright, and we have to be straight forward.

As I was mentioning, the Anti Corruption Bill was being discussed, and a point came that even Supreme Court judges were blamed to be of doubtful integrity by Supreme Court Chief Justices, retired ones'. In the same way, a provision in the Anti Corruption Bill was brought. Earlier, for a Joint Secretary, Government permission had to be taken before he was trapped. But now, it has come down to all officers; all government servants, and the reason given was that the enforcement agencies and investigating agencies will not let the bureaucracy work if we give them a free hand. Directly or indirectly our integrity was questioned. With these situations, how we can produce standard teachers. To produce standard teachers, we can say that our false pretensions will not work. What we speak, what we say, we have to practice. To improve the quality of teachers, we have to have faculty, facilities and material. In facilities, I would say, NCTE is a body which regulates, which accredits and which controls the teaching facilities, standard of faculty and methodology in our country. Therefore, the facility of electronic devices, facility of standard classrooms, facility of language labs and facility of excellent curricula have to be there. The builders of the nation have to opt for this career. Once Chancellor of Germany, Angela Merkel, was questioned that rest of the services asked for the parity of pay with teachers, and she said, "How can you match with your builders?" Now such builders have to come voluntarily and we have to grade them like our IIMs, our IITs, our AIIMS or AFMCs. They are class apart at least in our country. That is the class one gradation of teachers. Those are export-material, I will say. Then they are 'good' type, they are 'satisfactory' type and 'poor' type. For good teachers to be produced, they have to be well-paid, very well-paid at par with the best in the world so that we stop the brain drain. Though I myself am in favour of brain drain because they are a part of Indian diaspora and certainly whenever our Prime Minister goes abroad, they come in a big crowd whether it is London or New York or Toronto. Let there be brain drain, but let us produce more. Now we say that they will not pass because the exam is tough. They don't volunteer for this provision because there is an apprehension. In such a situation, I will say extremes are always wrong, the truth lies in between and that truth is हमारा काम चलाने के लिए हम average भी accept करें, so that our students don't remain unattended. In the end, I will say, let us inspect our teachers, let us look after them, let teachers take pride in themselves. I am from a village school where I sat on the ground. Of course, I am a teacher's son. I was an Advisor to UPSC on Civil Services also. Though teachers themselves are not very well looked after, but maximum of our

[Dr. D.P. Vats]

Officers in Armed Forces and maximum Civil Servants also are teachers' sons. Of course, in Armed Forces, there are the sons of JCOs and other ranks, also, who take pride to be Armed Forces Officers. Certainly we have to keep doing continued assessments, mid-course corrections of the teaching faculty and with these measures, of course, as on today the situation is that in a UNESCO survey, out of 128 countries we stand at 105th rank, which is a very low rank. But it should not discourage us from improving. Out of around 17,649 teaching institutions, 90 per cent are private. Now, hon. Minister, the Amendment to this Bill is for State Government-aided institutions or, we can say, we are pulling up the Government institutions. I hope it stands the scrutiny of law when non-Government institutions knock at the doors of courts because in the case of Medical Council of India, this has happened. It is because when we asked for an affidavit from private institutions, only 300 came forward to give that affidavit, 800 promised that they are giving, but degrees are still being given and those degrees, of course, they will be accepting from Government institutions, but from private institutions we have not yet sought a remedy. In the end, I will say with these measures

"तक्षशिला, नालंदा का इतिहास लौट कर आयेगा,
भारत की गौरव गाथा को नरेन्द्र मोदी दोहराएगा।"

And, for that matter, I would say:

"प्रकाश जावडेकर दोहराएगा।" जय हिन्द।

श्री सभापति: आज आपकी maiden speech थी, इसलिए मैंने बीच में नहीं रोका। आपने बहुत अच्छा और रचनात्मक सुझाव दिया।

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018

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

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 26th July, 2018.

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

CANCELLATION OF SITTING OF RAJYA SABHA

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, tomorrow is Guru Purnima. "गुरु पुर्णिमा" के अवसर पर मेरी आप सब को शुभकामनाएं। शुभकामनाओं के साथ, कल सदन में छुट्टी रहेगी। मुझे जानकारी मिली कि लोक सभा ने छुट्टी की है। मंत्री जी आये थे, वे बता रहे थे। तो मैंने कहा कि लोक सभा में शिष्य ज्यादा हैं, उनको गुरु के पास जाकर पूजा करनी है, लेकिन यहां तो गुरु बैठे हैं, इन लोगों को छुट्टी लेकर क्या करना है? फिर भी, मैंने सोचा कि जब लोक सभा में छुट्टी दी गयी है, तो यहां भी देनी चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए कल यहां भी छुट्टी रहेगी। मैं एक मिनट में इस चीज़ को approve करके, इसकी announcement करूंगा and then I will adjourn the House.

GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.**The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains
(Amendment) Bill, 2018**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Motion for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment) Bill, 2018. Shri Vijay Goel to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Sir, with your permission I move the following motion:-

"That the Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, as passed by Lok Sabha, be referred to a Select a Committee of the Rajya Sabha consisting of the following Members:—

1. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe
2. Shrimati Ambika Soni
3. Dr. Banda Prakash
4. Shri Binoy Viswam
5. Shri Biswajit Daimary
6. Shri Hishey Lachungpa
7. Shri Jairam Ramesh
8. Shrimati Jaya Bachchan
9. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween

10. Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar
11. Shri K. K. Ragesh
12. Shri Madhusudan Mistry
13. Shri Manish Gupta
14. Shri Narain Dass Gupta
15. Dr. Narendra Jadhav
16. Shri Naresh Gujral
17. Shri N. Gokulakrishnan
18. Shri Parimal Nathwani
19. Shri Prasanna Acharya
20. Shri Prem Chand Gupta
21. Shri Ram Kumar Kashyap
22. Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati
23. Shri Sanjay Raut
24. Ms. Saroj Pandey
25. Shri Satish Chandra Misra
26. Dr. Subramanian Swamy
27. Shri Swapan Dasgupta
28. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

The Committee shall fulfil its task and report to the Rajya Sabha before the 8th of August, 2018 and if needed, extension of time be granted".

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Monday, 30th July, 2018.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-six minutes past
five of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Monday, the 30th July, 2018.*