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Thursday

11 July, 2019

20 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT
(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 11th July, 2019/20 Ashadha, 1941 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 30 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Justice), along with delay statement:—

- (i) F. No. L/61/10/NALSA, dated the 25th October, 2018, publishing the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Amendment Regulations, 2018.
- (ii) F. No. L/28/09/NALSA, dated the 25th October, 2018, publishing the National Legal Services Authority (Lok Adalat) Amendment Regulations, 2018.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 168/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the NJB, Kolkata and related papers

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 18 of the National Jute Board Act, 2008:—
 - (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Jute Board (NJB), Kolkata, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 233/17/19]

MoU between the Government of India and the ACL

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN 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 (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Space) and the Antrix Corporation Limited (ACL), for the year 2019-20.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 177/17/19]

Reports and Accounts of various organisations and related papers

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Unique Identification Authority of India, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 184/16/19]

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

- (i) (a) Twenty—third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 10965/16/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Secondary Education Development Society of Kerala implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 279/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Goa, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 10890/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Rajya Shiksha Kendra, Bhopal, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Mission, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Kendra.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 73/17/19]

Report and Accounts (2017-18) of the Nalanda University, Rajgir, Bihar and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI
V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of
the Nalanda University Act, 2010, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following
papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Nalanda, University, Rajgir, Bihar, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (c) Annual Accounts of the Nalanda University, Rajgir, Bihar, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above University.

MoU between the Government of India and the N.S.T.F.D.C.

जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता): महोदय, मैं 2019-20 के वर्ष के लिए भारत सरकार (जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय) और राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति वित्त तथा विकास निगम (एन.एस.टी.एफ.डी.सी.) के बीच संपन्न सहमति ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019**

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 in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 10th July, 2019."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER**Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Three Hundred and Seventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development**

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव): महोदय, मैं उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग, मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2018-19) पर तीन सौ दोवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों/समुक्तियों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के तीन सौ सातवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में एक वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

DISPENSING WITH ZERO HOUR SUBMISSIONS AND QUESTION HOUR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, as we lost two important days, it is decided that we will forego the Zero Hour and the Question Hour and continue with debate on the Budget and also try to sit late in the evening to the extent possible. Shri Anil Desai was already on his legs; he was speaking. So, he will continue the debate.
...(Interruptions)...

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**Measures taken to boost textile sector**

*196. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of measures taken by Government to boost textile sector in the country;
- (b) the details of funds and other incentives being made available to textile industries; and
- (c) the details of employment likely to be generated through textile sector?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) In order to achieve growth and to boost textiles sector in the country thereby increasing the productivity and employment, the Union Government has taken a large number of initiatives. Some of the major policy measures and schemes implemented by the Government are given below:-

- (i) **Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (ROSCTL):** With effect from 07.03.2019, the Central Government has launched a new scheme *viz.* Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (ROSCTL) on Export of Garments/ Made-ups. The ROSCTL Scheme provides rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies in addition to the Duty Drawback Scheme, through the Scheme on Export of Garments/Made-ups at notified rates and value caps and will remain in force upto 31.01.2020.
- (ii) **Enhanced Customs Duty to boost domestic manufacturing:** To boost indigenous production and Make in India, Government has increased Basic Customs Duty from 10% to 20% on 501 textile products.
- (iii) **Special Package for Textile and Apparel sector:** ₹ 6000 crores package was launched in June 2016 to boost employment and export potential in the apparel and made up segments. This package consists of Remission of State Levies for garmenting and made-ups; additional production and employment linked subsidy of 10% under ATUFS for garmenting; assistance for the entire 12% employers' contribution towards EPF; fixed term employment in garmenting, increasing overtime caps; and income tax concessions under section 80JJAA for the garmenting sector.

- (iv) **Enhanced Duty Drawback Coverage / Rebate of State Levies (ROSL) on Export of Garments/Made-ups:** This scheme is in operation from 20th September 2016 for a period of three (3) years. In accordance with the recognized economic principle of zero rating of export products and in recognition of the fact that only Central Levies are rebated by way of the drawback scheme, the Central Government has decided to provide remission of State Levies in addition to the Duty Drawback Scheme through the Scheme for Rebate of State Levies on Export of Garments on an average basis only.
- (v) **Amended Technology Up-gradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):** The amended Scheme was launched in January 2016 with an outlay of ₹ 17822 crores for technology upgradation of textiles industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible machinery. The scheme has been designed to mobilize new investment of about ₹ 95000 cr and employment for 35 lakh persons by the year 2022.
- (vi) **SAMARTH- The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)** for the entire value chain of textile sector, excluding Spinning and Weaving in the organized sector, for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 1300 crore. The objectives of the scheme *inter alia* include providing demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organised textile and related sectors and to provide skilling and skill-upgradation in the traditional sectors. 10.00 lakh persons will be trained under the scheme by March, 2020.
- (vii) **PowerTex India:** A comprehensive scheme for development of Powerloom sector has been launched w.e.f 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with components like *Insitu*-upgradation of plain Powerlooms, Group Work Shed Scheme, Yarn Bank Scheme, Common Facility Centre (CFC), Solar Energy Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme, etc.
- (viii) **National Handloom Development Programme and National Handicrafts Development Programme:** These programmes aim at holistic development of handloom and handicrafts clusters through integrated approach. The strategic interventions under the programme include financial assistance for new upgraded looms and accessories, design innovation, product and

infrastructure development, skill upgradation, training, setting up of Mega clusters for increasing manufacturing and exports, easy access to working capital through customized Mudra loans for weavers and artisans and direct marketing support to weavers and artisans.

- (ix) **‘India Handloom Brand’** : Scheme has been launched by the Government in 2015 to enhance the quality in weaving, designing and defect free handloom products for safeguarding the interest of the buyers in the domestic and international markets. It will promote production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment. Since its launch, 1232 registrations have been issued under 122 product categories and sale of ₹ 689.72 crore as reported on 31-03-2019.
- (x) **Silk Samagra**: Government of India has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra" for development of sericulture in the country with components such as Research and Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T. Initiatives, support to seed organisations, coordination and market development and, quality certification Systems (QCS)/ Export Brand Promotion and Technology Upgradation. R&D efforts have also been initiated to evolve new products by blending silk with other fibres such as wool, coir, cotton etc., which have demand in international markets.
- (xi) **Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP)**: This scheme is implemented in Public Private Partnership mode to attract private investments in developing new clusters of textiles manufacturing. Government of India provides financial assistance up to 40% of the project within a ceiling of ₹ 40 crores.
- (xii) **Scheme for Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP (SAGAM)**: Under the Scheme, the Government provides additional grant of ₹ 10 cr to Integrated Textile Parks under SITP to set up new /additional apparel units in the park. One project under the scheme has been sanctioned to Palladam Hi-Tech Weaving Park, Tamilnadu. This project is expected to provide employment to 2500 persons once completed.
- (xiii) **Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS)**: The objectives of the Scheme is to enable the textile processing sector in meeting environmental standards through appropriate technology including marine, riverine and Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD). Scheme is revised upto March, 2020 with an

outlay of ₹ 500.00 crores. Currently, 7 projects are sanctioned under the scheme.

- (xiv) **North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS):** This scheme promotes textiles industry in the North Eastern Region by providing infrastructure, capacity building and marketing support to all segments of textile industry. The scheme has an outlay of ₹ 500 crores during 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- (xv) **Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP):** Government of India has recently approved IWDP for implementation during 2017-18 to 2019-20 after integrating and rationalization of various schemes for holistic growth of wool sector by providing support to entire chain of wool sector from wool rearer to end consumer to increase the wool production as well as its quality.
- (xvi) **Jute (ICARE):** A project Jute ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) was introduced in 2015 for improving productivity and quality of raw jute through carefully designed interventions. The project has benefitted more than 1.9 lakhs farmers in various states in the country.
- (xvii) **JUTE -SMART:** The Office of the Jute Commissioner has developed an end-to-end web-based platform for procurement, inspection and dispatch of jute bags which is transparent, rule based, simple to use and real time.
- (xviii) **Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plant and Machinery (ISAPM):** To increase the productivity of the jute machinery and make them efficient by replacing the old machines by new and technologically advanced machines, Government has been implementing the scheme for modernization of jute industry. The scheme has been instrumental in bringing new investment to the industry. The ISAPM scheme has been launched in 2013 with an incentive @20% of the cost of machineries to Jute mills and 30% to the MSME -Jute Diversified Product (JDP) units During 2014-15 to 2018-19, capital subsidy amounting to ₹ 4971.19 lakhs to jute mills and JDP units has been released.
- (xix) **The Export Promotion Councils (EPCs)** work in close co-operation with various organizations of the Government to promote the growth and export of their respective sectors viz. readymade garments, cotton, silk, jute, powerloom, handloom, handicrafts and carpets, in global markets. EPCs participate and organize fairs and exhibitions and standalone shows in India and overseas markets to enhance exports and access new markets.

(xx) **Enhancement of rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS):**

To further boost exports of apparel and made-up sectors, interest rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) has been enhanced from 2% to 4% for apparel, 5% to 7% for made-ups, handloom and handicrafts w.e.f. 1st November, 2017.

(xxi) **Market Access Initiative (MAI):** The objective of scheme is to promote India's exports on a sustained basis. The scheme is formulated on product-focus country approach to evolve specific market and specific product through market studies/survey. The following activities are eligible for financial assistance under the scheme:

- Marketing Projects Abroad
- Capacity Building
- Support for Statutory Compliances
- Studies
- Project Development
- Developing Foreign Trade Facilitation web Portal
- To support Cottage and handicrafts units

(xxii) **Textiles India 2017:** The Ministry of Textiles organized a 3 day mega textile exhibition namely, Textiles India 2017 from 30th June to 2nd July 2017 at Gujarat. The Principal objective of organizing the said mega event was to bring all segments of the Textiles sector under one umbrella trade event and showcase the strength of the Indian Textiles sector to the world. This event witnessed participation of buyers from 105 countries, international delegates and representatives and artisans and weavers.

The above initiatives/ schemes are also aimed at setting up of new units as well as expansion of the existing units which have potential for generating large employment opportunities.

Details of Funds allocated and Expenditure under various Textile Sector Schemes are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of Funds allocated and Expenditure under various Textile Sector Schemes

Textile Sector Name of the Scheme/ Project/ Programme	2016-17			2017-18			2018-19			2019-20	
	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	RE	Exp	BE	Exp on
											8.7.19
Handloom	770.00	826.00	786.35	654.00	528.72	532.16	441.49	477.35	287.58	522.80	72.48
Handicrafts	375.00	341.00	294.27	289.70	229.82	217.06	198.42	240.61	104.75	286.17	46.46
Wool	32.01	20.00	21.85	32.00	25.00	29.14	11.45	5.30	2.43	29.00	1.00
Silk	507.50	507.50	496.51	575.00	600.00	542.50	510.61	600.61	427.16	740.00	182.50
Powerloom	121.03	121.03	124.57	161.76	115.50	114.91	112.15	106.18	82.21	159.08	2.12
Jute	121.45	120.93	118.50	108.52	145.86	158.22	39.14	39.04	29.35	45.55	24.28
Remission of State Leveis (ROSL)	0.00	400.00	400.00	1555.00	1855.00	1830.57	2163.85	3663.85	2622.30	0.00	0.00
Consumer Industries (Misc) TUFS, SITP, NIFT, R&D, ISDS, Technical Textiles, Geo-textiles, Agro Textiles, NERTPS, etc.	2614.15	3944.41	3937.25	2602.00	2695.27	2453.30	3616.06	1768.53	843.10	3001.58	1023.50
TOTAL	4541.14	6280.87	6179.3	5977.98	6195.17	5877.86	7093.17	6901.47	4398.88	4784.18	1352.34

10 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Review of Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972

*197. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has decided to undertake comprehensive review of Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 and related orders issued by Government to carry out necessary revision of pension; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and by when the review is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972, which regulate the policy relating to benefits of pension, gratuity and family pension of the Central Civil Government servants appointed on or before 31.12.2003, were notified in the year 1972. Thereafter several instructions/ orders and clarifications have been issued from time to time supplementing these rules. Government has initiated action to comprehensively review the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 and amalgamate the various instructions, orders and clarifications in the main rules itself. This would also involve consultation with the other concerned Ministries/ Departments such as Department of Personnel and Training, Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) and Ministry of Law and Justice.

Visit of Minister to Nigeria

*198. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minister has pledged to enhance cooperation in trade and defence deals with Nigeria; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the details of agreements/MoUs exchanged between India and Nigeria during the recent visit?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SUBRAHMANYAM JAISHANKAR): (a) Minister of State for External Affairs and Parliamentary Affairs, Shri V. Muraleedharan, visited Nigeria from 11-13 June 2019, his first visit abroad after assuming office, as PM's representative at the 'Democracy Day' celebrations in Abuja on 12 June. In his interactions with Nigerian leaders during the visit, both sides reviewed their bilateral cooperation.

(b) Relations between India and Nigeria are long-standing and multifaceted. Nigeria is our largest trading partner in Africa and the most populous and leading

economy of Africa. India is Nigeria's largest trading partner globally. During his visit, Minister of State for External Affairs had a brief exchange with President Muhammadu Buhari and met with Vice President Yemi Osinbajo. Both sides discussed ways and means of strengthening their bilateral cooperation, including trade and investment cooperation, developmental assistance, cooperation in the field of energy, defence, counter-terrorism and connectivity. No Agreements/MoUs were exchanged during the visit.

Central University for Sanskrit

*199. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to set up the first Central University for Sanskrit in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether this university would be set up by converting three existing institutes through a single umbrella legislation; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Three existing Deemed to be Universities namely Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati are proposed to be converted into Central Universities for Sanskrit under a single umbrella legislation. The proposal is presently at Inter-Ministerial Consultations stage.

Condition of tribals in Chhattisgarh

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

- (a) the details of traditional accommodations of tribal communities in Chhattisgarh;
- (b) the measures taken by the Central as well as State Governments to protect the lives of tribal communities in that State;
- (c) the details of tribal communities still staying in the dilapidated houses without toilets along with the number of children leaving school at primary level in the State;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(d) whether special central assistance meant for the communities has been fully utilised by that State; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) Traditionally the tribal communities have been constructing their dwellings with locally available materials of the following types:

Permanent House	Houses with wall and roof made of permanent material like stone packed with mortar, stone not packed with mortar, burnt bricks, stone, or concrete.
Semi-permanent House	Wall is made of permanent material and roof is made of temporary material like Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, polythene plastic, wood etc.,
Serviceable Temporary House	Wall is made of Mud, Unburnt brick or Wood
Temporary House	Houses with wall and roof made of temporary material. Wall can be made of Grass, Thatch, Bamboo etc., Plastic, Polythene, Mud, Unburnt brick or Wood. Roof can be made of Grass, Thatch, Bamboo, Wood, Mud, Plastic or Polythene.
Non-Serviceable Temporary House	Wall is made of Grass, Thatch, Bamboo etc., Plastic or Polythene

(b) Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) is the dedicated source of fund for tribal development across the country including North East part of India. 40 Central Ministries has been mandated to earmark Tribal Sub-Plan funds in the range of 4.3% to 17.5% of their total Scheme allocation every year for tribal development. Major part of infrastructure development in tribal dominated areas and provision of basic amenities to tribal people in the country is carried out through various schemes / programmes of concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments. Details of TSP funds allocated by Central Ministries / Departments, State Governments and Ministry of Tribal Affairs under various schemes catering to Education, Health, Agriculture, Livelihood, Housing, Drinking water & Sanitation, Employment Generation, Skill Development, Women and Child Development etc. during 2017-18 and 2018-19 are as below:

TSP component	2017-18	2018-19
Central Ministries/Departments	1482.75	1360.19
State Component	20237.22	18950.15
Funds under MoTA	322.56	328.14
TOTAL	22042.53	20638.48

(c) As per Census, 2011, the Condition of Houses Occupied by ST households

in Chhattisgarh is as follows:

Total ST households in the State	ST Population with Good Houses (%)	ST Population with livable houses (%)	ST Population with dilapidated houses (%)
1,747,575	43.08	53.59	3.32

During 2010-11 to 2018-19, a total of 5,10,581 new houses were sanctioned to the STs in Chhattisgarh State. Out of which, 4,28,101 houses have already been completed so far. In Pradhan Mantri Aawas Yojana - Gramin, the target is to cover each tribal household living in dilapidated houses by 2022. District-wise details of houses sanctioned to STs in Chhattisgarh State and construction completed during 2010-11 to 2018-19 under all Central Scheme are given in the Statement-I (*See* below). As per data available with Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) Management Information System (MIS), full coverage of households with toilets has been achieved in respect of Chhattisgarh State. District wise details of target vs achievement of construction of toilets in Chhattisgarh State are given in the Statement-II (*See* below).

Status of dropout rate among STs in Chhattisgarh during 2016-17 is as under:

Educational Stage	Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	5.55	5.00	5.28
Upper Primary	9.71	7.80	8.76

Source: U-DISE (District Information System of Education) 2016-17.

(d) and (e) Statement showing funds released to the State of Chhattisgarh and utilization reported from them for the year 2015-16 to 2018-19 under the scheme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme' of Ministry of Tribal Affairs is given below:

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Fund Released	Utilization Certificate Awaited
2015-16	10809.64	0.00
2016-17	11717.82	0.00
2017-18	14327.57	1202.08
2018-19	10342.65	0.00

Details showing funds released by different Central Ministries / Departments under various Schemes for welfare of tribal people in Chhattisgarh State are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

District-wise details of houses sanctioned to STs in Chhattisgarh State and construction competed during 2010-11 to 2018-19 under all Central Schemes

Sl. No.	District Name	2018-19		2017-18		2016-17		2015-16		2014-15		2013-14		2012-13		2011-12		2010-11	
		San	Con	San	Con	San	Con	San	Con	San	Con	San	Con	San	Con	San	Con	San	Con
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Balod	2303	1387	1700	1660	2192	2137	854	744	994	900	641	620	739	531	309	134	0	0
2.	Baloda Bazar	3232	2743	2172	2106	1198	1170	583	559	534	507	694	666	2099	308	670	161	0	0
3.	Balrampur	8343	3400	2642	2437	8895	8565	1696	1564	1711	1503	2700	2468	1122	1001	453	158	0	0
4.	Bastar	3806	2513	2400	2362	1291	1281	1885	1838	1830	1830	9644	9644	3434	1198	2	0	0	0
5.	Bemetara	903	684	428	396	612	594	15	12	64	63	297	290	151	145	185	112	0	0
6.	Bijapur	862	281	81	58	1273	1115	621	590	619	619	3901	3613	1902	1509	2800	1	352	3
7.	Bilaspur	7036	5104	7594	7223	6612	6328	1462	1426	1462	1431	3605	3538	4893	4714	661	84	0	0
8.	Dantewada	1756	1058	1297	1229	1038	1001	682	642	659	642	3507	3415	1126	1126	145	1	0	0
9.	Dhamtari	6651	4988	640	628	5703	5661	720	700	719	706	4099	4050	413	411	29	0	0	0
10.	Durg	828	193	109	105	822	779	189	175	197	197	225	224	103	103	39	34	8	1
11.	Gariyaband	5487	3704	2748	2574	4920	4679	777	736	2411	2220	1765	1667	683	624	382	195	0	0
12.	Janjgir-Champa	3040	2610	4149	3952	1814	1725	667	630	530	511	714	693	987	643	26	1	0	0

Written Answers to

[11 July, 2019]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
13.	Jashpur	9500	6081	7190	6941	9781	9381	1912	1907	1914	1914	5013	5013	3126	1053	378	74	0	0
14.	Kanker	3843	2407	1951	1892	1046	996	1450	1413	1516	1454	8012	7878	624	615	2178	605	83	26
15.	Kawardha	6090	4369	2440	2383	5479	5302	611	530	612	571	3740	3432	2429	522	0	0	0	0
16.	Kondagaon	2140	1600	785	780	692	691	1469	1386	1433	1383	13750	13510	2308	1262	28	0	0	0
17.	Korba	10824	8686	7208	6877	7636	7369	1574	1559	1650	1650	6743	6743	769	769	1960	329	0	0
18.	Korea	4960	3184	2168	2009	6770	6283	1000	999	947	947	4575	4575	945	701	914	422	0	0
19.	Mahasamund	7825	6415	4809	4685	4449	4308	1000	851	914	870	2222	2131	3847	2310	182	127	35	6
20.	Mungeli	1516	1153	785	595	1997	1931	272	244	263	252	398	376	1833	297	1022	42	0	0
21.	Narayanpur	490	332	70	60	1266	985	372	308	356	328	720	681	775	775	2616	2612	0	0
22.	Raigarh	8542	6985	9653	9186	6398	6222	1813	1666	1834	1808	2098	2039	3343	1416	492	488	141	10
23.	Raipur	841	699	249	240	605	584	144	136	132	127	158	157	113	111	142	99	1	0
24.	Rajnandagon	8976	8244	1940	1909	3541	3440	1423	1317	1471	1415	1791	1785	2310	862	676	242	0	0
25.	Sukma	3749	2991	1562	1562	792	792	705	648	1874	1413	3096	1330	805	805	6	0	0	0
26.	Slirajpur	3021	2129	3092	2917	3368	3219	1306	1279	1273	1270	3012	3008	869	824	828	100	0	0
27.	Surguja	14535	7850	5590	5194	8230	7813	1653	1632	2377	2321	-	-	1050	1040	373	93	425	276
TOTAL		131099	91790	75452	71960	98420	94351	26855	25491	30296	28852	87120	83546	42798	25675	17496	6114	1045	322

Source: Figures reported by States/UTs on Awaasoft as on 26.06.2019.

San = Sanctioned, Con = Construction Completed.

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Starred Questions

Statement-II

District-wise details of target vs achievement of construction of toilets in Chhattisgarh State (as on 8.7.2019)

Sl. No.	District Name	Target			Achievement					Total HH Covered	Balance Uncovered HH	IHHL Coverage (%)
		Total Detail Entered (With and Without Toilet)	Total HH Detail with Toilet	Total HH Identified	In 2013-2014	In 2014-2015	In 2015-2016	In 2016-2017	In 2017-2018			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Balod	167083	66395	95264	34	1350	15398	52947	30959	167083	0	100
2.	Baloda Bazar	287243	58195	226068	2	36	27696	47754	151657	287243	0	100
3.	Balrampur	175607	66896	96683	32	127	8957	66692	18069	175607	0	100
4.	Bastar (Jagdalpur)	184587	59490	119758	418	1985	8020	31527	83563	184587	0	100
5.	Bemetara	160471	42827	116939	1	2919	11602	52183	50937	160471	0	100
6.	Bijapur	23262	1115	22087	0	88	4828	3569	13662	23262	0	100
7.	Bilaspur	378900	141234	221463	7931	2066	25985	135177	71816	378900	0	100
8.	Dantewada	43119	20216	22304	3429	124	1583	6941	14252	43119	0	100
9.	Dhamtari	157932	66988	86606	1630	7826	27958	40902	14258	157932	0	100
10.	Durg	134196	38715	94973	13001	1602	8374	63387	20421	134196	0	100
11.	Gariyaband	156219	36756	102925	2	754	10988	51623	56096	156219	0	100

Written Answers to

[11 July, 2019]

Starred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	18
12.	Janjgir-Champa	329607	61619	260673	6887	1113	25243	57207	184423	329607	0	100	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
13.	Jashpur	190399	62779	115076	1902	2271	9965	100276	15094	190399	0	100	
14.	Kanker	182422	72223	108274	790	1423	15183	24522	69071	182422	0	100	
15.	Kawardha (Kabirdham)	191319	62105	126490	3413	882	10853	60345	56722	191319	0	100	
16.	Kondagaon	124663	15215	107895	0	2993	3360	16997	86098	124663	0	100	
17.	Korba	260239	114778	142123	4523	824	8178	21773	66411	260239	0	100	
18.	Koriya	114281	23502	84326	2612	2077	25053	41117	19920	114281	0	100	
19.	Mahasamund	271721	58759	198424	3907	963	6347	144685	60806	271721	0	100	
20.	Mungeli	158157	48307	109471	0	371	13691	89919	5733	158157	0	100	
21.	Narayanpur	19380	1351	18021	0	820	3191	8210	5808	19380	0	100	
22.	Raigarh	330371	93142	208445	6914	1215	10606	72449	152501	330371	0	100	
23.	Raipur	162868	51680	110023	2941	273	8310	29427	73178	162868	0	100	
24.	Rajnandgaon	260233	143692	111583	5221	1352	29404	83237	2448	260233	0	100	
25.	Sukma	31720	7927	23185	11	310	2581	4955	15444	31720	0	100	
26.	Surajpur	169306	30274	135158	4	196	12335	74255	52242	169306	0	100	
27.	Surguja	179836	59813	114498	1938	3865	20595	82515	12937	179836	0	100	
TOTAL		4845141	1505993	3178735	67543	39825	356284	1464591	1404526	4845141	0	100	Starred Questions

Source: Swachh Bharat Mission Management Information System (SBM - MIS).

Statement-III*Fund Released to Government of Chhattisgarh for welfare of STs in 2017-18*

Sl. No.	Ministry Name	Scheme Name	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in lacs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	National Food Security Mission	1300.44
		National Mission on Horticulture	2883.18
		National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm	209.15
		National Project on Agro- Forestry	76.50
		National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	70.57
		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	148.90
		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	1347.50
		Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	142.37
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	2518.00
		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	347.72
		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	500.00
		Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material	45.59
2.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	Schemes for Differently Abled Persons (Schemes for implementation of Persons with Disability Act)	185.92
3.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	717.00
		National Health Protection Scheme	3076.18
		National Rural Health Mission	20427.30
		National Urban Health Mission	133.00
4.	Department of Higher Education	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	297.86
5.	Department of Land Resources	Integrated Watershed Development Program (Programme Component)	334.00

1	2	3	4
6.	Department of Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission (State Component) Pradhan Mantri A was Yojna (PMAY)-Rural (Programme Component)	1773.12 48594.29
7.	Department of School Education and Literacy	National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools (Amount met from Gross Budgetary Support) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (Programme Component) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Teachers Training and Adult Education	9059.55 5432.76 20368.90 299.18
8.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme (State Component) SBM-Rural (State Component)	1634.99 17264.32
9.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	National Mission for a Green India (Funded From NCEF)-Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme Project Tiger	98.39 300.00
10.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	National Urban Livelihood Mission (States/UTs Component) PMAY-Urban (Other items of States/UTs Component)	88.13 613.84
11.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP) Post-Matric Scholarship Pre-Matric Scholarship Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes Support to Tribal Research Institutes	1089.50 10964.49 89.41 3811.26 1805.30 14327.57 168.73

1	2	3	4
12.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS)	7986.35
TOTAL			180531.26

Source: <http://stcmis.gov.in>

Fund Released to Government of Chhattisgarh for welfare of STs in 2018-19

Sl. No.	Ministry Name	Scheme Name	Sanctioned Amount (₹ in lacs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' Welfare	National Bamboo Mission	69.77
		National Food Security Mission	1836.68
		National Mission on Horticulture	3272.00
		National Mission on Oil Seed and Oil Palm	196.32
		National Project on Agro-Forestry	45.90
		National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	253.60
		Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	313.04
		Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	1345.09
		Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	187.72
		Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	2216.00
		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Extension	250.09
		Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	760.00
		Sub-Mission on Seed and Planting Material	234.59
2.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	Integrated Development and Management of Fisheries	10.20
		Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	38.34
		Livestock Health and Disease Control	134.10

1	2	3	4
3.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Human Resources for Health and Medical Education National Rural Health Mission National Urban Health Mission (Support from National Investment Fund)	304.00 24923.93 142.00
4.	Department of Higher Education	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	227.25
5.	Department of Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission (Programme Component) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)- Rural (Programme Component)	2175.68 47204.91
6.	Department of School Education and Literacy	National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Teachers Training and Adult Education	9986.39 4554.99 15399.26 257.09
7.	Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	National AYUSH Mission (NAM) (Support from National Investment Fund)	224.98
8.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	National Rural Drinking Water Mission-Nation Rural Drinking Water Programme SBM-Rural (Programme Component)	1743.82 11035.22
9.	Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	Forest Fire Prevention and Management Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)-Development of Wildlife Habitats Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats (Funded from NCEF)-Project Tiger National Mission for a Green India (Funded From NCEF)-Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme	39.66 199.14 67.15 30.50

1	2	3	4
10.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY-NULM) (States/UTs Component) PMAY-Urban (Other items of States/UTs Component)	90.96 1452.00
11.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	National Career Services National Child Labour Project including grants in aid to voluntary agencies and reimbursement of assistance to bonded labour	5.69 62.70
12.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	Capacity Building-Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyaan (PSA)/Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	221.69
13.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution Minimum Support Price for Minor Forest Produce (MSP for MFP) Post-Matric Scholarship Pre-Matric Scholarship Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Schemes Support to Tribal Research Institutes	1051.50 11352.92 197.31 4609.57 4755.63 10342.65 504.49
14.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	Anganwadi Services (Erstwhile Core ICDS) Scheme for Adolescent Girls	4396.25 110.35
TOTAL			168833.12

Source: <http://stcmis.gov.in>

Shortcomings in TRAI Act, 1997

*201. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997 in

which many amendments have already been made, still has many shortcomings and further amendments are required;

- (b) whether the shortcomings have been identified by Government;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) by when, necessary amendments are proposed to be made in the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was established under the TRAI Act, 1997 as a statutory regulatory body mandated, *inter alia*, to regulate the telecommunication services, protect the interests of service providers and consumers of the telecom sector, to promote and ensure orderly growth of telecom sector, etc.

Based on a proposal from TRAI and in line with the prevailing telecom scenario, a proposal is under consideration for amendment of the TRAI Act, 1997. The amendment will be carried out after completing procedural formalities *viz* Inter-Ministerial consultation, approval of the Cabinet etc.

Matter of divorce among various religious communities

†*202. SHRI JAVED ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps being taken by Government to deal with the matter of divorce among various religious communities;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to find out the correct status of such divorce;
- (c) whether Government has conducted any study or survey to collect the said information; and
- (d) if so, the number and percentage of such divorce among various religious communities during the last three years, religion-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) People belonging to different religious denominations and faiths are governed by different sets of personal laws in respect of matters relating to marriage, divorce and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

succession. The following are the various enactments under which divorce is dealt in the country:—

- (i) the Divorce Act, 1869 (4 of 1869);
- (ii) the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (3 of 1936)
- (iii) the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 (8 of 1939);
- (iv) the Special Marriage Act, 1954 (43 of 1954); and
- (v) the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 (25 of 1955).

Recently, *vide* the Personal Laws (Amendment) Act, 2019 (6 of 2019), the aforesaid Acts, except the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, have been amended to remove the ground for divorce, contained in those enactments, that are discriminatory to the leprosy affected persons.

The Supreme Court in the matter of *Shayara Bano Vs. Union of India and others* and other connected matters, on the 22nd August, 2017, in a majority judgment of 3:2, set aside the practice of *talaq-e-biddat* (three pronouncements of *talaq*, at one and the same time) practiced by certain Muslim husbands to divorce their wives. In spite of the Supreme Court setting aside the divorce by triple *talaq* (*talaq-e-biddat*), there have been reports of divorce from various parts of the country by way of triple *talaq* (*talaq-e-biddat*). Therefore, to protect the rights of married Muslim women who are being divorced by triple *talaq*, a Bill, namely, the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2017 was introduced and passed in Lok Sabha on the 28th December, 2017. Since the Bill, was pending consideration in Rajya Sabha and both Houses were adjourned, an Ordinance, namely, the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Ordinance, 2018 (Ord. 7 of 2018) was promulgated on the 19th September, 2018. The replacement Bill which was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 27 December, 2018 was passed by that House and while pending in Rajya Sabha, both Houses were adjourned. Hence, circumstances existed there to re-promulgate the Ordinance twice. Subsequently, on dissolution of Sixteenth Lok Sabha, the Bills pending in Rajya Sabha were lapsed. Accordingly, to replace the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Second Ordinance, 2019 (Ord. 4 of 2019), the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha on the 21st June, 2019.

Further, the Family Courts Act, 1984 (66 of 1984) has been enacted with a view to promote conciliation in, and secure speedy settlement of, disputes relating to marriage and family affairs and for matters connected therewith.

(b) The Government does not maintain any data relating to the number of divorce cases in the country.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Abuse of children in shelter homes and CCIs

*203. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of shelter homes and Child Care Institutions (CCIs) at present in the country along with the number of children residing in them, State-wise, specially in Maharashtra;

(b) whether Government is aware of a large scale torture and sexual exploitation of children of shelter homes and if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for protection and welfare of children of such homes/institutions?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The primary responsibility of execution of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), lies with the State/UT Governments. As reported by States and UTs on 8.01.2019, there are 7909 Child Care Institutions (CCIs) registered in the country under the JJ Act. The State-wise list is given in the Statement-I. (*See below*) The total number of shelter homes and Child Care Institutions (CCIs). State/UT-wise including Maharashtra along with the number of children residing in them being supported under the Child Protection Services (CPs) is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Incidents of violence and abuse against children in "Sewa Sankalp Evam Vikas Samiti" shelter home in Muzaffarpur, Bihar and "Ma Vindhya wasini Mahila Prashikshan Evam Samaj Sewa Sansthan" shelter home in Deoria, East Uttar Pradesh were reported during last year. As reported by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), it has registered 43 complaints regarding torture including abuse and sexual exploitation of children in the CCIs/ Shelter Homes during the last three years. The State/UT-wise details are given in the Statement-III (*See below*).

(c) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 framed thereunder *inter alia* specifies the benchmark of services to be delivered to the children. The monitoring mechanism is prescribed under Section 54 of the J J Act and Rule 41 of the Model Rules, 2016. The Ministry has been urging the State Governments and UT Administrations from time to time to register all the CCIs under the provisions of JJ Act, so as to ensure that CCIs offer optimum services not less than the minimum standard of care and protection prescribed under the Act and Rules. The Ministry asked Chief Secretaries of all the States Governments and UT Administrations to issue directions for inspection of all CCIs under the supervision of District Magistrates in each district. The Ministry has been conducting National Consultations with all the States/UTs to discuss issues related to Child Protection and these consultations were also attended by Senior Police Officers of all the States/UTs nominated as the Nodal Officers. The Ministry has also issued an advisory to the States and UTs regarding the action to be taken in case of disruption to the life of children in case of any untoward incidence of abuse in any CCI. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing "Child Protection Services" (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations with the objective to create a safe and secure environment for overall development and welfare of children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law.

The Minister, WCD has recently drawn attention of the Chief Ministers of all the States/UTs towards the necessity of constant monitoring and evaluation of services and facilities in CCIs in their respective States and to advice District Magistrates/ District Collectors and the Superintendent of Police in each districts to regularly review the action being taken for various types of child sexual abuses.

Statement-I

The details of all the registered CCIs working in the country, State/UT-wise as provided by States/UTs on 08.01.2019

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of Registered CCIs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	779
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	11

1	2	3
4.	Assam	122
5.	Bihar	83
6.	Chandigarh	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	81
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2
9.	Daman and Diu	0
10.	Delhi	50
11.	Goa	80
12.	Gujarat	121
13.	Haryana	81
14.	Himachal Pradesh	47
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	70
16.	Jharkhand	120
17.	Karnataka	1134
18.	Kerala	817
19.	Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	117
21.	Maharashtra	908
22.	Manipur	126
23.	Meghalaya	99
24.	Mizoram	52
25.	Nagaland	68
26.	Odisha	270
27.	Puducherry	63
28.	Punjab	61
29.	Rajasthan	240
30.	Sikkim	28

1	2	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	1263
32.	Telangana	465
33.	Tripura	30
34.	Uttar Pradesh	207
35.	Uttarakhand	41
36.	West Bengal	263
TOTAL		7909

Statement-II

The total number of shelter homes and Child Care Institutions (CCIs) at present in the country alongwith the number of children residing in such homes/units, State/UT-wise including Maharashtra as on 31.03.2019

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Institutional Care [Homes]		Open Shelters		Specialised Adoption Agencies	
		No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries	No. Assisted	Beneficiaries
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	66	2316	13	342	14	144
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4	76	0	0	1	9
3.	Assam	37	1765	3	51	23	69
4.	Bihar	26	1567	5	134	13	138
5.	Chhattisgarh	65	2325	10	117	12	120
6.	Goa	23	1188	3	378	2	16
7.	Gujarat	45	1706	0	0	12	86
8.	Haryana	24	1403	21	614	7	47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	1227	3	38	1.	11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17	823	0	0	2	0
11.	Jharkhand	36	992	5	141	15	93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Karnataka	80	2998	40	1153	25	107
13.	Kerala	30	788	4	100	12	65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	67	2804	8	348	26	243
15.	Maharashtra	67	2605	3	86	13	136
16.	Manipur	42	1160	14	296	7	55
17.	Meghalaya	44	960	3	159	3	6
18.	Mizoram	36	1195	0	0	5	50
19.	Nagaland	39	477	3	35	4	5
20.	Odisha	96	6859	12	244	23	223
21.	Punjab	13	463	0	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	85	2459	22	401	24	99
23.	Sikkim	12	355	3	60	4	20
24.	Tamil Nadu	189	11915	12	264	20	169
25.	Tripura	23	717	2	58	6	49
26.	Uttar Pradesh	77	3162	20	500	12	120
27.	Uttarakhand	20	437	2	50	2	15
28.	West Bengal	73	5436	49	1326	32	460
29.	Telangana	42	1343	0	0	11	342
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	101	-	0	-	0
31.	Chandigarh	7	252	0	0	2	17
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	0	-	0	-	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	-	0	-	0
34.	Lakshadweep	-	0	-	0	-	0
35.	Delhi	28	1447	13	380	3	72
36.	Puducherry	27	1043	2	42	2	16
TOTAL		1476	64364	275	7317	338	3002

Statement-III

State/UT-wise details of Complaints received in NCPCR regarding torture including abuse and sexual exploitation of children in the CCIs/ Shelter Homes during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands				0
2.	Andhra Pradesh				0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh				0
4.	Assam		1	1	2
5.	Bihar			3	3
6.	Chandigarh				0
7.	Chhattisgarh				0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli				0
9.	Daman and Diu				0
10.	Delhi	2	2	4	8
11.	Goa				0
12.	Gujarat				0
13.	Haryana			2	2
14.	Himachal Pradesh				0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir			1	1
16.	Jharkhand				0
17.	Karnataka				0
18.	Kerala				0
19.	Lakshadweep				0
20.	Madhya Pradesh			3	3
21.	Maharashtra	2	1	1	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Manipur				0
23.	Meghalaya				0
24.	Mizoram				0
25.	Nagaland				0
26.	Odisha			1	1
27.	Puducherry				0
28.	Punjab				0
29.	Rajasthan			1	1
30.	Sikkim				0
31.	Tamil Nadu	1			1
32.	Telangana				0
33.	Tripura				0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4	3	9	16
35.	Uttarakhand		1		1
36.	West Bengal				0
TOTAL		9	8	26	43

Revival/restructuring of BSNL

*204. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether BSNL has incurred losses consecutively during the last three years and has been declared as 'Incipient Sick' as per the guidelines of Department of Public Enterprises (DPEs);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for preparation of revival/restructuring plan of BSNL;

(c) whether BSNL is unable to make arrangement for payment of salary to its employees; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to protect a large number of its employees?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has been incurring losses since 2009-10. As per Department of Public Enterprises (DPE) guidelines, BSNL has been declared as "Incipient Sick" on 05.09.2017. Details of Revenue and Profit/(Loss) of BSNL during the last three years are as under:

Particulars	Profit/(Loss) during the year		(₹ in crore)
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19*
Revenue	31533	25071	19308
Profit/(Loss)	(4793)	(7993)	(14202)

* provisional and unaudited.

Consequent upon declaration of BSNL as "Incipient Sick", action has been initiated by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) for preparation of revival/restructuring plan of BSNL. Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad was engaged to facilitate the preparation of revival/restructuring plan of BSNL. Pursuant to its recommendations and approval by BSNL Board, a revival plan for BSNL is under preparation.

(c) and (d) The salary to BSNL employees is being paid regularly. However there was some delay in the payment of salary for the month of February, 2019. Salary of June 2019 has already been paid by BSNL to its employees.

Central Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh

*205. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has made all out efforts to set up a Central Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh with adequate infrastructure facilities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government proposes to obtain financial support from Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 *inter-alia* envisages for establishment of one Central Tribal University (CTU) in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The Union Cabinet has already approved the proposal for establishment of a Central Tribal University in the State of Andhra Pradesh with a provision of funds of ₹ 420 crore for meeting the first phase expenditure towards establishment of the Central Tribal University. The Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2019 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 08.07.2019 for establishment of a Central Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh. Earlier, a Bill was introduced for this purpose in the Lok Sabha on 14.12.2018, however, the Bill lapsed with the dissolution of Sixteenth Lok Sabha.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. The new Central Universities established after 2014 are covered under fourth window of HEFA with complete servicing of loan by the Government.

Fall in number of education loans

*206. SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons why the number of education loans disbursed has come down by as much as 25 per cent during the last three years;

(b) whether the number of students who wish to secure education loans has also come down to 2.5 lakhs as in March, 2019 from 3.34 lakhs in March, 2015;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and in what manner the Ministry looks at this trend;

(d) whether banks are not showing interest in providing education loans below ₹ 4 lakhs; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Education Loans disbursed during the last three years have not come down by 25%. As per the information received from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), education loans disbursed by the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) has increased during the last four years, which is as under:

Financial Year	Number of Loan Accounts	Disbursed Amount (₹ in crore)
2014-15	7,52,647	10,007.53
2015-16	7,86,279	13,435.86
2016-17	6,80,286	12,227.62
2017-18	8,98,545	14,734.67

(b) and (c) No, Sir. As per the information furnished by the Public Sector Banks (PSBs), the details of education loan applications received during the last five years is as under:

Financial Year	Number of Applications Received
2014-15	2,54,420
2015-16	2,61,257
2016-17	2,15,422
2017-18	2,42,433
2018-19	2,38,989

No significant fall in the number of applications has been observed. It may be noted that even after the marginal fall in the loan applications, the education loans disbursement is maximum during 2017-18.

(d) and (e) No, Sir.

CAG report on School Management Committees

*207. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2018 CAG has observed and reported delays in formation of School Management Committees (SMCs), a bridge between the local community and the school, ranging from one month to three years, preventing the continuous assessments and inspections conducted by them;

(b) whether CAG has also noted that during 2015-16, nine States had not prepared any School Development Plans (SDPs); and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) An All India Performance Audit on Implementation of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was conducted by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India for the years 2010-11 to 2015-16 through test check of records in all States and UTs (except Jammu and Kashmir). This Department provided/uploaded the para-wise comments on the Audit Paras. The CAG Audit Report No. 23 of 2017 was laid on the Table of House of Parliament in July 2017. The report revealed that School Management Committees (SMCs) have not been formed in some of the schools test checked in audit in 12 States/UTs, and delay in formation of SMCs in 7 States/UTs. Further, School Development Plan (SDP) had not been prepared in 9 States/UTs. The Draft and Final Reports of CAG were shared with the States and UTs for compliance.

Education is in the Concurrent List and majority of the schools are under the administrative and financial control/purview of respective State Government/UT Administration. The State Governments are appropriate Government in relation to a school established within the territory of a State. It is, thus, primarily for them to take appropriate action on formation of SMCs and preparation of SDPs by SMCs. As per the information received so far from the States and UTs, the reasons for Non-formation of SMCs, Delay in formation of SMCs and the non-preparation of SDP are given in the Statement.

Statement

Replies of State and UTs on Non-formation of School Management Committees (SMCs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Comments
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	In few cases, SMCs were not constituted due to local issues.
2.	Karnataka	Action initiated.
3.	Kerala	Parent Teacher Association (PTA) are earlier existing and with the implementation of Right to Education Act, 2009, there was slight confusion over role of SMC and PTA.

1	2	3
4.	Madhya Pradesh	At the State level, there is no information that SMCs have not been formed in any school. Revised instructions have been issued to form new SMCs in all schools for the session 2017-2019 in June-July, 2017.
5.	Mizoram	All Schools have Bank accounts with name of SMCs. Data not kept centrally at State level.
6.	Punjab	The SMCs were firstly constituted in 2012 and working with effect from 01.04.2012. Lastly SMCs were reconstituted in the year 2016 with tenure of 2 years.
7.	Rajasthan	Non-availability of complete details on new members of re-constituted SMC.
8.	Tamil Nadu	Minority run aided schools have filed a case in High Court in this regard.
9.	West Bengal	Village Education Committees consisting of parents/guardians of all children and public representative are functioning.
10.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Could not be formed due to inclement weather and geographical constraints in left out 14 schools.
11.	Delhi	SMCs have been constituted in all Government Schools of Directorate of Education except in 11 newly established schools.
12.	Puducherry	All Government and aided schools have been instructed to constitute/reconstitute SMCs.

Replies of State and UTs on Delay in formation of School Management Committees (SMCs)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Comments
1	2	3
1.	Jharkhand	No reply received despite reminders.
2.	Mizoram	Due to non-compilation of data centrally at the State Level.

1	2	3
3.	Punjab	The SMCs were firstly constituted in 2012 and working with effect from 01.04.2012. Lastly SMCs were reconstituted in the year 2016 with tenure of 2 years.
4.	Tripura	Initially, there was a lack of adequate awareness among parents and PRI Members.
5.	Andaman and Nicobar	Could not be formed due to inclement weather and geographical constraints in left out 14 schools.
6.	Chandigarh	SMC already formed in 114 schools and re-constituted in 2016.
7.	Delhi	Initially SMCs were formed in the Schools of Directorate of Education but later in 2014-15 these were functioning in all schools of Directorate of Education and local bodies.

Replies of State and UTs on Non-preparation of School Development Plan (SDP).

Sl. No.	Name of States/ UTs	Comments
1	2	3
1.	Bihar	Districts have reported School Development Plan (SDP) has been prepared by Village Shiksha Samiti (VSS)/SMCs during 2015-16.
2.	Haryana	All schools in the state had prepared SDP in the year 2013-14 for three year perspective plan and submitted to Block Education Officers (BEOs).
3.	Jharkhand	No reply received despite reminders.
4.	Lakshadweep	No reply received despite reminders.
5.	Mizoram	Initially SDPs were prepared but not found practicable.
6.	Nagaland	As per State Communitisation Act, 2002 all schools submit their Annual Plans to District Project Officers.
7.	Rajasthan	Non-availability of complete details on new members of re-constituted SMC.

1	2	3
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Not relevant reply.
9.	West Bengal	Village Education Committee (VEC) supervises / monitor the functioning of schools.

Decrease in export of textiles

*208. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- whether export of textiles has decreased in the recent years;
- if so, the details thereof, during the last three years, year-wise; and
- the major steps taken for promotion of export of textiles, woollen, silk and cellulose fibres and handicrafts?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No Sir. As per data of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, export of textiles has increased by 6.6% from USD 18 bn in 2016-17 to USD 20.4 bn in 2018-19. Details are as follows:

Values in mn USD	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	CAGR %
Textile Exports	18,004	18,961	20,451	6.6%

(c) To increase competitiveness of textile industry, Government announced a Special Package for textiles (made ups) as well as garments. A key element of the package is the Rebate of State Levies (RoSL) Scheme which was in place upto 6.3.2019. The RoSL scheme has now been replaced by the new Scheme for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) w.e.f. 7th March 2019. Further the rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) have been enhanced from 2% to 4% for textiles (made ups) and 5% to 7% for handloom and handicrafts w.e.f. 1st November 2017. Products such as fibre, yarn and fabric in the textile value chain are being strengthened and made competitive through various schemes, *inter alia*, Powertex for fabric segment, ATUFS for all segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all segments, etc. Assistance is also provided to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for exports by MSMEs of textile sector from 3%

to 5% *w.e.f.* 02.11.2018. Benefits of Interest Equalization Scheme have been extended to merchant exporters from January 2, 2019 which was earlier limited to only manufacturer exporters.

To boost export of Indian handicrafts, the activities undertaken under Marketing Support and Service Scheme (MSS) of Office of Development Commissioner (Handicrafts) are as follows:-

- Participation in fairs/exhibitions abroad;
- Thematic display and live demonstration of handicrafts in exhibitions abroad;
- Organizing buyer-seller meets in India and abroad;
- Brand image promotion of Indian handicrafts abroad through seminars and publicity;
- Awareness programmes about technology, packaging and export policies in India to exporters;
- Organizing Indian Handicrafts and Gifts Fairs as well as product specific shows and international publicity campaign for overseas buyers.
- E-Marketing of Handicrafts products.

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan

*209.DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the new projects taken up by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan for development, preservation and promotion of Sanskrit learning in the country during the last three years;

(b) the number of students at Under Graduate, Graduate, Post Graduate and Doctoral level who have been trained by the said Sansthan during the Last three years; and

(c) the number of Sanskrit libraries established by the said Sansthan during the above said period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), during the last three

years has taken up Ashtaadashi which contains 18 projects for the development, preservation and promotion of Sanskrit learning. The list of the these eighteen projects are as under:

- (1) Knowledge Texts Translation Project
- (2) Editing and Publishing of Manuscripts Project
- (3) Digital and Online Resources Project
- (4) Summer Course Project
- (5) Contemporary Literature Project
- (6) Evening School Project
- (7) Technology Adaptation Project
- (8) Computer Education Project
- (9) Biennial Sanskrit Book fair Project
- (10) Outreach Programs Project
- (11) Shabdashala Project
- (12) Reprinting of Rare Books Project
- (13) Residential Training Project
- (14) Integrating Sanskrit with Modern Subjects Project
- (15) Support Internship Project
- (16) Children's Literature Project
- (17) Yoga through Sanskrit Project
- (18) Ayurveda through Sanskrit.

(b) the number of students at Under Graduate, Graduate, Post-Graduate and Doctoral level who have been trained by the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan during the past three years:

Sl. No.	Category	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	Total
1.	Under Graduation	815	838	852	2505
2.	Graduation	3634	3962	3827	11423
3.	Post Graduation	2534	2525	2186	7245
4.	Doctoral level	201	300	329	830
TOTAL		7184	7625	7194	22003

(c) One library has been established by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan in their Raghunath Kirti Parisar campus at Devaprayag, Uttarakhand in the year 2016-17.

Setting up of Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh

*210. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in spite of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh providing land free of cost in Vizianagaram district of Andhra Pradesh, the Ministry is not setting up a Tribal University there;

(b) whether the Central Government is linking the Tribal University proposed to be set up in Telangana as per the 13th Schedule of the Andhra Pradesh (Reorganisation) Act, 2014 with Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 *inter-alia* envisages establishment of one Central Tribal University (CTU) each in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The Government of Andhra Pradesh offered site at Relli Village in Vizianagaram District measuring 525.08 Acres, which was found suitable by the site selection committee. The Union Cabinet has already approved the proposal for establishment of a Central Tribal University in the State of Andhra Pradesh with a provision of funds of ₹ 420 crore for meeting the first phase expenditure towards establishment of the Central Tribal University. A Bill in this regard, namely Central Universities (Amendment) Bill, 2009 has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 08.07.2019. The proposal to establish a CTU in Andhra Pradesh is not linked to the proposal for establishing a CTU in Telangana and has been processed separately.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Setting up of Neutrino Observatory

2054. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal to set up Neutrino Observatory in Tamil Nadu;

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of earth observatories set up in the country?

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

(b) The Government of India has approved a project to build the India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) at Pottipuram in the Theni District of Tamil Nadu. Briefly, the project aims to set up a 51000 ton Iron Calorimeter (ICAL) detector to observe naturally occurring atmospheric neutrinos in a cavern at the end of an approximately 2 km. long tunnel in a mountain. This will help to reduce the noise from cosmic rays that is ever present over-ground and which would outnumber the rare neutrino interactions even in a detector as large as ICAL.

The INO project does not disturb the ecosystem around the site and does not release any radiation, as it does not have any radioactive substance. It measures cosmic rays.

(c) There is no other neutrino detector anywhere in India at present. ICAL at INO would be the first of its type.

New reactors for power generation

2055. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to set up new reactors for power generation in the country;
- (b) if so, the places selected therefor;
- (c) whether many States are opposing the setting up of such atomic energy stations; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) There are presently no proposals pending for accord of administrative approval and financial sanction of nuclear power projects. However, the Government has accorded administrative approval and financial sanction of 12 nuclear power plants totaling to a capacity of 9000 MW in June-2017. The details of the locations of these sites are as follows:

Sl. No.	Location & State	Project	Capacity (MW)
1.	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	KKNPP 5&6	2 X 1000
2.	Ten indigenous PHWRs in fleet mode		
	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	Chutka -1&2	2X700
	Kaiga, Karnataka	Kaiga - 5&6	2X700
	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara -1&2	2X700
	Gorakhpur, Haryana	GHAVP-3&4	2X700
	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	Mahi Banswara - 3&4	2X700

Further, the Government has also accorded 'In-Principle' approval of the following sites for setting up nuclear power plants in future:

Location & State	Site	Capacity (MW)
Jaitapur, Maharashtra	Jaitapur, Units-1 to 6	6 x 1650
Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	Kovvada, Units-1 to 6	6 x 1208
Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Units-1 to 6	6 x 1000*
Haripur, West Bengal	Haripur, Units - 1 to 6	6x1000*
Bhimpur, Madhya Pradesh	Bhimpur, Units-1 to 4	4X700

* Nominal Capacity

(c) and (d) No, Sir. However, there have been sporadic instances of opposition to installation of nuclear power plants by some groups due to apprehensions related to safety of nuclear power plants and other issues like Rehabilitation, loss of traditional means of livelihood etc.

Foreign direct investment in atomic energy sector

2056. SHRI M. P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the domestic investment in generation of atomic energy is not sufficient in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any plan has been formulated to promote domestic and Foreign Direct Investment in atomic energy sector; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Equity investment by Government of India in production of atomic energy is sufficient.

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

(c) and (d) As regards domestic investment, the Finance Minister in his budget speech in Lok Sabha on 29.02.2016 had stated *"Government is drawing up a comprehensive plan, spanning next 15 to 20 years, to augment the investment in nuclear power generation. Budgetary allocation up to ₹ 3,000 crore per annum, together with public sector investments, will be leveraged to facilitate the required investment for this purpose."*

There is no proposal to promote Foreign Direct Investment in nuclear power generation as the present policy (Consolidated FDI Policy of Government) puts atomic energy in the list of prohibited sectors.

Leakage of radiation at nuclear plants

2057. SHRI K. R. ARJUNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in some of the nuclear plants across the country, cases of leakage of radiation at minor level has been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government has asked all the nuclear stations to take precautionary measures to prevent leakages; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Radioactive materials in Subarnarekha river

2058. SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that traces of radioactive materials have been found in Subarnarekha river in Odisha and Jharkhand which may affect the life of local people living along the river bank and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether the Department proposes to take any safeguard measures to protect horticulture and fisheries from pollution being caused by atomic energy projects in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. The detailed survey carried out by the Environmental Survey Laboratories (ESLs), Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) on the levels of radioactivity in water and sediment samples, in the Subarnarekha river clearly showed that there is no increase in radioactivity in the river ecosystem above the background levels. The presence of the naturally occurring radioactivity does not affect the life of local people living along the river. The surrounding environmental matrices are periodically monitored by an independent Environmental Survey Laboratory established by the BARC and the results are submitted to Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). The reports on the environmental monitoring are reviewed at AERB to assess the impact on Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL) operation and the effluent releases on the environment, including the Subarnarekha River. As per the latest record available with AERB, the radioactivity levels *i.e* average uranium and radium levels in Subarnarekha river is only 1.5% -2% of the drinking water limit permitted by World Health Organisation (WHO) / AERB and is comparable with the natural background levels.

(b) Nuclear power is clean and environment friendly and does not emit any green house gases or pollutants. It has no adverse impact on the agriculture and horticulture in the surrounding areas. This can be evidenced as crops and fruit trees abound in the areas around existing nuclear power plants including in the plant premises. As regards fishing, the cooling water system for condensing steam is so designed that the temperature rise over ambient temperature of the water body (Sea, Lake etc.) is well within the limit set by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change (MoEF & CC) and does not affect the marine life. The abundance of fish catch around existing nuclear power plants is testimony to this fact. A detailed Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is carried out as a part of the environmental clearance process and all the stipulations laid down in the Environmental Clearance are diligently implemented to ensure there is no adverse impact on the environment. The safeguards for protection of public and environment are already in place at all the

Nuclear Power Plant Sites (NPPs) that includes site evaluation, design approval, construction and operational licence from MoEFCC and AERB respectively. The Environmental Survey Laboratories (ESLs) installed at all Atomic Energy Project sites as well as NPPs ensures compliance to the regulatory stipulations that includes safety of public and environment. ESLs carry out pre-operational survey around the plant site to establish the pre-operational baseline radioactivity levels around the site on environmental samples from atmospheric, terrestrial and aquatic environment such as air, water, soil, vegetations, agricultural produces, milk, meat, fish and other dietary products. During operation period of the reactor, samples of atmospheric terrestrial and aquatic environment are collected periodically and analyzed for radioactivity to assess the impact of operation of the plant on the surrounding environment and the public. ESLs are equipped with highly sensitive instruments and sufficient infrastructure to analyze extremely low levels of radioactivity and radiation in environmental samples. The radioactivity levels in environmental samples are compared with pre-operational values in the respective matrix. The studies carried out regularly at various NPPs have clearly showed that there is no unacceptable build up of radioactivity in the environment. Hence, additional safeguard measures to protect horticulture and fisheries from the operation of NPP are not required.

Installation of towers in Himachal Pradesh

2059. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has formulated any scheme to ensure uninterrupted mobile connectivity in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of villages in Himachal Pradesh where telecom towers have been installed during each of the last three years and the current year, telecom company-wise; and
- (d) the number of towers targeted, to be installed in that State during the coming financial year, location-wise?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) In order to facilitate improvement and expansion of telecommunication services and to ensure uninterrupted mobile connectivity in the country, the Government has initiated a series of measures through viability gap funding from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) which include:

- (i) Under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas Phase-II project, Government has approved installation of 3465 mobile towers for providing mobile connectivity.
- (ii) Scheme for providing mobile connectivity in 361 villages of uncovered border areas, Ladakh and Kargil Region and other priority areas.
- (iii) A Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for mobile connectivity in the North Eastern Region to provide mobile coverage in uncovered villages, along with National Highways and to strengthen transmission network.
- (iv) Laying of submarine optical fibre cable between Chennai and Andaman and Nicobar Islands for providing connectivity to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (v) Satellite Bandwidth Augmentation upto 4 Gbps for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (vi) Mobile connectivity to cover uncovered villages and along National Highway (NH 223) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
- (vii) Augmentation of Satellite bandwidth from 318 Mbps to 1.71 Gbps for Lakshadweep Islands.
- (viii) Under BharatNet project to provide broadband connectivity in all the Gram Panchayats (approx 2.5 lakh) in the country.

(c) Details of villages where telecom towers have been installed are not being maintained separately by the Department of Telecommunications. According to data collected from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), total number of villages provided with mobile services as well as number of towers in Himachal Pradesh for the three years TSP- wise are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(d) Planning for installation of mobile towers by any Telecom Service Provider (TSP) is an ongoing process and depends on various factors like commercial viability, subscriber concentration, technology to be adopted etc. District-wise details of tower targeted for installation in Himachal Pradesh-by the TSPs in the financial year 2019-20 are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

However, under Government supported scheme for providing connectivity to the villages of uncovered areas, 28 number of towers have been targeted for installation in Himachal Pradesh. Details are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details for telecom coverage of Villages in Himachal Pradesh by TSPs for last 2 years and current year

TSP	Year 2016-17 (as on 31st March 2017)		Year 2017-18 (as on 31st March 2018)		Year 2018-19 *	
	Number of Villages in rural areas with telecom Services	Total number of Towers installed for the villages	Number of Villages in rural areas with telecom Services	Total number of Towers installed for the villages	Number of Villages in rural areas with telecom Services	Total number of Towers installed for the villages
BSNL	17325	1723	17640	1861	18017	2178
Airtel	15017	1343	15050	1418	15259	1664
RJIO	9455	1124	13105	2047	16078	2814
Idea network (VodafoneIdea)	11470	898	11399	894	11926	1005
Vodafone network (VodafoneIdea)	9018	703	10117	691	11926	1005

* for BSNL as on 31st December 2018, for Idea Network & Vodafone network consolidated data of both network as on 31st December 2018, for Airtel as on 30th April 2019 & for Reliance Jio as on 30th June 2019

Statement-II

Details of Towers targeted for installation in Himachal Pradesh in Financial Year 2019-20 by TSPs

Sl. No.	District	Towers targeted for installation in Financial Year 2019-2020
1	2	3
1.	Bilaspur	31
2.	Chamba	115
3.	Hamirpur	26

1	2	3
4.	Kangra	111
5.	Kinnaur	14
6.	Kullu	89
7.	Lahaul and Spiti	25
8.	Mandi	94
9.	Shimla	238
10.	Sirmaur	103
11.	Solan	105
12.	Una	18
TOTAL		969

Statement-III

Details of villages in Himachal Pradesh targeted for providing connectivity by the Government supported scheme

Sl. No.	District	Block	Village
1.	Kinnaur	Kalpa	Dhar Ranikanda
2.	Kinnaur	Kalpa	Dhar Shonchayo
3.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Sumra
4.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Liti
5.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Hango
6.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Dung
7.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Hangmat
8.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Chuling
9.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Up Mohal Thoropa
10.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Dhupak
11.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Up MohalKhabo
12.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Up Mohal Namgia Kanda

Sl. No.	District	Block	Village
13.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Surting Ting
14.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Kuno Khas
15.	Kinnaur	Pooh	Charang Khas
16.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Komik
17.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Shego
18.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Lidang
19.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Keuling
20.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Shushna
21.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Newpur
22.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Samling
23.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Chobrang
24.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Sanglung
25.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Mulche
26.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Lalung Khas
27.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Kibri
28.	Lahaul&Spiti	Spiti	Kaurik

4G services in Andhra Pradesh

2060. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether BSNL is providing 4G services in all the districts of Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has taken any steps to improve the services of BSNL in all parts of the country, particularly in that State;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Out of total thirteen districts of Andhra Pradesh, Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited

(BSNL) is providing 4G services in few places on limited scale in ten districts of Andhra Pradesh by using existing spectrum of 2100 MHz band. As on 31.05.2019, BSNL has installed 259 4G Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) to (e) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of telecom service providers including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) against the benchmark for various Quality of Service (QoS) parameters laid down by TRAI by way of QoS regulations issued from time to time, through Quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs).

As per latest PMR issued by TRAI for the quarter ending March 2019, BSNL is meeting all the benchmarks for Basic (Wireline) and Broadband Services throughout the country including Andhra Pradesh. For Cellular Mobile Telephone Service, BSNL is meeting the benchmark for all the parameters in all of its Licensed Service Areas (LSAs) including Andhra Pradesh except for the parameter "Network QoS DCR Spatial distribution measure or DCR Network_QsD(90,90) (benchmark 2%)" and "Network QoS DCR temporal distribution measure or DCR Network_QTD(97,90) (benchmark $\leq 3\%$)" in West Bengal Service area only.

Steps taken by BSNL to improve its services throughout the country including Andhra Pradesh are as under:

1. Augmentation of mobile equipment capacity/upgradation of mobile network in its areas under Phase-VIII.4 project by replacing old equipment having high operational cost and Annual Maintenance Charges, addition of 3G capacity for increasing 3G footprints and introduction of 4G services.
2. To improve quality of wireline telephone network, BSNL is replacing Legacy Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) switches to Next Generation Network (NGN) which support different kind of services. This will provide better facilities to customers and at lower maintenance cost to BSNL.
3. Transport Network with 200 GBPS line capacity connecting 47 state Capitals and important cities has been commissioned.
4. BSNL is deploying Wi-Fi hotspots through various projects which includes revenue share model with Hotspots Service Providers (HSSPs).
5. Routers have been installed and commissioned where by IP-MPLS (Internet Protocol-Multiprotocol Label Switching) network has increased from 106

cities to 205 cities providing connectivity for broadband, NGN (fixed line) and 2G/3G requirements.

6. BSNL is also focusing on customer care services by installing exclusive call centers for GSM services, Wire- line and Broadband services.
7. Constant monitoring of network to improve the quality of service
8. Launching of new services and bundling schemes in the network for retention of the subscribers.
9. Network outage is being monitored for further optimization/improvement.

Connection of mobile towers with fibre network

2061. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that about 25 per cent of mobile towers are connected to fibre network, which is very meagre in comparison to the developed countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government would get mobile towers connected to fibre network across the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Various Telecom Service Providers fiberise their network at any specific tower site. As per details provided by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), about 31% of TSP sites have been connected to fibre network in the country. With respect to developed nations, some technical reports indicate that percentage of TSP sites connected to fibre is higher.

(c) to (e) The infrastructure and equipment used for providing mobile communications, belong to various Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and the decisions regarding providing connectivity to the TSP sites through fibre or through other means is taken based on various techno-commercial considerations including network capacity required at that particular physical site (tower).

Further, Government is facilitating the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for laying fibre by means of addressing Right of Way (RoW) challenges and creating a collaborative institutional mechanism between Centre, States and Local Bodies for Common Rights of Way, standardisation of costs and timelines; and removal of barriers to approvals.

Under BharatNet, which is fully funded by the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) of the Government of India and is one of the biggest rural telecom projects of the world, as on 13th June, 2019, 3,37,515 km Optical Fibre Cable has been laid connecting 1,28,870 Gram Panchayats by Optical Fibre Cable (OFC).

High spectrum prices

2062. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the industry has voiced its concerns over high spectrum prices, including that of airwaves used to offer 5G services;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the total quantum of available spectrum has gone up because of harmonization efforts as well as adding into this auction the administratively allocated spectrum in 2001; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) The Broadband India Forum, has forwarded a letter to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for the review of the TRAI recommendations, which includes among other things the Reserve Price for the spectrum to be auctioned. A copy of the letter was also endorsed to this Department. The Digital Communications Commission (DCC) while considering the TRAI recommendations also noted that broadband for all being one of the objectives of the National Digital Communications Policy (NDCP) 2018, the price of the spectrum should facilitate the affordability of services to all the sections of the society. The objective of the Government is to sell the entire spectrum put for auction. Accordingly, while sending back reference to TRAI, TRAI has been requested to examine these issues also.

(c) and (d) The quantum of spectrum available for the access service bands has gone up due to the harmonization exercise. A total of 59.2 MHz (paired) spectrum in 900 MHz band and 560 MHz (unpaired) spectrum in 2300 MHz band across various

service areas has become available due to harmonization. Further, administratively assigned spectrum under the service licenses issued in the year 2001 will also be available in the year 2021 due to expiry of these licenses. These additions in spectrum availability were also communicated to TRAI while sending a back reference.

Auction of spectrum

2063. SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the past about 40 per cent of spectrum was auctioned;

(b) whether it is also a fact that Government wants to auction all spectrum as it is a valuable resource and unless it is used, there would be no benefit to society; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) For all the previous spectrum auctions conducted by the Government, the entire available spectrum was put to auction. However, the bidders, as per their requirements, decide the quantum and price for the spectrum they want to buy during the auctions.

The details of the spectrum put for auction and sold in the previous auctions is as given below:

Year of auction	Quantum of spectrum put for auction (in MHz)	Quantum of spectrum sold (in MHz)
2010	1785.0	1785.0
2012	390.0	127.5
2013	195.0	30.0
2014	431.2	353.2
2015	470.75	418.25
2016	2354.75	964.80

(b) and (c) Yes, the objective of the Government is to sell the entire spectrum put for auction.

National Digital Communication Policy

2064. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) in what manner the National Digital Communication Policy (NDCP) helps telecom industry which is going from bad to worse;
- (b) whether 18 per cent GST is contributing to the crisis in industry;
- (c) whether any consultations with telecom operators have been held in the recent past on GST and NDCP;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made by the Ministry to convince GST Council to bring down GST rate to 5 per cent;
- (e) whether the Ministry is going to auction 5G very soon; and
- (f) if so, in what manner this would help telecom operators to come out of crisis?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) The National Digital Communications Policy (NDCP) - 2018 was formulated after consultations with all the stakeholders including the telecom industry. NDCP recognizes the need to review the existing licensing, regulatory and resource allocation framework to incentivize investments and innovations through various strategies including reforming the licensing and regulatory regime to catalyse investment and innovations and promote ease of doing business.

(b) to (d) During consultations with Telecom Industry Associations held in May, 2019, one of the issues raised by Industry was reduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) of telecom services from present rate. The Department has taken up the matter of reduction of GST rate with the Ministry of Finance.

(e) and (f) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has provided their recommendations to Department regarding auction of spectrum for providing access services using any technology including 5G. The modalities of auction will depend on the decisions of the Government on the recommendations of TRAI.

Emission of non-ionized radiation

2065. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India stands second in the world in having highest number of mobile phone subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether due to rise in towers non-ionizing radiations emitted by these towers is causing health risks and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government has issued any instructions/guidelines for prevention of emission of non-ionized radiations from mobile towers and mobile handsets; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the telecom service providers and handset manufacturers/importers for non-compliance of the said instructions/ guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), there are 1.162 billion mobile subscriber in India as on 30th April, 2019. No authentic information is available to the Government on the number of mobile subscribers in other countries.

(c) With regard to impact of non-ionizing radiations emitted from mobile towers on health, it is intimated that World Health Organization (WHO) referred to approximately 25,000 articles published around the world over past 30 years, and based on an in-depth review of scientific literature, has concluded that "current evidence does not confirm the existence of any health consequences from exposure to low level electromagnetic fields".

(d) and (e) Department of Telecom (DoT) has been monitoring global developments and has already taken necessary steps and adopted stricter norms for safety from Electro Magnetic Frequency (EMF) emission from mobile towers. In the year 2008, DoT adopted the International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) guidelines that are recommended by WHO for basic restriction and limiting reference levels of electromagnetic emission from mobile towers. Further, based on the recommendations of an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC), DoT has made the norms for exposure limit for the Radio Frequency Field (Base Station Emissions) ten times more stringent than the existing limits prescribed by ICNIRP and recommended by WHO. These norms were notified through DoT's letters dated 10th January, 2013 and 26th June, 2013. The present EMF emission limits as laid down for Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) installed on various mobile towers in India is as follows:

Frequency Range	E-Field Strength (Volt/Meter)	H-Field Strength (Amp/Meter)	Power Density (Watt/Sq.Meter)
400 MHz to 2000 MHz	0.434 f ^{1/2}	0.0011 f ^{1/2}	f/12000
2 GHz to 300 GHz	19.29	0.05	1

(if f is frequency in MHz)

Further, *vide* letters dated 25th January, 2012 and 17th August, 2012, DoT has issued instructions to all the mobile phone manufacturers to comply with Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) value for mobile phones, limited to 1.6 Watt/Kg average over a mass of 1 gram of human tissue, *inter alia* others.

The afore-mentioned letters are available at DoT's website at web-link <http://dot.gov.in/journey-emf>.

Penalty is being imposed by Licensed Service Area (LSA) field offices of DoT for any instance of non-compliance detected with respect to prescribed EMF norms.

Mobile connectivity in villages of Maharashtra

†2066. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that people of more than 5,117 villages in Maharashtra do not have access to the mobile facilities till now;

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

(c) whether it is also a fact that the mobile connectivity in the villages of Maharashtra is unsatisfactory and there are many places where mobile connectivity is totally unavailable; and

(d) if so, the Government's reaction thereto and the efforts made to bring improvement therein?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):
(a) to (d) As per the data collected from the telecom service providers in 2018, it was estimated that out of 40959 inhabited villages (as per the Census 2011) in the State of Maharashtra, there are 6117 inhabited villages which are not covered by mobile services. The reasons for not having mobile services in these villages include, *inter alia*, remote and tough terrain, areas diversely located with scattered population and commercially

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

non-viable operations. Mobile coverage in the uncovered villages is being provided in a phased manner. Following projects are being implemented by the Government for providing/facilitating mobile connectivity in Maharashtra:

- (i) Under Left Wing Extremism affected areas Phase-II project, Government has approved installation of 104 mobile towers in Maharashtra for mobile connectivity.
- (ii) Providing mobile connectivity in 361 villages of border areas, Ladakh and Kargil Region and other priority areas including 3 uncovered villages in Maharashtra.

Auction of 5G spectrums

2067. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government plans to auction largest spectrum to ensure affordable 5G in the country;
- (b) if so, whether it is a fact that TRAI has failed to achieve the target users in the auction of 3G and 4G spectrum;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that during the past regime of auction, Government has not received the reserve prices and spectrum sales were poor; and
- (d) if so, the reasons for new auction plan and the details of benefits to the customers and the status of usage and services of old spectrums?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) The Government has planned to conduct the auction of spectrum in the 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz and 3400-3600 MHz bands for providing mobile services, using any technology including 5G. The quantum of the spectrum put to auction is highest with respect to quantum of spectrum put for preceding auctions.

(b) and (c) For all the previous spectrum auctions conducted by the Government, the entire available spectrum was put to auction. However, the bidders, as per their requirements, decide the quantum and the bid value for the spectrum they want to buy during the auctions.

The details of the spectrum put for auction and sold in the previous auctions are as given below:

Year of auction	Quantum of spectrum put for auction (in MHz)	Quantum of spectrum sold (in MHz)
2010	1785.0	1785.0
2012	390.0	127.5
2013	195.0	30.0
2014	431.2	353.2
2015	470.75	418.25
2016	2354.75	964.80

The details of the revenue earned by the Government in the previous auctions are as given below:

Auction Year	Bid Amount (₹ Crores)	Upfornt Payment (₹Crores)**
2010	106262	106262
2012	9408	5557
2013	3639	Nil***
2014	61162	18267
2015	109875	32377.85
2016	65789.12	32434.10

** Balance amount is payable in equated annual installments, except 2010 auctions.

*** Upfront amount due was set-off against entry fee of quashed licensees.

(d) The upcoming auction will make available additional spectrum to the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) enabling them to roll out access services using any technology including 5G, which will be beneficial to the customers. The TSPs will continue to provide services with their existing spectrum holdings and the newly acquired spectrum will augment their capacity to provide better services.

Roadmap for public wi-fi system

2068. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Telecommunications has asked the Telecoms to provide a roadmap for building public wi-fi system;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the response and feedback of the telecoms in this regard; and
- (d) the steps being taken by Government to implement the public wi-fi system at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Cellular Operators Association of India, Internet Service Providers Association of India and Virtual Network Operators Association of India have jointly submitted a proposal for seamless and interoperable internet and broadband services through public wi-fi hotspots. As a part of the proposal, they have submitted a roadmap for achieving 1 Million wi-fi hotspots within a period of one year.

The proposal is under consideration and decisions, as appropriate, will be taken in due course of time.

Data usage per smartphone

2069. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that India has the highest average data usage per smartphone;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that the data usage is likely to double to 18 GB per month per smartphone by 2024;
- (c) whether smartphone users are keen to use 5G services; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) As per the reports furnished by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) to the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the average mobile data usage per subscriber during the month of May 2019 was 10,054 MB. Data usage per smartphone is not maintained by the Department.

- (b) The average mobile data usage per subscriber per month has grown from

147.12 MB in the quarter ending March, 2016 to 3206 MB in the quarter ending June, 2018. However, no assessment of future trends has been conducted by the Department.

(c) and (d) Technical development benefits the consumers, and therefore, the consumers may be inclined towards adoption of latest technology to derive the benefits of 5G services. However, at this stage it is rather early to comment upon the consumers' keenness to migrate to 5G services.

Setting up of India Post Payments Banks

2070. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of India Post Payments Banks set-up in the country so far, State-wise;
- (b) the number of such banks proposed to be set up during the next three years, year-wise and State-wise;
- (c) the details of services being provided by such a banks; and
- (d) the number of persons trained or proposed to be trained and hired for the said initiative?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Total 650 branches and 136078 Post Office banking access points of India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) have been setup throughout the country, which are functional across all States and Union Territories. The details of branches and Post Office banking access points of IPPB are given in the Statement (*See below*). IPPB is regularly working towards making services available through remaining post office access points subject to technical and other constraints.

(c) IPPB provides a comprehensive suite of banking services including instant paperless account opening, Cash deposits/withdrawal, Money transfers, Bill payments, Government to Citizen (G2C) payments etc.

(d) The sanctioned manpower of IPPB is 3458 and as per May, 2019 payroll 2210 employees have been recruited and trained. In addition, IPPB has trained and certified over 2,60,000 Postal Assistants and Doorstep Banking Service Providers (Postmen and Gramin Dak Sevaks) from Department of Posts so as to enable digital banking operations. Recruitment to fill up remaining posts and training of the existing employees is a continuous process and is being done regularly by IPPB.

Statement

The details of India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) branches and Post Office banking access points

State/Union Territory	No. of IPPB Branches	No. of Access points
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1
Andhra Pradesh	24	9924
Arunachal Pradesh	10	125
Assam	26	3126
Bihar	38	8340
Chandigarh	1	52
Chhattisgarh	27	2544
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	49
Goa	2	235
Gujarat	31	8416
Haryana	20	2603
Himachal Pradesh	12	2558
Jammu and Kashmir	8	1535
Jharkhand	22	2438
Karnataka	31	8110
Kerala	14	4458
Lakshadweep	1	1
Madhya Pradesh	42	8183
Maharashtra	40	11002
Manipur	9	418
Meghalaya	8	203
Mizoram	6	227

1	2	3
Nagaland	9	126
NCT of Delhi	3	430
Odisha	33	6919
Puducherry	2	105
Punjab	22	3754
Rajasthan	33	8833
Sikkim	1	58
Tamil Nadu	35	10461
Telangana	23	5243
Tripura	5	433
Uttar Pradesh	73	16028
Uttarakhand	12	2278
West Bengal	25	6862
GRAND TOTAL	650	136078

Salaries to employees of BSNL

2071. MS. DOLA SEN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of BSNL are facing an unprecedented crisis today and over one lakh permanent and contractual employees of BSNL have not been paid their due salaries for the last few months which is against the law of the land; and

(b) the policy decisions being taken by the concerned Ministries to restore BSNL and its employees?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) The salary to BSNL employees is being paid regularly. However, there was some delay in the payment of salary for the month of February, 2019. Salary of June 2019 has already been paid to its employees by BSNL. BSNL has also informed that casual labourers and temporary status mazdoors in BSNL are being paid wages regularly.

(b) BSNL has been advised to take steps to improve performance and increase revenue and control expenditure. Letter of Comfort has been given from time to time to BSNL for raising loans to meet its CAPEX and OPEX requirements.

MTNL and BSNL as knowledge carriers

2072. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the plans that Government is mulling over to utilise the telecom knowledge of MTNL and BSNL;

(b) the Status of financial reserves of BSNL and MTNL and whether Government would invest it in the market; and

(c) whether BSNL and MTNL would act as a knowledge carriers in new electronic policy and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that it is utilising its telecom knowledge to train its own employees and other organisations/agencies like State Governments, Central Government Departments and PSUs, All India Council of Technical education (AICTE) along with apprenticeship training(s). It also provides vocational trainings for Engineering and Management students. It is currently providing skill development training to 10,000 candidates under Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Sanchar Kaushal Vikas Pratishthan (PDDUSKVP) Scheme, a pilot skill development scheme of Department of Telecommunications (DoT).

In addition, DoT has leveraged the strength of BSNL to implement the following projects on nomination basis:

1. Providing mobile connectivity in 2199 identified locations in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas.
2. Implementation of comprehensive telecom development plan for Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep Islands through augmentation of satellite connectivity/bandwidth.
3. Optical Fibre Cable based Network for Defence Services (NFS Project).
4. Execution of BharatNet project.

5. Comprehensive Telecom Development Plan for the North-Eastern Region for provision of mobile services in uncovered villages in Arunachal Pradesh and two districts of Assam.
6. Implementation of Transmission-Media Plan for North Eastern Region.
7. Submarine Optical Fibre Project for providing connectivity to the Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
8. Setting up of 25000 Wi-Fi Hotspots at Rural Telephone Exchanges of BSNL.

MTNL has signed an MoU with New Delhi Municipal Corporation Smart City Limited (NDMCSCSL) with the objective to provide various services like FTTH, Public Wi-Fi for making NDMC area as a SMART City. The project involves around 2000 FTTH connections in Connaught Place area and approx. 250 access points for Wi-Fi enabling.

BSNL and MTNL are incurring losses since 2009-10. As on 01/04/2019, the net worth of BSNL and MTNL is ₹ 34,276 Cr (unaudited and provisional) and ₹ (-) 9,735 Cr respectively.

Domestic telecom equipment

2073. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the domestic telecom equipment makers in the country sought for price preference over multinationals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has issued the Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) notification for telecom products, services and works. The Notifications while making no provision of price preference to local suppliers, it provides for market access to local suppliers from 50% to 100% of the tendered quantity if they meet the notified local content and are able to match the price quoted by the lowest bidder (who is not a local supplier) when the local suppliers are within 20% of the said lowest bid.

Revival of BSNL

2074. SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that BSNL is facing liquidity crunch which is adversely impacting operation and maintenance of services;
- (b) if so, the response of Government thereto;
- (c) whether budgetary support is provided or proposed to be provided for the revival of BSNL which is providing essential services even at far off and remote places; and
- (d) if not, the alternatives that are considered to make it a profit-making company?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that it is facing liquidity crunch due to mismatch in revenue and expenditure. However, maximum efforts are being made by BSNL to meet the requirement of operation and maintenance of services.

(c) and (d) Letter of Comfort has been given from time to time to BSNL for raising loans to meet its CAPEX and OPEX requirements.

Connectivity of all Gram Panchayats

†2075. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a plan to connect all the Gram Panchayats of the country through High-Speed Optical Fibre Cable Network under India Network Project;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of Gram Panchayats which have been so connected, at present; and
- (d) the number of Gram Panchayats in Madhya Pradesh which have been so connected, at present?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) BharatNet project is being implemented in a phased manner to provide broadband connectivity to all the Gram Panchayats (approx. 2,50,000) in the country. As on 27.06.2019, by laying 3,42,906 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a total of 1,30,312 GPs have been connected, out of which 1,20,108 GPs have been made Service Ready. In addition, 854 GPs have been made Service Ready on satellite media. It is mentioned that presently, no scheme namely "India Network Project" has been taken up by the Department to connect all the Gram Panchayats of the country.

(d) In Madhya Pradesh, as on 27.06.2019, by laying 46,533 km Optical Fibre Cable (OFC), a total of 13,360 GPs have been connected, out of which 12,699 GPs have been made Service Ready under the BharatNet project.

Road transport and air traffic in North-Eastern States

2076. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has undertaken any initiatives to make road transport and air traffic more accessible in the regions bordering China;

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

(c) the details of initiatives undertaken for connecting capital cities of North Eastern States via railways during the last three years; and

(d) the details of amount allocated and expenditure incurred during those years for improving transportation in the North Eastern States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information available in this Ministry, for road connectivity, road projects under Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for North East (SARDP-NE) including Arunachal Package for Roads & Highways is being implemented. Under Arunachal Package out of total 2319 km road length worth ₹15,643.00 crore approved by Government, road length of 1934 km has been sanctioned and out of which 928 km has been completed so far. For air connectivity, Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need of air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and

commercial viability. As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by Government.

(c) New line Capital Connectivity railway projects have been initiated for all the capital cities of North East since 2003-04. Railways has taken many steps in last three years to expedite the execution of these capital connectivity projects and monitoring of projects is being done at various levels (field level, Divisional level, Zonal level and Board level). Concept of incentives to the contractor has also been adopted by Railways to enhance the pace of execution of projects. Further, for important projects, capacity enhancement projects, last mile connectivity projects etc., institutional financing has been done by arranging loan of ₹1.5 lakh crore, which has increased Railways' capacity for committed fund provision for essential projects.

(d) Among others, M/o Road, Transport and Highways and M/o Railways has incurred ₹12,215.00 crore under SARDP-NE and ₹17,048.00 crore respectively in the last three years for improving connectivity infrastructure in North Eastern Region.

Loan assistance from Asian Development Bank

2077. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent from the \$ 200 million loan assistance provided by the Asian Development Bank during the last three years under the North Eastern Roads Investment Programme, State-wise;

(b) whether repayment of the loan has been started and if so, the amount repaid and by when the full loan would be repaid; and

(c) the number of new jobs, if any, created during the last three years due to the development works carried out with the help of that loan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Under the North Eastern State Roads Investment Programme, a Multi-tranche financing facility, loan in two tranches has been taken from Asian Development Bank (ADB) for \$74.8 (₹ 497.62 crore) million and \$125.2 (₹ 832.92 crore) million respectively. The state-wise disbursements under these loans till date are the following:

Sl. No.	Tranche-I (\$74.8 million @ \$1 = ₹ 68.7090)	Million USD	₹ in crore
1.	Assam	15.59	107.11
2.	Meghalaya	21.34	146.62
3.	Sikkim	6.81	46.79
4.	Project Management Consultant	0.39	2.67
	TOTAL	44.13	303.19

Sl. No.	Tranche-II (\$125.2 million @ \$1 = ₹ 68.7090)	Million USD	₹ in crore
1.	Assam	26.57	182.55
2.	Manipur	21.34	146.62
3.	Mizoram	8.70	59.77
4.	Tripura	4.43	30.43
	TOTAL	61.04	419.37

(b) The amount repaid till now (@ \$1= ₹ 68.7090 as on 8.7.2019):

Tranche-I: \$3.01 million (₹ 20.68 crore)

Tranche-II: \$6.02 million (₹ 41.36 crore)

The expected full repayment dates for the loans are 15-Jul-2036 for Tranche-I and 1-Dec-2038 for Tranche-II.

(c) Construction and allied activities associated with the project are likely to generate immense direct and indirect employment opportunities for the local workforce. However, direct employment to approx. 2,000 persons has been given during the last three years.

Accruals under NLCPR

2078. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all the Ministries give 10 per cent of their Gross Budgetary Allocation for the development of the North Eastern States;

(b) whether it is also a fact that there is a huge accrual of amount under the head Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR); and

(c) if so, the details of accruals during the last ten years and the amount released in those years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) All the Ministries/Departments (except those specifically exempted by Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region) are required to spend 10% of the Gross Budget Support (GBS) from their allocation under Central Sector Schemes and under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the benefit of North Eastern Region.

(b) and (c) The unspent balance of 10% GBS of Non-exempt Central Ministries accrued to the NLCPR is maintained by Ministry of Finance, who have vetted and finalized the accounts up to 2013-14. As per the details received from Ministry of Finance, the balance at close of 2013-14 is ₹ 14696.94 crore. The details of the finalized net accruals including the amount released from NLCPR pool from 2007-08 to 2013-14 are as given below. Accounts for the period 2014-15 onward are yet to be finalized by Ministry of Finance.

Financial year	Accrual during the year (₹ crore)	Release during the year (₹ crore)
2007-08	1761.03	636.00
2008-09	2009.16	650.00
2009-10	1705.70	668.62
2010-11	2142.53	805.78
2011-12	1885.81	798.99
2012-13	1968.71	810.97
2013-14	2839.87	911.97

Ease of regulations for promotion of development works

2079. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the North Eastern States are failing to forward their development proposals to the Central Government;

- (b) the details of development proposals received during the last three years;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that many such projects are getting delayed due to regulatory reasons;
- (d) if so, the details of all such projects; and
- (e) whether Government would ease the regulations to promote development works in the North Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) No Sir, this Ministry has been regularly receiving proposals from the North Eastern states, and during the last three years, projects to the tune of ₹3400 crore have been sanctioned under different schemes and packages of this Ministry like Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR), North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS), Karbi Anglong Autonomous Territorial Council (KAATC), Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC), Dima Hasao Autonomous Territorial Council (DHATC) and Social and Infrastructure Development Fund (SIDF).

(c) to (e) Obtaining regulatory clearances is the responsibility of the State Government. The State Government of Mizoram has informed about one project of Solid Waste Management at Lunglei, sanctioned by this Ministry, being held up due to Environment Clearance. No other State from the North Eastern Region has informed about any project sanctioned by this Ministry being delayed on account of regulatory reasons.

Development of service sector in NER

2080. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that certain focus areas including development of service sector had been identified in 12th Business Summit for implementation in the North-Eastern Region (NER);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the initiatives taken towards the development of service sector in NER which was likely to generate employment opportunities for local people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Twelfth North Eastern Business Summit was organised by the Indian Chamber of Commerce (ICC), Kolkata on 16th-17th November, 2017 in New Delhi in which North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation (NERAMAC), a CPSE under the administrative control of Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, had participated. The technical sessions deliberated on:

- (i) Skill Development in NE and Financing the Service sector;
- (ii) Promotion of tourism and hospitality sector in NE; and
- (iii) Regional Air Connectivity in NE and Development of Waterways for sustainable transport in the North East.

(c) The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (MDoNER) is implementing "North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme" (NESIDS) which aims to provide gap funding for creation of physical infrastructure relating to connectivity, water supply and power enhancing tourism and for creation of infrastructure in social sectors of primary and secondary health and education. The NESIDS will not only strengthen health care and education facilities in the region but will also encourage tourism thereby the employment opportunities for local youth.

The North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCORMP), being implemented by Ministry of DoNER, aims to transform the lives of the poor and marginalized families in North Eastern States in a sustainable manner. NERCORMP has facilitated in establishing four community based micro-credit organizations in its project areas. The four community based Micro Credit Organisations provide credit support to 2900 SHGs for enterprise development which directly/indirectly helps in providing employment opportunities to approx. 2900 local people. NERCORMP also facilitated in establishing 4000 non-farm micro enterprises (during 2010-19) which are mostly entrepreneurship based. Thus, helped in providing employment opportunities directly/indirectly to minimum 4000 local people.

The Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region is also implementing the North East Rural Livelihood Project (NERLP) which addresses the needs of employment, income and natural resource sustainability of the rural population of the North Eastern Region. The skills development for youth has reached out to providing free training to about 4606 youth in the service sector jobs such as; Tour Guides, Hotel Management,

Hospitality management, Driving and motor Mechanics, Beauty and Wellness services, fine dining experts, Electrical assistants, Modern Office Management, masons, security services, Mobile repair technicians, TV/DTH technicians, AC repair technicians, Aviation sector workers, Bedside Patient Assistants, Lady Health Workers, Paramedics, Lab-technicians, Hospital general duty assistants and Nurses. Besides, 3,08,969 families have been involved in economic development activities raising them to increase the family income at least by 30% during the intervening 7 years' period.

Unauthorised access to portals of Government departments

2081. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY to be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many unauthorized access of the portals of various Government departments have been made by unscrupulous information technology companies in country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that many websites have been hacked in recent times; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps proposed in this regard to prevent such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) With the proliferation of Information Technology and related services, cyber attacks is a global phenomena. Cyberspace is virtual and borderless, thus cyber attacks can come from anywhere, anytime and by anyone.

(c) and (d) As per the information reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) a total number of 199, 172, 110 and 25 websites of Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments were hacked during the year 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (till May) respectively.

Government has taken several steps to prevent cyber security incidents and enhancing cyber security in the country. These, *inter alia*, include:

- i. Government has established National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) for protection of critical information infrastructure in the country, as per the provisions of section 70A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000.

- ii. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis. CERT-In has published guidelines for securing IT infrastructure, which are available on its website (www.cert-in.org.in).
- iii. Government has issued guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) regarding their key roles and responsibilities for securing applications/ infrastructure and compliance.
- iv. All the government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications are conducted on a regular basis after hosting also.
- v. Government has empanelled 84 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- vi. All organizations providing digital services have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to CERT-In expeditiously.
- vii. Government has formulated Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- viii. Cyber security mock drills and exercises are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors. 43 such exercises have so far been conducted by CERT-In where organisations from different sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ ITeS sectors participated.
- ix. CERT-In conducts regular training programmes for network/system administrators and Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) of Government and critical sector organisations regarding securing the IT infrastructure and mitigating cyber attacks. 24 trainings covering 845 participants conducted in the year 2018.
- x. Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre). The centre is providing detection of malicious programs and free tools to remove the same.

- xi. Government has set up National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC) to generate necessary situational awareness of existing and potential cyber security threats and enable timely information sharing for proactive, preventive and protective actions by individual entities. Phase-I of NCCC has been made operational.

Legislation for regulating social media

†2082. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state whether Government is considering to bring a legislation for regulating social media companies to prevent them from curbing the rights of lakhs of persons supporting nationalistic ideology and if so, by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): No Sir. Government is fully committed to freedom of speech and expression and privacy of its citizens as enshrined in the constitution of India. Government does not monitor content appearing on Internet. Law enforcement agencies take appropriate action regarding posting of malicious content on Internet on specific case-to-case basis.

Social media platforms are intermediaries as defined in the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000. Section 79 of the IT Act provides that intermediaries are required to disable/remove unlawful content on being notified by appropriate Government or its agency. The Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified under this section require that the intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, and unlawful in any way.

Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan

2083. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government has recently launched the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan;

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the aims and objectives of the mission and the funds being allocated under this abhiyan to each State in the current financial year, particularly to the State of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Government has approved a scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)" in February, 2017 to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household) in the age group of 14-60 years at a total outlay of ₹ 2,351.38 crore (approx.). The approved duration of the Scheme is up to March 2020.

The Scheme is aimed to empowering the citizens by providing them access to information, knowledge and skills for operating computers/digital access devices. As the thrust of the Government is on cashless transactions, the course content includes Digital Wallets, Mobile Banking, Unified Payments Interface (UPI), Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) and Aadhaar Enabled Payment System (AEPS), etc. Each beneficiary is provided with digital literacy training of 20 Hours duration covering 5 modules. To ensure equitable geographical reach, the Scheme envisages to register an average of 200-300 candidates in each of the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats in the country.

The above Scheme is implemented through an implementing agency namely CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC-SPV), with active collaboration of all the State Governments and UT Administrations. So far, an amount of ₹ 613 crore has been released by the Government of India for implementation of the Scheme to the implementing agency *i.e.* CSC-SPV. A total of around 2.31 crore candidates have been registered so far under the Scheme. A total of 2.22 crore candidates have been trained, out of which more than 1.35 crore candidates have been duly certified.

As the above Scheme is funded as a Central Sector Scheme, hence, funds are not allocated to States and UTs. The State/UT-wise (including Andhra Pradesh) details of indicative budget requirements based on targets for certified candidates; and the achievements so far in terms of number of candidates registered, trained and certified are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of indicative budget requirements based on targets and achievements so far under PMGDISHA Scheme

Sl. No.	State	Targets (no. of candidates)	Indicative budget requirement (₹ in crore)	Achievement Status (no. of candidates)		
				Registered	Trained	Certified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18000	0.71	225	225	18
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2028000	79.48	543200	532678	269737
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	77000	3.02	2439	2276	570
4.	Assam	1929000	75.6	1237388	1164689	774129
5.	Bihar	6630000	259.83	1662083	1625958	978565
6.	Chandigarh	2000	0.08	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	1412000	55.33	1419922	1389012	869469
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13000	0.51	773	322	232
9.	Daman and Diu	4000	0.15	529	587	292
10.	Delhi	30000	1.17	0	0	0
11.	Goa	40000	1.57	200	189	65
12.	Gujarat	2497000	97.86	1204101	1177435	736877
13.	Haryana	1191000	46.67	1157918	1127643	706672
14.	Himachal Pradesh	444000	17.39	129314	125128	59638
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	658000	25.79	278310	258222	160447
16.	Jharkhand	1803000	70.66	1325331	1293113	727897

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	Karnataka	2705000	106.01	494884	488743	281354
18.	Kerala	1257000	49.26	24602	23346	9246
19.	Lakshadweep	1000	0.04	6	4	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	3784000	148.29	1678411	1613248	960931
21.	Maharashtra	4433000	173.73	1245138	941934	706290
22.	Manipur	137000	5.37	8352	8193	2747
23.	Meghalaya	171000	6.7	57149	52256	23823
24.	Mizoram	38000	1.49	5302	5294	2497
25.	Nagaland	101000	3.96	3362	3123	1714
26.	Odisha	2517000	98.64	1356466	1373114	795815
27.	Puducherry	28000	1.1	10217	10398	4713
28.	Punjab	1247000	48.87	769188	748993	507203
29.	Rajasthan	3712000	145.47	1305654	1271223	747200
30.	Sikkim	33000	1.29	47	41	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	2679000	104.99	543517	532114	316313
32.	Telangana	2028000	79.48	394762	383663	226347
33.	Tripura	195000	7.64	79658	75088	39030
34.	Uttarakhand	506000	19.83	280638	270956	170632
35.	Uttar Pradesh	11171000	437.79	5379227	5176145	3129752
36.	West Bengal	4481000	175.61	572035	545223	310065
TOTAL		60000000	2,351.38	2,31,70,348	2,22,20,576	1,35,20,283

New e-learning projects

2084. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new e-Learning projects have been approved by Government;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the status thereof and whether they are on track to meet their deadlines;
- (d) if not, by when they are likely to be completed; and
- (e) the details and status of ongoing e-Learning projects in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (e) Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) is administering a programme 'National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology' (NMEICT) to leverage the potential of ICT to make the best quality contents accessible to all learners in the country, free of cost. The various e-initiatives under this programme are as under:

- **SWAYAM:** The 'Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds' (SWAYAM) is an integrated platform for offering online courses and covering school (9th to 12th) to Post Graduate Level. Till now, 2769 MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) have been offered on SWAYAM, wherein about 1.02 crore students have enrolled to various courses till date. The online courses are being used not only by the students but also by the teachers and non-student learners, in the form of lifelong learning. It may be accessed on *swayam.gov.in*. Against a target of 1350 courses, 1400 new courses have been developed.
- **National Digital Library (NDL):** The National Digital Library of India (NDL) is a project to develop a framework of virtual repository of learning resources with a single-window search facility. There are more than 3 crore digital resources available through the NDL. The contents cover almost all major domains of education and all major levels of learners including life-long learners. More than 50 lakh students have registered themselves in the NDL, with about 20 lakhs active users. The NDL is available through a mobile app too. It may be accessed on *ndl.gov.in*.
- **Spoken Tutorial:** They are 10-minute long, audio-video tutorial, on open source software, to improve employment potential of students. It is created for self learning, audio dubbed into all 22 languages and with the availability of online version. The languages are C, C++, Java, PHP, Python, PERL, Scilab, Open FOAM, Open Modelica, DWSIM, LibreO and many more. The

Spoken Tutorial courses' are effectively designed to train a novice user, without the support of a physical teacher.

- **Free and Open Source Software for Education (FOSSEE):** FOSSEE is a project promoting the use of open source software in educational institutions (<http://fossee.in>). It does through instructional material, such as spoken tutorials, documentation, such as textbook companions, awareness programmes, such as conferences, training workshops, and Internships. Textbook Companion (TBC) is a collection of code for solved examples of standard textbooks. About 2,000 college students and teachers have participated in this activity and close to 1,000 TBCs have been created in Scilab and made them available for free download.
- **Virtual Lab:** The Virtual Labs Project is to develop a fully interactive simulation environment to perform experiments, collect data, and answer questions to assess the understanding of the knowledge acquired. In order to achieve the objectives of such an ambitious project, it is essential to develop virtual laboratories with state-of-the-art computer simulation technology to create real world environments and problem handling capabilities. There are about 225 such labs operational, with more than 1800 experiments and benefitted more than 15 lakhs students.
- **E-Yantra:** e-Yantra is a project for enabling effective education across engineering colleges in India on embedded systems and Robotics. The training for teachers and students is imparted through workshops where participants are taught basics of embedded systems and programming. More than 275 colleges across India have benefited with this initiative. All the projects and code are available on the e-Yantra web-site www.e-yantra.org as open source content.

All the above schemes are not any state specific scheme, these are available to all across the country, including Karnataka.

Point of Sale transactions

2085. PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state the target and achievement of Point of Sale (PoS) transactions for each year, since 2014, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Yes Sir. As per Allocation of Business Rules, work related to 'Promotion of Digital Transactions including Digital Payments' has been allocated to MeitY on 13th Feb, 2017. Since then no year wise target was assigned for Point of Sale (PoS) transactions. As per the data available on POS transactions from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) portal, the transaction numbers are as follows:

Financial Year	Number of PoS Transactions (crore)
2014-15	142.321
2015-16	255.928
2016-17	348.643
2017-18	474.855
2018-19	617.687
2019-20 (Till May' 19)	115.523

Digital payments and other services

2086. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the number of digital payments has shot up in the country during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, year-wise and State-wise; and
- (c) the details of different key services like insurance, PAN card applications or ticket booking availed at Common Services Centres (CSCs) during those years, year-wise and service/head-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The number of digital payments has shot up in the country in past 3 years. Please find below the data on growth of digital payments for the past three years.

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Digital payment Transaction volume (in cr.)	1004	2071	3134

(Data Source: NPCI, RBI, Banks & PPIs)

State-wise data is not available.

(c) The details of different key services availed at Common Services Centres (CSCs) in the past three years, year-wise and service/head-wise are given in the Statement.

Statement

Details of key services availed at CSCs in past three years

Sl. No.	Name of Service	No. of Transactions (Vol in lakh)		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	E-District	40.51	63.74	94.42
2.	No. of Passport Applications	2.19	3.21	4.06
3.	No. of PAN Applications	28.93	85.97	71.99
4.	PMJAY (No. of Beneficiaries Approved)	0	0	233.1
5.	PMSYM Pension Yojna	0	0	27.05
6.	Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojna	0	10.45	100.88
7.	No. of EPIC Printed	56.18	26.24	23.26
8.	NDLM/DISHA/PMGDISHA (Certified)	35.39	59.48	66.56
9.	No. of Banking Transactions	321.01	479.49	604.45
10.	No. of AEPS Transactions	28.36	422.14	350.96
11.	No. of Insurance Policy Sold	2.16	3.44	6.38
12.	No. of Insurance Policy Renewed	8.32	11.48	16.6
13.	IRCTC No. of Transactions	7.1	2.35	5.92
14.	No. of Electricity Bills Paid	49.68	56.45	96.18

(Data Source: CSC SPY)

Status of STPI

2087. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) centre at Amritsar, the foundation stone of which was laid in November, 2016;

(b) whether the project is running on time and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (c) As on date 60% of the work of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) centre at Amritsar has been completed. The project is running on time. The construction work of the STPI Amritsar building was started in February, 2018 and scheduled to be completed by March, 2020.

Web-based services in North Eastern States

2088. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released some web-based services in North Eastern States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether foundation stones were laid in Guwahati for two electronic manufacturing units; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and by when these units would be functional?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Key web-based services in North Eastern Eastern region are:-

(i) Online GPF system

(ii) CM Dashboard

(iii) Centralised Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System

(iv) National Scholarship portal for state stipend schemes

(v) E-District Citizen Services

(vi) Scholarship

(vii) Transport

- (viii) Agri marketing
- (ix) Tourism Information System
- (x) Birth and Death Registration System
- (xi) Public Distribution System (ePDS)
- (xii) eHospital

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Foundation Stone for two electronics manufacturing units namely M/s JnJ Powercom Systems Ltd. and M/s Simoco Telecommunications (South Asia) Ltd. was laid on 11th August, 2018 at Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Cluster at Bongora, Palasbari, Kamrup District, Assam. As per information provided by these units, they are planning to be functional by December, 2020.

Setting up of Seva Kendras of UIDAI

2089. SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has proposed to set up its Seva Kendras all over the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and by when these Seva Kendras would be opened;
- (c) the details of locations proposed to be covered in its 1st Phase; and
- (d) by when these are likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has engaged two Service Providers to establish and run Aadhaar Seva Kendras (ASK) and provide appointment based Aadhaar Enrolment, Update and other miscellaneous Aadhaar agencies in 53 cities of the country. The list of proposed cities to be covered is given in the Statement (*See* below). The Aadhaar Seva Kendras in these cities are planned to be made operational progressively by March 2020.

The above centres are in addition to over 30,000 already available Aadhaar Enrolment and Update Centres functioning in designated Bank branches, Post offices and Government premises across the country.

Statement*List of cities*

Sl. No.	Cities	Sl. No.	Cities	Sl. No.	Cities
1.	Agartala	19.	Guwahati	37.	Nagpur
2.	Agra	20.	Hisar	38.	Patna
3.	Ahmedabaad	21.	Hubli	39.	Port Blair
4.	Aizwal	22.	Hyderabaad	40.	Puducherry
5.	Allahabaad	23.	Imphal	41.	Pune
6.	Amritsar	24.	Indore	42.	Raipur
7.	Bangalore	25.	Itanagar	43.	Ranchi
8.	Bhopal	26.	Jabalpur	44.	Shillong
9.	Bhubhneswar	27.	Jaipur	45.	Shimla
10.	Chandigarh	28.	Jodhpur	46.	Silvassa
11.	Chennai	29.	Kavaratti	47.	Srinagar
12.	Coimbatore	30.	Kochi	48.	Surat
13.	Daman	31.	Kohima	49.	Thrivanthpuran
14.	Dehradun	32.	Kolkata	50.	Trichupalli
15.	Delhi	33.	Kota	51.	Vijaywada
16.	Dhanbaad	34.	Lucknow	52.	Vizag
17.	Gangtok	35.	Mumbai	53.	Warangal
18.	Goa	36.	Mysore		

Selling of private information of users

2090. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether selling of private information of users by social networking sites has come to the notice of Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has made any rules to prevent the misuse of sharing of private information of users without their consent;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether Government has taken any action to deal with the said issue and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Few instances of data breaches by private social media websites were reported in the media. Government took notice of reports about leakage of data by Facebook and Cambridge Analytica, and in responses to notices sent to them, Facebook conveyed that there had been unauthorised data leakage by Cambridge Analytica. However, since the reply given by Cambridge Analytica was not adequately convincing, CBI has been asked to investigate this matter with regard to possible misuse by Cambridge Analytica.

(c) to (e) Government had constituted a committee of expert on data protection, chaired by Justice (Retd) B.N. Srikrishna, Supreme Court of India to study various issues relating to data protection and come out with Data Protection Bill. The said committee has brought out a draft Personal Data Protection Bill (PDPB). The Bill seeks to bring in place a culture of privacy by design and promoting concepts such as consent framework, purpose limitation, storage limitation, and data minimization among various other privacy-oriented concepts. Wide ranging consultations have been conducted on the recommendations of the committee with a view to finalizing the draft legislation.

Boosting chip manufacturing

2091. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be please to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to invest in chip manufacturing facilities to be set up in States and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has received chip design manufacturing proposals from various global companies and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to boost the chip manufacturing in the country and cut down the imports?

THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Based on the recommendations of the Empowered Committee (EC) constituted for the purpose of setting up of Semi-conductor Wafer Fabrication (FAB) manufacturing facilities in the country, Government had approved two proposals for setting up of Semi-conductor Wafer Fabrication (FAB) facility in India - one from the consortium led by M/s. HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. (with ST Microelectronics and Silterra Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. as partners) and the other from consortium led by M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. (with IBM, USA and Tower Semiconductor Limited, Israel as partners). Letter of Intent (LoI) dated 19.03.2014 were issued to both the consortia. As per the LoI, both the consortia were required to submit the documents for demonstration of commitment. The consortium led by M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. withdrew their proposal on 02.03.2016, *inter alia* conveying that the exchange rates in US\$ ₹ in term has gone up by about 12% already over the last two years, even before the commencement of physical implementation, adversely affecting the total capital outlay for the project. Additionally, M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Ltd. conveyed that the viability of the project became questionable due to prevailing conditions in the country and the global scenario which indicated that the trend was likely to continue in the same pattern.

As regards the consortium led by M/s. HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd., they could not submit the requisite documents for demonstration of commitment, as per the LoI, despite being provided extension of time on multiple occasions. Therefore, LoI issued to the consortium led by M/s. HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd. was cancelled on 20.04.2018.

In order to attract investment for setting up semi-conductor FAB facilities in the country, capital subsidy of 25% of capital expenditure for units set up in Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) and 20% of capital expenditure for units set up in Special Economic Zones (SEZs) was available under the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS). The scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018. However, no proposal has been received for setting up semiconductor FAB facilities in the country under M-SIPS.

(c) Following steps have been taken by the Government to boost the chip manufacturing in the country:

- (i) Machinery, electrical equipment, other instruments and their parts except populated Printed Circuit Boards for use in fabrication of semi-conductor

wafer are exempted from Basic Customs Duty (BCD) *vide* S.No.422 of Notification No.50/2017-Customs dated 30.06.2017, as amended from time to time.

- (ii) Investment linked deduction under Section 35AD of the Income-tax Act has been extended to semiconductor wafer fab manufacturing unit.
- (iii) Deduction of expenditure on research and development as admissible under Section 35(2AB) of the Income-tax Act.

Border conflict with China

2092. DR. ASHOK BAJPAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether border conflict with China has affected trade balance in any way with China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) India and China have each appointed a Special Representative (SR) to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. There have been twenty one meetings of SRs so far with the last meeting held in Chengdu on 24 November 2018. The two sides have agreed to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable solution to the boundary question through dialogue and negotiations.

India's trade relations with China have expanded considerably - from a mere US\$ 3 billion in the year 2000 to more than US\$ 95 billion in 2018. While India's exports to China have grown, imports from China have grown much faster. Widening trade deficit for India with China is matter of concern. The Government has taken up the matter, including at the highest level, to raise these concerns and stress the need for balancing the trade. A Joint Economic Group led by the Commerce Ministers of the two countries is seeking to address this issue. The need for greater market access in China in areas where India has globally recognized strengths, such as pharmaceuticals, IT and IT enabled services, agricultural products etc. has been conveyed to the Chinese side.

At the Wuhan Informal Summit in April 2018, the two leaders agreed to push

forward bilateral trade and investment in a balanced and sustainable manner by taking advantage of complementarities between their two economies.

Special laws against absconding NRI husbands

2093. SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some women organisations want special trans-national laws that could make extradition of absconding NRI husbands who deserted their wives and fled to foreign countries;

(b) the number of such complaints from deserted wives lying pending with Government; and

(c) the complaints disposed of during each of the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Yes. This Ministry has received petitions from several distressed women and women groups seeking help for extradition/deportation of absconding Non Resident Indian (NRI) spouses in cases of fraudulent NRI marriages. Likewise, several distressed women as well as the Delhi Sikh Gurudwara Management Committee have separately approached the Supreme Court and the Delhi High Court, respectively, with similar requests seeking protection of the fundamental rights of the wives abandoned by NRI Husbands, including extradition /deportation of accused NRI spouses. Hence, this Ministry has introduced a bill titled "The Registration of Marriage of Non-Resident Indian Bill, 2019" in Rajya Sabha on February 11, 2019. The proposed legislation would offer greater protection to Indian citizens married to NRIs and help as a deterrent to the NRIs against harassment of their spouses, and force the accused NRI spouse to come back to India to face the legal consequences of his overt and covert acts.

(b) and (c) Between January, 2016 and 31st May, 2019 this Ministry (including the Indian Missions abroad) has received and addressed 4698 complaints of distressed Indian women deserted or harassed by their NRI spouses by providing guidance and information about procedures and mechanisms for serving judicial summons on the offending overseas Indian spouse; filing a case in an Indian court or police station; issuing Look-Out Circulars; and impounding and cancelling of Indian passport of the offending spouse etc. The year-wise data of the complaints addressed are as below:

Year	No. of Complaints Received	No. of Complaints Addressed	No. of Complaints Pending
2016	1510	1510	Nil
2017	1498	1498	Nil
2018	1299	1299	Nil
2019 (till 31 May)	391	391	Nil
TOTAL	4,698	4,698	Nil

Security of member States by SCO

2094. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken towards collective security of Central Asian member states by the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO); and

(b) the benefits provided to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) SCO-RATS (Regional Anti-Terrorism Structure) is a permanent body of Shanghai Cooperation Organization and is intended to facilitate coordination and interaction between competent authorities of the SCO Member States in the fight against terrorism, extremism and separatism. The Headquarters of SCO-RATS is in Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

(b) Since becoming a member, India has been participating in the activities of SCO-RATS, which provide for coordination and information sharing among member states.

India's entry into NSG

2095. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that China is blocking India's entry into Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) since India applied for the membership in 2016;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is taking steps to garner support from various other countries in its claim to the membership for NSG;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (d) India's membership of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) continues to be under the consideration of the Group. India has received support from a large number of members of the NSG. As a non-member of the NSG, India is not privy to its internal discussions. However, it is gathered that procedural issues have been raised in the NSG in regard to consideration of India's application for the membership. The Government has continued to engage with members of the NSG, at the appropriate levels, for support for an early decision on India's membership by the Group.

(e) Does not arise.

Policy approach on Palestine

2096. SHRI D. RAJA:

SHRI BINOY VISWAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India voted in favour of Israel at the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) to deny a consultative status to a Palestinian non-governmental organization;

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government is going against the national consensus in India supporting Palestine and trying to come closer to Government of Israel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) 'Shahed', which is a Non- Government Organisation based in Lebanon, was given a Consultative Status by ECOSOC in January 2019. However, in the ECOSOC meeting held in June 2019, Israel submitted a proposal to ECOSOC for reconsidering this Consultative Status, claiming that the NGO has links with organizations banned in some countries for terror-links.

Since the issues regarding the NGO 'Shahed' required further enquiry, ECOSOC voted in favour of a proposal to refer the issue to its NGO Committee. India also voted in favour of this proposal primarily since this exercise is to ensure that individuals and entities with terrorist links and proscribed by the United Nations are prevented from entering into consultative status with ECOSOC.

Once this procedure is completed, the NGO Committee will publish a report, on which ECOSOC will take a final view on the matter.

(c) No. We continue to maintain our relationship with Palestine through regular high-level exchanges. We are also extending financial support for Palestinian nation building through capacity building, project assistance and budgetary support.

Rashtrapatiji paid a historic visit to Palestine in October 2015. During the visit, India extended financial assistance of USD 15 Million that included budgetary support of USD 5 Million. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi undertook a first ever visit by an Indian Prime Minister to Palestine on 10 February, 2018. During this visit, an amount of USD 42 Million worth of bilateral assistance to Palestine was extended, which is the highest ever single tranche of bilateral assistance to Palestine by India. PM Modi, during the visit, was conferred upon the "Grand Collar" of Palestine, which is the highest award of Palestine for foreign dignitaries.

Recently, India increased its contribution to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) fund due to the ongoing financial crisis of UNRWA. The amount has been enhanced from previously 1.25 Million to USD 5 Million now, annually.

We have also increased the ICCR Scholarship from 25 to 50 per year and ITEC slots from 100 to 150 per year in order to support the higher education requirements of the Palestinian youth.

We also held the first ever Joint Commission Meeting between India and Palestine in Ramallah on November 8, 2016. We have been also expanding our relations bilaterally in several areas that include agriculture, IT, Youth and Sports, S&T and training.

Palestinian President Mahmoud Abbas paid a State visit to India from 14 to 17 May 2017. During the visit, 5 MoUs on visa exemption for diplomatic passport holders, agriculture cooperation, cooperation in the field of IT and Electronics, health sector and cooperation in the field of youth affairs and sports were signed.

Foreign Policy

2097. SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the messed up Foreign Policy of the country has resulted into China possessing a port in Sri Lanka, huge interest in Bangladesh and Pakistan and also in the failure in Maldives as Indian workers are not getting visas any-more due to this; and

(b) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) No, the Government of India has a well articulated policy of 'Neighborhood first' with a focus on creating mutually beneficial, people-oriented, regional frameworks for stability and prosperity. The Government attaches high priority to our relationships with our neighboring countries. These engagements cover a wide canvas of subjects like projects on greater connectivity, improved infrastructure, stronger cooperation in sectoral areas (like education, culture, trade and investments, defense and security) and broader people-to-people contacts. India's relations with its neighbours stand on their own footing and are independent of the relations of those countries with third countries.

India and Maldives have traditionally enjoyed close and friendly relations. These have been further strengthened under current Governments in both countries. The visa facilitation agreement signed between the two countries in December 2018 has further eased the visa regime and made it easier for Indians in Maldives.

Agreement with China to speed up boundary talks

2098. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and China have agreed to speed up boundary talks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that China has highlighted the need for regional cooperation and connectivity like Bangladesh-China-India-Myanmar Economic Corridor; and

- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) India and China have each appointed a Special Representative (SR) to explore the framework for a boundary settlement from the political perspective of the overall bilateral relationship. There have been twenty one meetings of SRs so far with the last meeting held in Chengdu on 24 November 2018. At the Wuhan Informal Summit in April 2018, the leaders of India and China expressed their support for the work of the Special Representatives and urged them to intensify their efforts to seek a fair, reasonable and mutually acceptable settlement.

(c) and (d) Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar have agreed to establish a Joint Study Group (JSG) on strengthening connectivity in the BCIM region for closer economic, trade, and people-to-people linkages through the development of a BCIM Economic Corridor (BCIM-EC). There have been three meetings of BCIM-EC JSG so far with the last meeting held in Kolkata on 24-25 April 2017.

Indian MBBS students in Ukrainian universities

2099. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the Indian MBBS students admitted in some of the Ukrainian Universities are being suspended without any reasons due to harassment tactics of the agents and role of Embassy;
- (b) if so, whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details and the outcomes thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken to protect the career of Indian students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) The Ministry is aware of the problems being faced by some Indian students of the Donetsk National Medical University (DNMU) Kropivnitsky Campus, Ukraine. There is high demand from Indian students for education in Ukraine due to low costs and less demanding admission requirements. The problems being faced by Indian students in Ukraine are a result of the admission process being conducted through intermediaries and recruitment agencies, and the presence of some unscrupulous agents. The problem is compounded by the shifting of campuses of

some Universities due to the ongoing conflict in certain regions of Ukraine, the governance mechanism to regulate Universities, lack of transparency in the admission process and fee payment mechanisms and state of infrastructure.

(b) Our Embassy in Kyiv has taken up the issue strongly with concerned Ukrainian authorities. It has been found that the main reason behind students' problems is collusion between foreign agents based in Ukraine, University management, and some unscrupulous Indian agents.

(c) Medical Council of India (MCI) has removed DNMU from the list of its approved Ukrainian medical universities. Local authorities have informed that legal actions have been initiated against the University officials and the agents involved. In addition, the Ministry of Education of Ukraine is in the process of shifting the aggrieved students to other Universities. MCI has also removed from its List of approved Ukrainian medical universities, the Odessa National Medical University and the Luhansk State Medical University-Rubizhne Campus based on concerns on quality of education and infrastructure.

(d) To safeguard the interest of Indian students going abroad, Ministry has developed a "Students Registration Module" within the MADAD portal to create a database of Indian students going abroad, which enables Indian students abroad to register themselves voluntarily and provide data about their courses, location, institution, duration of the course, etc. Also, a separate category of grievances for the Indian students abroad has been created.

Senior officials of the Missions/ Posts regularly visit local universities and colleges to meet Indian students. Student Welfare officers of Indian Embassy are constantly in contact with Indian students associations and University administrations. Social media is used to disseminate information about student related issues in many countries. Advisories on "dos and don'ts" in foreign countries, including issues related to fraudulent agents are issued by Indian Missions on their respective websites.

An Expert group, with officials from stakeholder Ministries and government bodies and diplomats of select foreign embassies in New Delhi dealing with Consular and Educational matters has been established.

Further, the Ministry constantly collaborates with various foreign Missions in India on issues related to the welfare of Indian students.

Disputes in South China Sea

2100. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is in agreement with the US or the Chinese stand regarding disputes in the South China Sea; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) and (b) India's position on South China Sea is consistent and has been articulated on several occasions in the past. India attaches importance to freedom of navigation, overflight and unimpeded lawful commerce in the international waters in accordance with international laws, notably the United Nations' Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) 1982. India stands for the peaceful resolution of disputes, including through respect for legal and diplomatic processes, without resorting to the threat or use of force, and in accordance with international laws. India stands ready to work with international partners to maintain and promote peace, stability and development in the Indo-Pacific region.

Grants for academic research

2101. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total grants provided to academic research during the last five years; and
- (b) the organisations through which it was provided?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Government is continuously working to promote Higher Education and academic research in the country. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has different schemes to provide assistances for research activities and development of innovative methods. The details of total funds sanctioned, schemes-wise, during the last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19) are tabulated below:

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Funds sanctioned
1.	BSR Faculty Fellowship	22.79
2.	Emeritus Fellowship	40.03
3.	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities (scheme initiated in 2015-16)	83.05
4.	Dr. D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship	173.02
5.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST	124.96
6.	Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women	160.66
7.	Junior Research Fellowship in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences	3319.54
8.	Basic Science Research Fellowship	484.23
9.	Swami Vivekananda for Single Girl Child fellowship for Research	13.22
10.	Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students	453.39
11.	National Fellowship for Students of Other Backward Classes (OBC)	83.19
12.	National Fellowship for Scheduled Caste Students	1015.69
13.	Special Assistance Programme (SAP)	277.67
14.	Major Research Project (MRP)	263.04

Apart from the above, funds amounting to ₹250.63 have also been released for the seven Research Parks at Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, IISc Bangalore, IIT Bombay and IIT Kharagpur under Startup India Initiative in Higher Education (SIIHE) Scheme.

Under Impacting Research Innovation and Technology Scheme, for technical research, 324 research projects have been sanctioned at a total cost of ₹497.22 crores. ₹271.50 crores has already been released under this scheme.

Under Uchchatar Avishkar Yojna, a scheme providing for innovation of higher order aimed towards improving the Indian Industry, 142 projects have been sanctioned at a total cost of ₹388.86 crores. An amount of ₹226.61 crores has already been released.

The Prime Minister's Research Fellows scheme aims towards attracting the best talent from Indian Institutes of Technology/Indian Institutes of Information Technology/National Institutes of Technology/Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research for research in the frontier areas of Science and Technology. 176 fellows have been selected and ₹ 19.02 crores has been released for this scheme.

The Department of Science and Technology has also informed that during the last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19), an amount of ₹ 21151.44 crores has been allocated for promotion of Research and Development.

Substandard meal in Chhattisgarh

†2102. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether children got sick after consuming the meal provided under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in various parts of Chhattisgarh recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the school authorities for serving sub-standard meal;
- (c) whether any standards are fixed for the quality of food under MDMS;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (e) the reasons for non-compliance of the set standards?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) The Mid-Day Meal Guidelines prescribe the following nutritional content for improving the quality of mid-day meal:

Items	For children of Primary classes	For children of Upper Primary classes
1	2	3
(A) Nutritional Norms (Per child per day)		
Calorie	450	700

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3
Protein	12 gms	20 gms
(B) Food Norms (Per child per day)		
Food-grains	100 gms	150 gms
Pulses	20 gms	30 gms
Vegetables	50 gms	75 gms
Oil & fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
Salt & condiments	As per need	As per need

The Government of India has issued guidelines on quality, safety and hygiene in school level kitchens to all the States and UTs to address the quality issue. 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 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.

Arrangements for classes and accommodation

2103. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware of the problems being faced by students appeared for admission in Tribal University in Andhra Pradesh since there is neither permanent campus nor there is any makeshift arrangement for conducting classes for students;

(b) whether the Ministry is aware that classes are going to start from July this year but students and the mentor Andhra University have no clue where to conduct classes;

(c) whether the Ministry is also aware that there are no arrangement for stay of students; and

(d) in what manner the Ministry is planning to make the arrangements?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Following approval of the Union Cabinet for establishment of a Central Tribal University (CTU) in Andhra Pradesh, a decision has been taken to start the University from temporary/transit Campus. Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, has been made the mentor University for CTU which has already finalized M/s Jnana Gamy Institute of Technologies (Polytechnic), Vizianagram as temporary campus.

International rankings of educational institutions

2104. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the ranking of top Indian Institutes in significant international rankings of educational institutes;

(b) whether research is a criteria in which Indian institutes perform poorly in global rankings and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of steps taken by Government to improve global ranking of Indian educational institutes; and

(d) the details of steps taken by Government for improving research in top Indian educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) 23 Indian Institutions have been included in QS World University Rankings 2020, while 33 Indian Institutions have been included in Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings 2019.

(b) Though the volume of research output has shown consistently increasing trend during last three years with 1,51,672 publications in 2016, 1,54,306 in 2017 and 1,71,879 in 2018, individual research citations is less than world average and only 9.3% of research papers are published in top 10% journals.

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various initiatives to improve the global ranking of Indian education institutions and to increase quantity and quality of research

in Universities / Institutions such as various schemes, awards, fellowships, Chairs & Programmes with financial assistance across S&T disciplines such as Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Basic Scientific Research (BSR), Universities and Colleges with Potential for Excellence (UPE/CPE), Fund for Improvement of Science and Technology Infrastructure (FIST), Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facilities (SAIF), Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) scheme, Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) and Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) schemes, Digital Repository of Research and Teaching Material, Minor and Major Research Projects (MRP), establishing centres of excellence, Research Parks and Technology Business Incubators (TBIs), Prime Minister's Research Fellowships, Study in India, research workshops, seminars and conferences and Emeritus fellowship etc.

Protection of Sanskrit

†2105. SHRI PRABHAT JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is working on an extensive policy to protect all Indian languages including Sanskrit and whether there has been progress in this regard as per expectations; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has recently taken various policy measures in order to make Sanskrit education employment oriented and whether positive results of these policy measures are visible; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. The Government is working on protecting and promoting all Indian languages. Central Institute of Indian Languages (GIL), which is subordinate office of Ministry of Human Resource Development looks after protection, promotion and development of all Indian languages except Sanskrit, Urdu and Sindhi for which separate institutions have been established by the Government. GIL runs two important projects namely Bharatvani which is mainly for languages spoken by more than ten thousand persons and Scheme for Protection and Preservation of Indian Languages (SPPEL) which is spoken by less than ten thousand persons, with the goal of protecting all Indian languages. While the Bharatvani portal provides content in 96

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

languages at present, SPPEL is working on more than 60 languages. Apart from these two, GIL also protects the Indian languages through three more projects namely National Translation Mission (NTM), Linguistic Data Consortium for Indian Languages(LDC-IL) and National Testing Services-India (NTS-I).

(c) and (d) The Government policy is mainly for protection, promotion and development of Sanskrit languages. There is no separate policy of the Government for making Sanskrit education employment oriented. However Sanskrit Institutions run several courses which have demand in the market for employment.

Co-location of pre-schools

2106. SHRI A. K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to co-locate pre-schools with primary schools or formal schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to make separate areas for National Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE); and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Integrated Scheme for School Education- Samagra Shiksha envisages the school as a continuum from Pre-School to Senior Secondary levels, also sometimes referred to as KG to 12. Under Samgra Shiksha, the pre-school programme is recognized as a critical component of the existing *Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat* programme that focuses on foundational learning of early language and literacy and early numeracy in early grades of primary school, thereby recognizing the continuum from pre-school to early grades (classes 1 to 3) of school. Samagra Shiksha supports the efforts of State Government in providing Pre-school education in schools either through co-location of Anganwadis in Primary Schools wherever feasible in convergence with Ministry/Department of Women and Child Development or through pre-school section in primary schools.

(b) As per UDISE 2017-18 (provisional), there are 42.38 per cent of government primary schools that have a co-located or adjacent Anganwadi Centre. As per UDISE 2017-18 (provisional) the percentage of primary schools with pre-primary sections is 19.67.

- (c) No Sir.
- (d) Question does not arise.

Vacant posts in OBC category

†2107. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts in OBC category are lying vacant in different educational institutions in the country;
- (b) if so, the details of status of vacant posts, State-wise; and
- (c) the reasons therefor and by when these posts would be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the details of teaching position and non-teaching position in respect of Other Backward Classes (OBC) in various Central Universities indicating sanctioned, filled up and vacant position are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(c) UGC continuously monitors the filling up of teaching positions in Central Universities. However, the onus of filling up the teaching posts lies on Central Universities which are autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament.

UGC *vide* its D.O. letter No.F. 1-14/2019 (CPP-II) dated 4th June, 2019 has prepared and circulated the Guidelines for Recruitment of Faculty in Universities, Colleges and Institutions Deemed to be Universities outlining the selection procedure and the time frame for recruitment. The Universities have also been requested to take steps to ensure that the vacancies in the University as well as in the Colleges affiliated to the University are filled up.

Moreover, in order to ensure protection of the rights of SCs, STs and OBCs in appointments, the Hon'ble President promulgated the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 to provide reservation of posts in direct recruitment in teachers' cadre in Central Educational Institutions by considering the University as a unit. "The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers' Cadre) Bill, 2019" replacing the above ordinance has been passed in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on 01st July, 2019 and 3rd July, 2019 respectively.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

*Details of Teaching and non-teaching positions as on 01.04.2019 (OBC category) indicating sanctioned/filled up/
vacant positions in Central Universities*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Statement of Teaching staff strength (OBC category) as on 01.04.2019 in Central Universities			Statement of non-Teaching staff strength (OBC category) as on 01.04.2019 in Central Universities		
			Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Non-NER Central Universities								
1.	Telangana	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	63	49	14	78	62	16
		University of Hyderabad	43	41	2	217	0	217
		The English & Foreign Languages University	39	24	15	121	35	86
2.	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	72	46	26	33	87	-54
3.	Delhi	University of Delhi	455	80	375	572	159	413
		Jawaharlal Nehru University	94	36	58	279	105	174

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	106
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	66	39	27	98	26	72	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	41	35	6	14	13	1	
5.	Maharashtra	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	20	15	5	33	26	7	
6.	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	46	34	12	11	358	-347	
7.	Uttarakhand	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	92	19	73	86	27	59	
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Banaras Hindu University	221	138	83	1408	864	544	
		Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	32	31	1	28	19	9	
		University of Allahabad	230	45	185	361	234	127	
9.	West Bengal	Visva Bharati	116	51	65	237	18	219	
New Central Universities									
10.	Bihar	Central University of South Bihar	36	21	15	16	12	4	Unstarred Questions
		Mahatma Gandhi Central University	21	13	8	6	1	5	

11.	Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	24	19	5	24	1	23	Written Answers to [11 July, 2019] Unstarred Questions	
12.	Haryana	Central University of Haryana	34	13	21	15	9	6		
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	28	11	17	2	9	-7		
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Central University of Jammu	24	22	2	10	5			
		Central University of Kashmir	32	14	18	13	8	5		
15.	Jharkhand	Central University of Jharkhand	26	19	7	26	13	13		
16.	Karnataka	Central University of Karnataka	34	13	21	10	4	6		
17.	Kerala	Central University of Kerala	28	21	7	16	6	10 v		
18.	Odisha	Central University of Odisha	21	2	19	19	0	19		
19.	Punjab	Central University of Punjab	33	16	17	19	10	9		
20.	Rajasthan	Central University of Rajasthan	47	21	26	15	9	6		
21.	Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	25	19	6	19	12	7		
NER Central Universities										
22.	Assam	Assam University	42	40	2	36	34	2		
		Tezpur University	48	37	11	57	56	1		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	27	27	0	27	13	14
24.	Manipur	Manipur University	23	14	9	39	10	29
25.	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill University	21	19	2	86	70	16
26.	Mizoram	Mizoram University	32	26	6	14	13	1
27.	Nagaland	Nagaland University	22	18	4	6	2	4
28.	Sikkim	Sikkim University	34	27	7	31	18	13
29.	Tripura	Tripura University	34	26	8	7	4	3

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Education to poor students

2108. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of action taken by Government to provide education to all in the country and assistance to poor students to avail basic education effectively;
- (b) whether Government is taking steps to ensure that benefits provided by Government for poor children to avail education reach them and the purpose is being fulfilled; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for access to elementary schools for children of the age group of 6-14 years, within the defined area or limits of neighbourhood. Section 6 of the Act provides that 'the appropriate government and local authorities' shall establish, within the area or limits of a neighbourhood, a school, where it is not already established, within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. In pursuance of Section 6 of the Act, the Central RTE Rules has notified the area or limits of neighbourhood as one kilometre, within which a primary school and 3 kilometre within which an upper primary school, has to be established. The States have notified area or limits of their neighbourhood norms in their state RTE Rules, factoring in their State specific condition, for opening of schools. As reported by States/UTs in their Annual Work Plan, 2018-19, 97.15% of habitations in the country are covered by primary schools and 96.49% of habitations are covered by upper primary schools. The habitations that remain uncovered are mostly small or sparsely populated in difficult areas where opening of school is not feasible for which there is a provision of giving transport and escort facility and opening of residential schools and hostels. Further, 88.24% of habitations were covered by Secondary schools within a distance of 5km.

In addition, Section 12 (l)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for admission of children belonging to disadvantaged groups (DG) and economically weaker sections (EWS) in private unaided schools to the extent of at least 25 percent of the strength of class I or below.

The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha with effect from 2018-19 which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyarhik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities to reduce number of out of school children including opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings & additional classrooms, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), setting up of residential schools/hostels, free uniforms, free text books and undertaking enrolment & retention drives. Further, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels / residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/ escort facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Also, mid-day meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education. Further, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material and stipend to girl students with disability etc.

Closure of engineering colleges

2109. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has been receiving requests for closure of engineering colleges every year;

(b) if so, the details of engineering colleges that have applied for closure during the last three years, State-wise, along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the demand for engineering courses is rapidly decreasing across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The state-wise details of the Engineering Colleges that applied for closure to the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) during

the last three years are given in the Statement (*See* below). The reasons for such closures include economic non-viability of the institutes due to shortage of students etc. As per the record available with AICTE, the number of students enrolled in Technical Institutions have declined from 8,18,669 in 2017-18 to 7,81,833 in 2018-19.

Statement

State-wise details of Engineering Colleges that applied for closure to the AICTE during the last three years

State	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Andhra Pradesh	6	7	3
Assam	0	0	2
Chhattisgarh	1	1	2
Delhi	0	1	0
Gujarat	2	4	1
Haryana	6	4	9
Himachal Pradesh	0	2	1
Karnataka	0	6	3
Kerala	0	1	2
Madhya Pradesh	8	7	7
Maharashtra	5	13	6
Odisha	3	1	1
Puducherry	1	0	1
Punjab	3	2	5
Rajasthan	8	4	3
Tamil Nadu	4	12	6
Telangana	29	6	15
Uttar Pradesh	7	13	12
Uttarakhand	1	1	2
West Bengal	1	0	1
GRAND TOTAL	85	85	82

Procedure for assessment of performance of Government schools

2110. SHRI DHIRAJ PRASAD SAHU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the procedure adopted by Government to assess the performance of Government schools;
- (b) whether Government has forwarded any suggestion to the Education Departments of State Governments for improving the quality of teaching; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The performance of States/UTs in the area of School Education is graded on the basis of 70 indicators. The list of 70 indicators is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Performance Grading Index (PGI) of each and every State and UT has been discussed in detail during the Project Approval Board (PAB) meetings.

Statement

The list of indicators on basis of performance of States/UTs is graded in the area of school education

Sl. No.	Indicators
1.	% of Elementary schools which have displayed class wise Learning Outcomes
2.	Average Language score in Class 3 - Govt, and aided schools.
3.	Average Mathematics score in Class 3 - Govt, and aided schools
4.	Average Language score in Class 5 - Govt, and aided schools
5.	Average Mathematics score in Class 5 - Govt, and aided schools
6.	Average Language score in Class 8 - Govt, and aided schools
7.	Average Mathematics score in Class 8-Govt, and aided schools
8.	Average Science score in Class 8 - Govt, and aided schools
9.	Average Social Science score in Class 8 - Govt, and aided schools

Sl. No.	Indicators
10.	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at elementary level as per Entry age of the State/UT
11.	Adjusted Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) at secondary level as per Entry age of the State/UT
12.	Retention rate at primary level
13.	Retention rate at elementary level
14.	Retention rate at secondary level
15.	Transition rate from primary to upper-primary level
16.	Transition rate from upper-primary to secondary level
17.	Percentage of identified Out-of-school-children mainstreamed in last completed academic year (2017-18) (Class 1 to 8)
18.	Percentage of schools having CAL in Upper Primary Level Percentage of secondary schools having lab facility
19.	(a) Integrated Science Lab
20.	(b) Computer lab
21.	% of schools having Book Banks/Reading Rooms/Libraries
22.	% of schools covered by vocational education subject (a) Classes 9 & 10 (b) Classes 11 & 12
23.	% of primary schools provided graded supplementary material
24.	% of elementary schools' children taking mid-day meal against target approved in PAB - Govt, and aided schools
25.	% of days midday meal served against total working days - Govt, and aided elementary schools
26.	Percentage of schools having functional drinking water facility - All Schools
27.	Percentage of Elementary Level students getting Uniform within three months of start of academic year 2016-17 - Govt. Schools

Sl. No.	Indicators
28.	Percentage of Elementary Level students getting Free Textbook within one month of start of academic year 2016-17
29.	Difference in student performance in Language between Scheduled Castes (SC) and General category in Govt, and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 & 8
30.	Difference in student performance in Mathematics between Scheduled Castes (SC) and General category in Govt, and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 & 8
31.	Difference in student performance in Language between Scheduled Tribes (ST) and General category in Govt, and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 & 8
32.	Difference in student performance in Mathematics between Scheduled Tribes (ST) and General category in Govt, and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 & 8
33.	Difference in student performance in Language between Urban and Rural areas in Govt, and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 & 8
34.	Difference in student performance in Mathematics between Urban and Rural areas in Govt, and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 & 8
35.	Difference in student performance in Language between Boys and Girls in Govt, and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 & 8
36.	Difference in student performance in Mathematics between Boys and Girls in Govt, and Aided elementary schools: Class 3, 5 & 8
37.	(a) Difference between SC's and General Category's Transition Rate from Upper Primary to Secondary level. (b) Difference between ST's and General Category's Transition Rate from Upper Primary to Secondary level.
38.	Difference between boys' and girls' Transition Rate from Upper Primary to Secondary level.
39.	Difference between Minorities and General Category's Transition Rate from Upper Primary to Secondary level.
40.	Gross enrolment ratio of Children with special needs (CWSN) (age group 6-18 years)

Sl. No.	Indicators
41.	% of entitled CWSN receiving Aids and Appliances for Govt and aided schools
42.	Percentage of schools having ramp for CWSN to access school building.
43.	Percentage of schools having functional CWSN friendly toilets.
44.	Percentage of schools having functional toilet(a) Boys toilet(b) Girls toilet
45.	% of children whose Unique ID is seeded in Student Database Management Information System (SDMIS)
46.	% of teachers whose Unique ID is seeded in any electronic database of the State Government/UT Administration
47.	% of average daily attendance of students captured digitally (States and UTs may set digital mechanism similar to Automated Monitoring System (AMS) of Mid-day Meal)
48.	% of average daily attendance of teachers recorded in an electronic attendance system
49.	% of Schools at Elementary level Covered under Twinning /Partnership
50.	% of schools at Elementary level displaying photo of elementary teachers for Government and aided schools
51.	% of single teacher Primary Schools
52.	% of Primary schools having PTR as per RTE norm
53.	% of Primary and Upper Primary schools meeting head-teacher norms as per RTE
54.	% of Secondary schools having principals/headmasters in position
55.	(a) % of Upper Primary schools meeting norms of subject- teacher as per RTE (b) % of Secondary Schools who have teachers for all four subjects
56.	% of academic position filled in State and District Academic Institutions (SCERT-SIE and DIETs) at the beginning of the given academic year 2018-19
57.	Average occupancy (in months of District Education Officer or equivalent) in last 03 years for all Districts

Sl. No.	Indicators
58.	Average occupancy (in months) of Principal Secretary/Secretary Education SPD(SSA) and SPD RMSA for last 03 years
59.	Details of visits to Elementary schools during the previous academic year: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) % of schools visited at least 3 times for academic inspections (b) % of schools visited at least 3 times by CRC Co-ordinator (c) % of schools visited at least 3 times by Block level officer (BRC/BEO)
60.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Average number of days taken by State Government/UT Administration to release total Central share of funds to societies (during the financial year 2017-18) (b) Average number of days taken by State Government/UT Administration to release total State share to societies (during the financial year 2017-18) (not applicable to UTs without Legislature)
61.	% of teachers evaluated (during the year 2017-18)
62.	% of govt. head-teachers/principals who have completed School Leadership (SL) training in the financial year 2017-18 (Measured against sanctioned by Central Government)
63.	% of schools that have completed self-evaluation and made school improvement plans during the financial year 2017-18
64.	% of teachers provided with sanctioned number of days of training during the financial year 2017-18-Govt. and aided
65.	Number of new teachers recruited through a transparent online recruitment system as a % of total number of new teachers recruited during 2017-18.
66.	Number of teachers transferred through a transparent online system as a % of total number of teachers transferred during 2017-18.
67.	Number of head-teachers/principals recruited through a merit-based selection system as a % of total number of head-teachers/principals recruited during 2017-18
68.	% State/UT budget share spent on school education to total State/UT budget of 2017-18.

Sl. No.	Indicators
69.	Funds (including value of goods and services in kind) arranged through PPP, CSR etc. as a percentage of State/UT budget on school education during 2017-18.
70.	Percentage of each of the following registered under PFMS: (a) Schools (b) SCERT/ SIE (c) DIETs

Status of Saakshar Bharat Mission in Telangana

2111. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has released funds for implementation of Saakshar Bharat Mission to Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that the funds sanctioned are not sufficient for implementation of the programme;

(d) whether Government has received any proposals from the State Government for early release of necessary funds and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government for implementation of the programme without any problems at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India released funds for implementation of Saakshar Bharat Scheme to the state of Telangana from 2009-10 to 2017-18. Saakshar Bharat Scheme was launched in the year 2009-10 and was approved up to 31st March, 2018.

(b) Details of Central share released to the State of Telangana are as follows:

Sl. No.	Year	Central Share released to Telangana
1	2	3
1	2009-10	₹ 1,90,78,54,299/- *
2	2010-11	

1	2	3
3	2011-12	
4	2012-13	
5	2013-14	
6	2014-15	₹34,32,00,000/-
7	2015-16	₹ 17,25,00,000/-
8	2016-17	₹ 15,60,00,000/-
9	2017-18	₹24,96,00,000/-
TOTAL		₹2,82,91,54,299/-

* The new state of Telangana was formed in the year 2014-15 after bifurcation of the then existing state of Andhra Pradesh. The total consolidated fund released to Andhra Pradesh before bifurcation (i.e from 2009-10 to 2013-14), was divided between Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The new state of Telangana started getting funds year wise from 2014-15.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Yes, Sir. The Government of India received proposals from the State Government of Telangana for release of funds. However, at the time of release of 2nd instalment of funds for the year 2017-18, it was observed that adequate unspent balance was available with State Government of Telangana. Hence, no release was made.

(e) Government of India took appropriate steps during its tenure for its implementation without any problems.

Results of fellowships

2112. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that UGC has not declared the results of OBC and Maulana Azad National Fellowship (MANF) fellowships, for 2019 even after six months after calling for applications;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in publishing the results; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that UGC had failed in the past in notifying the fellowships for dalits, minorities and Other Backward Classes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that it has already initiated the selection process for award of fellowship for the year 2018-19 under the following schemes:-

I. National Fellowship for Students of Backward Classes (OBC)

II. Maulana Azad National Fellowships for minority students (MANF)

In this regard, the UGC has constituted an Expert Committee for finalizing the award of fellowship. As informed by UGC, the screening of the applications has been done in the Expert Committee meeting held on 29th and 30th May, 2019. The Expert Committee meeting is scheduled on 25th and 26th July, 2019 for finalization of selection.

(c) As informed by UGC, there has been no failure in notifying the fellowships. The results for both the schemes of National Fellowship for OBC and Maulana Azad National Fellowships for minority students (MANF) for the years 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2016-17 were declared on 29.01.2016, 29.01.2016 and 31.03.2017 respectively.

Ranking of Indian universities

2113. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian universities/institutions have not been listed in the top hundred World Universities;

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

(c) the steps Government has taken to improve the research productivity of these universities so that these institutions improve their global rankings?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Though none of the Indian Universities/ Institutions have been listed in the top hundred in the World University Rankings, three Indian institutions, namely Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay (IITB), Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IITD) and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore (IISc) have been ranked at 152, 182 and 184 position respectively in the QS World University rankings 2020. Possible reasons for Indian Institutions not listed in top positions may be low score in criteria like International Students & Faculty and Survey (Academic and Employer).

(c) The Government has taken various initiatives to improve the global ranking of Indian education institutions and to increase quantity and quality of research in Universities / Institutions such as various schemes, awards, fellowships, Chairs and Programmes with financial assistance across S&T disciplines such as Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Basic Scientific Research (BSR), Universities and Colleges with Potential for Excellence (UPE/CPE), Fund for Improvement of Science and Technology Infrastructure (FIST), Sophisticated Analytical Instrument Facilities (SAIF), Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) scheme, Impacting Research Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT) and Uchhatar Avishkar Yojana (UAY) schemes, Digital Repository of Research and Teaching Material, Minor and Major Research Projects (MRP), establishing centres of excellence, Research Parks and Technology Business Incubators (TBIs), Prime Minister's Research Fellowships, Study in India, research workshops, seminars and conferences and Emeritus fellowship etc.

Merger of Central Universities

2114. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Central Universities in the country, at present;
- (b) whether Government is considering to merge some existing institutes and convert them into new Central Universities;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) whether Government has any proposal to set up new Central Universities in the States of Odisha, Jharkhand and Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The total number of Central Universities in the country is 49 and out of these, 41 Central Universities are under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has proposed conversion of three Deemed to be Universities namely, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Delhi, Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati into Central Universities.

(d) There is no proposal to set up new Central University in Odisha and Jharkhand. However, the Prime Minister of India announced a package for Bihar on 18.08.2015

which includes establishment of a Central University near Bhagalpur at the historic site of Vikramshila University.

Entrance test for undergraduate and post-graduate courses

2115. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the introduction of entrance test for undergraduate (UG) and post-graduate (PG) courses in the country reduces the importance of 12th Board examination;
- (b) whether Government proposes to club 12th marks and common entrance marks to decide the ranking for admission to UG and PG courses instead of qualifying 50 per cent marks for general and 40 per cent for SC/ST;
- (c) if so, the details of the proposal; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has not framed any guidelines regarding introduction of entrance test for admissions in undergraduate (UG) and post-graduate (PG) courses in the country. Universities have autonomy to decide their admission policy for UG and PG courses.

Further, admissions to various UG programmes of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) are made on the basis of Joint Entrance Examination (JEE). There is no weightage for 12th class marks in calculating the ranks in the JEE (Main). For the candidates to qualify for admission in IITs/NITs/IIITs and such other Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) whose admissions are based on the JEE ranks, they have to secure atleast 75% marks in 12th class exam, or be in the top 20 percentile in the 12th class exam conducted by the respective Boards. For SC/ST students the qualifying marks are 65% in 12th class exam.

Involvement of NGOs in school education

2116. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the action taken to ensure that all children in the age group starting from six and above attend schools and avoid dropouts from schools;

(b) whether Government also proposes to involve NGOs in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any NGO or any other voluntary organisation has come forward to assist Government in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha with effect from 2018-19 which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). The scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided to States and UTs for undertaking various activities to reduce number of out of school children including opening/strengthening of new schools upto senior secondary level, construction of school buildings and additional classrooms, setting up, up-gradation and running of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV), setting up of residential schools/hostels, free uniforms, free text books and undertaking enrolment and retention drives. Further, special training for age appropriate admission of out of school and residential as well as non-residential training for older children, seasonal hostels / residential camps, special training centres at worksites, transport/ escort facility are also supported to bring out of school children to the formal schooling system. Also, mid-day meal is provided to students at the elementary level of education. Also, under the student oriented component for the children with special needs, financial assistance is provided for identification and assessment of children with special needs, aids and appliances, braille kits and books, appropriate teaching learning material and stipend to girl students with disability etc.

(b) and (c) Education is in the concurrent list and majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State/UT Governments. Ministry of Human Resource Development, in various meetings like State Education Secretaries Conference, Project Approval Board Meetings, Regional Workshops, reviews and emphasizes on the proper implementation of the provisions of RTE Act. Further, the decision of the State/UT to involve Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO) is based on State's requirement and the expertise or specialization of the NGOs.

Moral education as compulsory subject

2117. DR. KANWAR DEEP SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to make moral education a compulsory subject from nursery to university level;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) the details of steps taken by Government to inculcate moral values among students;
- (e) whether advice from educationalists and spiritual scholars from different religions on this subject would be taken to prepare the syllabus; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (f) National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed National Curriculum Framework (NCF, 2005) which emphasises on inculcating moral values, attitudes and skills required for living in harmony with oneself and with others. Issues, related to moral values, wherever possible have been incorporated in the textbooks developed for school stage as well as in the entire school life — the curriculum, classroom climate, school management, teaching-learning, teacher-pupil relationships etc.

As per information received from University Grants Commission (UGC), moral education is embedded in the syllabi of all courses in the stream of Humanities and Social Sciences at university level. Further, some universities in the country are also running courses on spiritual and religious studies.

Corruption in NCTE

†2118. SHRI NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has turned into a breeding ground of corruption as a result of which many institutions

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

imparting B.Ed, education have become merely money making institutions thereby degrading the level of education;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received with regard to functioning of NCTE during the last three years; and

(c) the number of persons found guilty on the basis of these complaints?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) No Sir, National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) have received 143 complaints during the last three years, as under:

2016-2017	45
2017-2018	44
2018-2019	54

(c) Complaints are dealt with as per instructions of Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) and Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

During the period 01.04.2016 to 31.03.2019, action has been taken on the complaints received against the officials of NCTE and charge sheets have been issued to 05 officials and penalties have been imposed on 04 officials including 03 major and 01 minor penalties.

Disillusionment towards Government primary schools

†2119. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons behind disillusionment of students and parents towards Government primary schools despite the provisions of huge budget, arrangement of trained teachers and all types of free facilities for the students by Central and State Governments; and

(b) whether Government has formulated any action plan to create an atmosphere of learning in Government primary schools and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Education is in the concurrent list of the Constitution

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

and most of the schools come under the jurisdiction of the respective States. The Central Government has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha, from 2018-19 which subsumes the erstwhile centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha has an inbuilt concurrent evaluation and monitoring system. The Ministry of Human Resource Development convenes periodic meetings with State Education Ministers and Secretaries to review the progress of the Schemes. Educational data was collected through a Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) every year to assess the progress, which has now been replaced by UDISE Plus, to get timely and accurate data from all sources for effective planning and decision making.

The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic national surveys to assess learning achievement of children in Classes - III, V, VIII and X. The National Achievement Survey (NAS) 2017 was held on 13th November, 2017 for assessing the competencies of children at the grade levels III, V and VIII, for nearly 22 lakh students from 1.10 lakh schools in 701 districts covering all States and UTs. NAS (2017) was administered with districts as the unit of reporting in different subject areas such as languages, mathematics, EVS/Science and Social Sciences in the Government and Government aided schools.

(b) The Central Government has taken several initiatives to improve the quality of education in Government schools which are as follows:

1. In order to focus on ensuring competencies, the Central rules to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 have been amended to include reference on class-wise, subject-wise Learning Outcomes, which have, accordingly, been finalized and shared with all States and UTs.
2. Under Samagra Shiksha, funds are given to all States and UTs for strengthening of infrastructure and provision of other facilities in schools to ensure that all schools meet the prescribed norms, besides other interventions to improve the quality of education such as training of in-service teachers, headmasters and principals, remedial teaching for academically weaker students, provision of library grants to schools, ICT and digital initiatives, strengthening of teacher education institutions, Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyan, Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat, etc.

3. The online D.El.Ed. course was started from 3rd October, 2017 and 9,58,513 teachers have successfully completed the training.
4. Regulations for a four year B.Ed integrated course, to bring about qualitative improvement in teacher education, have been published in official gazette on 29th March, 2019 and applications have been invited w.e.f. 3rd June, 2019.
5. It has been decided to participate in the Programme for International Students Assessment (PISA) to be conducted by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2021, which is a competency based assessment.
6. Approval has been given for conducting a Census based audit called Shagunotsav of all government and government aided schools in all States and UTs.
7. MHRD has designed a 70 indicators based matrix called Performance Grading Index (PGI) to grade the States and UTs.
8. In 2019-20, approval has been given for an Integrated Teacher Training Programme to train nearly 42 lakh teachers, and other functionaries to make classrooms learner-friendly and improve children's competencies including critical thinking, problem solving, creativity, as well as social-personal qualities such as cooperation, team work etc.
9. In 2019-20 approval has been given for a competency based School Based Assessment (SBA) at the elementary level.
10. In 2019-20, approval has been given for setting up Youth and Eco Club in all Government Schools across the country.
11. In order to experience and celebrate the rich cultural diversity of India, Rangotsav was held from 7th to 21st December, 2018 in schools, with participation of students, teachers and other stake holders. Rangotsav is focused on creating a platform for the participants to explore and express their artistic minds through dance, music, theatre, painting craft making etc. The fortnight-long event promoted a joyful learning environment with no restriction on expression of different forms of arts. It is a gateway for the children to get exposed to the culture, arts and languages of other States and UTs, which enriches their minds and enhances their thirst for knowledge.

Temporary campus of institutions in Andhra Pradesh

2120. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that some educational institutions are functioning from the temporary campus in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government is considering to construct permanent campus for these institutions; and
- (d) if so, the time-frame fixed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The educational institutions i.e. Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Tirupati, National Institute of Technology (NIT) Tadepalligudem, Indian Institute of Management (IIM) Vishakhapatnam, Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER) Tirupati, Central University Ananthapur, Tribal University Vizianagaram are functioning from temporary campus.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The status of permanent campuses is as under:

Institute	Completion
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Tirupati	March 2020(Phase-A)
National Institute of Technology (NIT), Tadepalligudem	December 2020
Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Vishakhapatnam	June 2021
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Tirupati	December 2021
Central University, Ananthapur	Work for permanent campuses not started
Tribal University, Vizianagaram	

Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalayas and Girls Hostels

2121. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of Kasturba Gandhi Vidyalayas and Girls Hostels functioning in the country, State-wise and UT-wise;
- (b) the number of students enrolled in these schools, State/UT-wise;
- (c) the details of budget allocated, sanctioned and utilised for these schools during the last three years; and
- (d) the details of dropout percentages of students from these schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Till the year 2017-18, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) were sanctioned under the erstwhile Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) as residential schools at upper primary level for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL). The Girls Hostel component of erstwhile Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provided hostel facility for girl students in the age group of 14-18 years, studying in classes IX to XII and belonging to SC, ST, OBC, Minority communities and Below Poverty Line families.

Under the Integrated Scheme of School Education-Samagra Shiksha, effective from the year 2018-19, provision has been made to upgrade the existing KGBVs at upper primary level to upto senior secondary level. The scheme envisages to provide access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups by setting up residential schools from upper primary to senior secondary level and to ensure smooth transition of girls from elementary to secondary and up to class XII wherever possible. State/UT-wise list of KGBVs functioning in the country with enrollment figures is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) The details of budget allocated and utilised for KGBVs during the last three years are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(d) This information is not maintained at National Level.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise List of KGBVs with enrolment of Girls

(As on 31.03.2019)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of KGBVs functional under Samagra Shiksha	No. of Girls enrolled
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	499	77906
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59	5528

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	90	6723
4.	Bihar	582	54017
5.	Chhattisgarh	167	16681
6.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	02	116
7.	Gujarat	162	15175
8.	Haryana	42	3390
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13	757
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97	4075
11.	Jharkhand	203	77207
12.	Karnataka	141	12567
13.	Madhya Pradesh	408	49956
14.	Maharashtra	77	5362
15.	Manipur	16	1628
16.	Meghalaya	10	500
17.	Mizoram	02	132
18.	Nagaland	11	1100
19.	Odisha	204	20443
20.	Punjab	43	2604
21.	Rajasthan	317	37322
22.	Sikkim	01	206
23.	Tamil Nadu	105	8585
24.	Telangana	629	99445
25.	Tripura	17	1530
26.	Uttar Pradesh	775	74881
27.	Uttarakhand	48	2998
28.	West Bengal	121	10129
GRAND TOTAL		4841	590963

Statement-II

State/UT-wise fund approved and expenditure incurred for KGBV during the years 2016-17 to 2018-19

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17				2017-18				2018-19	
		Outlay Approved for KGBVs under SSA	Exp. for KGBVs under SSA	Outlay Approved for Girls Hostel under RMSA	*Exp. for Girls Hostels under RMSA	Outlay Approved for KGBVs under SSA	*Exp. for KGBVs under SSA	Outlay Approved for Girls Hostel under RMSA	*Exp. for Girls Hostels under RMSA	Outlay Approved for KGBVs under Samagra Shiksha	*Exp. for KGBVs under Samagra Shiksha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19540.14	19389.89	13826.77	1230.17	19627.44	25505.48	5736.97	1640.35	33771.29	33971.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2584.13	1463.63	2196.55	1312.15	3046.25	505.82	218.91	435.00	4116.15	5678.56
3.	Assam	2649.94	1884.94	197.87	1777.45	2866.37	1182.84	634.90	2788.35	7095.59	3385.57
4.	Bihar	22015.74	10874.43	18267.02	1690.82	19200.04	8404.29	11164.50	797.97	34196.40	29200.59
5.	Chhattisgarh	4438.65	4027.45	1610.54	2403.61	4375.65	2890.65	2239.54	2188.85	8734.30	5324.55
6.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	23.39	19.78	11.76	0.00	23.76	16.55	19.95	100.00	58.47	16.06

7.	Gujarat	3139.02	2728.88	1181.50	1491.84	3129.65	2834.53	1598.68	4503.41	6382.15	4858.83
8.	Haryana	2611.71	1313.40	674.36	309.31	2592.15	1127.08	668.91	573.69	6420.20	1895.40
9.	Himachal Pradesh	215.85	215.85	35.98	24.89	238.80	317.20	35.68	186.35	532.89	386.87
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8075.66	1609.40	20369.69	4926.84	6865.09	815.31	1237.26	2000.01	13104.33	4531.43
11.	Jharkhand	10993.91	9081.83	6035.48	17287.58	11842.46	13706.04	4035.72	1799.65	15685.32	14597.84
12.	Karnataka	3568.46	3188.47	744.25	3018.09	3551.96	2873.61	853.21	1300.59	5352.12	4217.78
13.	Kerala	0	0	255.11	0.00	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11913.79	9346.29	6264.51	6761.02	10845.15	10295.77	4681.77	3841.67	18961.04	13030.92
15.	Maharashtra	2258.83	2081.81	9846.92	450.89	2263.01	1080.23	569.11	3799.41	3519.33	5244.55
16.	Manipur	586.55	563.51	149.05	310.98	507.94	249.73	110.35	271.16	706.64	718.86
17.	Meghalaya	469.48	454.48	0.00	348.65	311.85	240.77	39.71	661.62	384.33	331.85
18.	Mizoram	35.25	26.05	23.51	0.00	36.00	25.59	20.27	37.18	66.45	56.09
19.	Nagaland	1011.78	316.03	57.51	1.79	695.75	125.29	60.81	0.00	414.64	993.41
20.	Odisha	7666.77	4348.22	8838.51	1060.00	7286.26	7195.46	1896.60	8922.67	19057.15	15855.92
21.	Punjab	782.25	425.53	233.49	220.04	775.50	911.70	202.41	155.64	1075.46	725.35

Written Answers to

[11 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
22.	Rajasthan	8983.86	7715.84	3211.19	8121.10	8989.91	7996.04	2740.26	4585.12	21367.63	10838.13
23.	Sikkim	102.20	77.60	0	0	76.10	20.98	0	0	80.00	67.31
24.	Tamil Nadu	2505.63	1578.06	1034.44	744.13	2455.74	1428.74	891.88	885.69	3881.61	2926.43
25.	Telangana	21415.53	21415.53	7765.36	1694.49	34977.99	28879.37	4444.97	5909.52	48791.19	27605.89
26.	Tripura	289.92	289.92	165.55	325.16	289.92	333.66	168.53	279.48	482.91	1019.16
27.	Uttar Pradesh	35124.10	30420.54	15412.92	2763.56	34476.51	17348.23	811.12	14455.73	67887.60	29868.04
28.	Uttarakhand	609.26	402.97	453.89	838.16	609.63	11.17	386.93	434.96	1557.79	993.05
29.	West Bengal	3157.29	3116.81	77.03	2350.60	3591.49	3226.60	1242.30	2415.80	3303.79	3278.46
TOTAL		176769.08	138377.13	118940.76	61463.32	185548.34	139548.73	46711.25	64969.87	326986.75	221691.55

* Expenditure includes spill over from previous years.

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Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Preparation of 'e-books' at high price

2122. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all institutions would provide the printed/digital books/materials available with them to the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore for 'Bharatvani' portal;
- (b) whether the Central Hindi Directorate (CHD) and the Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT) have provided such materials to CIIL;
- (c) whether CSTT and CHD are also preparing the same material as 'e-books' at high price with private website developers;
- (d) the tentative expenditure for such project, the details of process adopted for selection of vendors and the reasons for selecting private website developers; and
- (e) the reasons for misuse of funds with such repetitive work?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) All institutions including those under the administrative control of the Ministry can provide printed/ digital books/ materials having value for knowledge in Indian language available with them to Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore for Bharatvani Portal. CIIL has written to various National Institutes to provide such material. Central Hindi Directorate (CHD) and Commission for Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT) have provided such material to CIIL.

(c) to (e) CSTT and CHD are also preparing e-books of their publications which is also available on Bharatvani Portal in different formats with advanced features. On this CHD & CSTT, till date have incurred an expenditure of ₹37.24 lakh and ₹1.44 lakh respectively. Proper process for selection of vendor has been followed.

Education loan for the poor

2123. SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that banks are gradually denying education loans to students belonging to poorer sections and to categories which they feel are at a risk in their ability to get job or parents are unable to stand as collateral;

(b) the default rate of education loan below ₹4 lakhs category and category between ₹7-10 lakhs; and

(c) in what manner the Ministry is planning to go ahead and ensure that poor students get education loan with ease?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) All banks follow Indian Banks' Association (IBA) Model Education Loan Scheme and grant education loan as per instructions issued by the Government/Reserve Bank of India/ Indian Banks' Association. Presently, all education loans upto Rs 4 Lakh are collateral free as per Reserve Bank of India (RBI) guidelines. Further, Government of India has launched a Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL) wherein collateral free loan is given upto ₹7.5 lakh. Complaints regarding education loans, as and when received by the Government, are taken up with banks concerned for corrective action.

(b) Bank-wise default rate of Public Sector Banks (PSBs) under education loan upto Rs 4 Lakh and between 7-10 lakh is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The Model Education Loan Scheme is modified from time to time by Indian Banks' Association (IBA). The last such revision was done in August, 2015. The revised scheme *inter-alia* provides for (i) repayment period upto 15 years, (ii) one year moratorium for repayment after completion of studies in all cases, (iii) moratorium taking into account spells of unemployment/under-employment, say two or three times during the life cycle of the loan and (iv) moratorium for the incubation period if the student wants to take up a start-up venture after graduation, (v) collateral free loans upto Rs 7.5 Lakh under the Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme for Education Loans (CGFSEL), (vi) provision of online application on the web based Portal *viz.* Vidya Lakshmi Portal where students can view, apply and track the education loan applications online by accessing the portal.

Statement

Details of Default Rate of Education Loan

Name of Bank	Education Loan Upto ₹ 4 Lakh (%)	Education Loan between 7-10 Lakh (%)
1	2	3
Allahabad Bank	14.03	0.62
Andhra Bank	12.62	1.05

1	2	3
Bank of Baroda	21.07	4.26
Bank of India	25.70	4.13
Bank of Maharashtra	16.70	7.63
Canara Bank	15.82	3.16
Central Bank of India	23.95	1.09
Corporation Bank	29.80	4.90
Indian Bank	22.07	0.75
Indian Overseas Bank	9.94	3.16
Oriental Bank of Commerce	14.36	2.45
Punjab National Bank	23.02	3.19
Punjab & Sind Bank	12.58	5.00
Syndicate Bank	10.74	0.31
UCO Bank	36.00	4.00
Union Bank	21.08	2.40
United Bank of India	20.26	3.29
State Bank of India	24.02	3.09
IDBI Bank Ltd	13.19	1.48

Training teachers

2124. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of institutes for training teachers and expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise and year-wise;
- (b) the measures taken to impart training to primary and upper primary school teachers;
- (c) whether the portal Swayam MOOC imparts in-service training and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government has undertaken any assessment of competency of teachers self-qualified under the portal and its impact on teaching standards and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether Government has devised any pre-service and in-service training for improving quality of teachers in schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) State and UT-wise number of teacher training colleges is given in the Statement-I (*See below*). Consolidated expenditure for implementation of in-service teacher training in the country at the elementary and secondary level is given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(b) Section 23(2) of The Right to Education Act, 2009 has been amended to extend the period of training of untrained in-service elementary teachers to 31st March, 2019. All untrained in-service elementary teachers are required to acquire minimum qualifications as laid down by the academic authority by 31st March, 2019. The National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) has been entrusted with the task of conducting the training of untrained in-service elementary teachers. The online D.El.Ed. course has been started from 3rd October, 2017 and 9,58,513 teachers have successfully completed the training. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha training for Principals/HMs (Refresher and Residential), Teachers (Refresher and Induction), Teacher Educators (Residential, Training of Master Trainers and Program and Activities), Training of Educational Administrators (Residential) and Training for School Management Committee (SMC) members has been provided to States and UTs.

(c) and (d) An Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching (ARPIT), a major and unique initiative of online professional development of 1.5 million higher education faculty using the Massive Open Online Course (MOOCs) platform Study Webs of Active -Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM) has been launched in 2018. For implementing ARPIT, 75 discipline-specific National Resource Centres (NRCs) including Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (PMMMNTT) centres, UGC-HRDC, Central Universities, IITs, IIITs, NITs, NITTTRs and IGNOU were identified which are tasked to prepare online training material with focus on latest developments in the discipline, new and emerging trends, pedagogical improvements and methodologies for transacting revised curriculum. Through ARPIT all in-service teachers, irrespective of their subject and seniority have been given an enabling opportunity to keep abreast of the latest developments in their disciplines

through the technology based online refresher courses. There are in-built assessment exercises and activities as part of the academic progression in the course. At the end of the course, learners are assessed which can be either online or a written examination,

(e) The Central Government has introduced a 4-year Integrated Teacher Education Programme (ITEP) for pre-service training, to offer graduation with certain specializations built into it namely Primary and Secondary Education. In this regard, a Gazette Notification dated 29th March, 2019 has been published and applications have been invited from 3rd June, 2019.

Further, for in-service training of teachers, school heads and other functionaries, at the elementary level, approval has been given for an Integrated Teacher Training Programme to be conducted through National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA), in all States and UTs.

Statement-I

Status of Teacher Training Colleges recognized by NCTE as on March, 2018

Sl. No.	State/UT	Govt. Teacher Training Colleges	Private Teacher Training Colleges	Number of Teacher Training Colleges
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	0	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37	1484	1521
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	11	20
4.	Assam	54	51	105
5.	Bihar	82	299	381
6.	Chandigarh	8	7	15
7.	Chhattisgarh	35	187	222
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2	2
10.	Delhi	36	123	159
11.	Goa	1	8	9

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Gujarat	38	355	393
13.	Haryana	48	700	748
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17	99	116
15.	Jharkhand	22	137	159
16.	Karnataka	107	1278	1385
17.	Kerala	144	269	413
18.	Lakshadweep	2	0	2
19.	Madhya Pradesh	76	1203	1279
20.	Maharashtra	67	1407	1474
21.	Manipur	14	10	24
22.	Meghalaya	13	5	18
23.	Mizoram	12	0	12
24.	Nagaland	6	7	13
25.	Odisha	147	0	147
26.	Puducherry	5	67	72
27.	Punjab	31	348	379
28.	Rajasthan	79	1277	1356
29.	Sikkim	5	3	8
30.	Tamil Nadu	111	1480	1591
31.	Telangana	33	621	654
32.	Tripura	11	5	16
33.	Uttar Pradesh	84	4256	4340
34.	Uttarakhand	28	139	167
35.	West Bengal	82	735	817
TOTAL		1445	16574	18019

Note: The NCTE Act is not applicable for the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

Statement-II

Details of consolidated expenses for implementation of in-service teacher training at elementary and secondary level

State/UT	2017-18	
	Elementary	Secondary
	Expenditure (Teacher Training)	
	Fin (₹ in lakhs)	Fin (₹ in lakhs)
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.06	6.18
Andhra Pradesh	2420.80	442.00
Arunachal Pradesh	195.06	50.29
Assam	851.52	77.19
Bihar	282.44	107.96
Chandigarh	9.88	3.63
Chhattisgarh	425.40	65.19
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	6.17	7.29
Daman and Diu	4.79	4.07
Delhi	444.47	64.07
Goa	2.22	18.13
Gujarat	392.62	202.39
Haryana	537.84	60.07
Himachal Pradesh	137.51	135.96
Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	4.00
Jharkhand	1401.34	73.76
Karnataka	102.04	706.09
Kerala	1421.11	290.13
Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	1241.14	254.66

1	2	3
Maharashtra	1991.74	874.01
Manipur	0.00	39.05
Meghalaya	111.41	9.76
Mizoram	40.82	39.51
Nagaland	38.48	34.20
Odisha	1330.92	506.52
Puducherry	4.70	5.45
Punjab	175.53	77.55
Rajasthan	1734.73	377.06
Sikkim	0.00	13.10
Tamil Nadu	968.45	552.49
Telangana	706.71	226.90
Tripura	142.08	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	39.92	232.91
Uttarakhand	62.77	131.72
West Bengal	44.36	180.28
GRAND TOTAL	17290.04	5873.55

Opening of Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas in Gujarat

†2125. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is contemplating to open a number of Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas all over the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is considering to open some Kendriya and Navodaya Vidyalayas in Gujarat also; and

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

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a continuous process. Proposals for opening of new KVs are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India / State Governments / Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as the availability of necessary sanction of the Government. The proposals received from various sponsoring authorities for opening of new KVs also have to compete among other proposals under the "Challenge Method". As on date, there are 1206 KVs functioning in the country including 45 in the State of Gujarat.

The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government to make available requisite suitable land free of cost for construction of school buildings and the required temporary accommodation (free of rent) to start the Vidyalaya. However, actual sanction and opening of the JNV depends on the availability of funds and approval by the Competent Authority.

50 new KVs were sanctioned by the Government of India in March, 2019. One JNV each has been sanctioned in all the districts of the country as on 31st May 2014, excluding Tamil Nadu which has not yet accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. All the districts of Gujarat have been covered under Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

State Policy Reform Fund

2126. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether FICCI has recommended an increase in fund allocation in several aspects of education in the current year, including creation of a ₹1,000 crore State Policy Reform Fund to incentivise States for better implementation of measures such as merit-based teacher recruitment and promotions in schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) A Pre-Budget Memorandum 2019-20, downloaded from Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)'s (a Non-governmental trade association) website, mentions about creation of a ₹1000 crore 'State Policy Reform Fund' to incentivize States that implement measures such as merit-

based headmaster selection, transparent process for teacher recruitment, allotment and transfers and merit-based teacher promotions. The said Memorandum was not shared with Ministry of Human Resource Development.

National Teacher Training Institutes

†2127. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes to establish National Teacher Training Institutes across the country;
- (b) if so, whether Government also proposes to establish such an institute in Gujarat; and
- (c) if so, at which places and by when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes Sir.

- (b) and (c) The location to set up such institute has not been decided yet.

Smart schools in Uttar Pradesh

2128. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names and number of schools upgraded as smart schools under the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, in the country, particularly in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) the details of upgradation works carried out in primary and upper primary schools in the villages, so far; and
- (c) the steps being taken to improve the quality of education in such schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Information and Communication Technology (ICT) interventions have been approved for 437 secondary and senior secondary schools under Sansad Adarsh Grams till 2018-19 in the country including Uttar Pradesh. The State/UT-wise list is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) 25 schools have been upgraded from primary to upper primary in the Sansad Adarsh Grams. Further, 51 schools have been upgraded from upper primary to secondary till 2018-19. The State/UT-wise list is given in the Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*).

(c) Under the schemes, besides regular monitoring of physical and financial progress of approved interventions through monthly reports, periodic review meetings, scrutiny of audit reports, etc., capacity building of States/UTs is taken up through orientation workshops and development of exemplar training packages etc. The National Achievement Survey for Class X for the first time was conducted in 2015 on a sample comprising of 2,77,416 students of 7,216 schools across 34 States/UTs and Boards. The achievement level of students of class X was studied in 5 subjects, *i.e.* English, Mathematics, Social Science, Science and Modern Indian Language. The survey also studied difference in achievements level of class X students with regard to area, gender, social group, school board and management of school. The report of the survey is available at the National Council for Education Research and Training's (NCERT) website (<http://www.ncert.nic.in/>). National Achievement Survey (NAS) was also conducted on 13th November, 2017 through which the learning levels of around 22 lakh students of Classes III, V and VIII from 1.10 lakh schools across 701 districts in all 36 States and UTs were assessed. In the survey, the students of Classes III and V were assessed on Reading Comprehension, Mathematics and Environmental Studies and Class VIII students were assessed on Language, Maths, Science and Social Science. This competency based assessment was based on the Learning Outcomes developed by the NCERT. Along with the test items, questionnaires pertaining to students, teachers and schools were also used. District report cards for NAS 2017 have been released and are available on MHRD website. Similarly, the Cycle-2 of National Achievement Survey for Class-X has been conducted on 5th February, 2018 at the district level with a sample size of 15.5 lakh students.

During 2018-19, many modules for the post NAS interventions have been initiated which includes understanding the district report cards, pedagogical inputs to target the learning outcomes, school based assessment, promoting experiential learning, sports and art integrated education and improving community participation.

Statement-I*State/UT-wise list of smart schools under Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana*

Sl. No.	State	School
1.	Himachal Pradesh	GSSS Parchhor
2.	Himachal Pradesh	GSSS Masroor
3.	Himachal Pradesh	GSSS Shoghi
4.	Himachal Pradesh	GSSS Dehlan
5.	Himachal Pradesh	GSSS Ghagus
6.	Andaman and Nicobar	Govt. Model Senior Secondary School Ferrargunj
7.	Andaman and Nicobar	Govt Secondary School Mile Tilak
8.	Andaman and Nicobar	Govt Secondary School Jirkatang-2
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Govt. Sec. School, Mayu
10.	Assam	Bozaloni High School
11.	Assam	Janata HES
12.	Assam	Padmapur Silobari High School
13.	Assam	S.S.P.D.G HS
14.	Assam	Bondapara Anchalik High School
15.	Assam	Kharikatla HS
16.	Assam	Bandarchalia High School
17.	Assam	Rani High School
18.	Assam	Satpakhali HS
19.	Assam	Tatibama Anchalik HS
20.	Assam	Swahid Kushal Konwar HS
21.	Assam	Naokata Milan Girls High School
22.	Assam	Naokata Milan HS School
23.	Assam	Upper Dani HS
24.	Assam	Anchalik HS Fulguri
25.	Assam	Baharul Islam HS

Sl. No.	State	School
26.	Assam	Kalgachia Girls High School
27.	Assam	K K Pathak High School
28.	Assam	Bonbhag Batahghila High School
29.	Assam	Balitara High School
30.	Assam	Balitara Vidyapith High School
31.	Assam	Baligaon HS
32.	Assam	L. Bezbaruah HS
33.	Assam	Den Gaon High School
34.	Assam	G.K. Arabik College
35.	Assam	Gunialguri Higher Secondary
36.	Bihar	GMS Simariya
37.	Bihar	U.H.S. Dharaut
38.	Bihar	Higher Secondary School Okri
39.	Bihar	U.H.S. Bataspur
40.	Bihar	M.S. Baroura
41.	Bihar	U.H.S. Pilkhi
42.	Bihar	M.S. Bagahi
43.	Bihar	Sri A.N. Singh H.S. Narauli
44.	Bihar	Project Girls High School Ranipatra
45.	Bihar	Kalika H.S. Alawalpur
46.	Bihar	Upgraded H. S. Ramgarh
47.	Bihar	UHS Ojhawalia
48.	Bihar	R.P.H.S. Kabauli Ram
49.	Bihar	Bareja High School
50.	Bihar	M.P.S. High School
51.	Bihar	Sundari Ramawatar High School, Bariyarpur
52.	Bihar	J.T. High School Barua Bahuara

Sl. No.	State	School
53.	Bihar	Thakur Ram Mathura Parsad Higher Secondary School Ghorsahan
54.	Bihar	Mahanth Ramji Das Shashi Bhushan Das Project Girls High School Ghorasahan
55.	Daman and Diu	GHS Pariyari
56.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	P.S. Karchond
57.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Govt. Higher Secondary School Dudhani
58.	Goa	G.H.S. Hankhane
59.	Goa	Sateri Vidya Mandir
60.	Gujarat	Government High School
61.	Gujarat	Goverment Secondary School Dumkhal
62.	Gujarat	Suvai Kumar Primary Shala
63.	Gujarat	R.V.G. Vidya Mandir
64.	Gujarat	Jay Khodiyar Ma Madh Shala
65.	Gujarat	Asaladi Primary School
66.	Gujarat	U. B. Vidhayalaya
67.	Gujarat	Jambuda Taluka Shala
68.	Gujarat	Kanji Primary School
69.	Gujarat	RMSA Govt. Secondary School Piplod
70.	Gujarat	J.I. Bhansali Sarvjanik H.S.
71.	Gujarat	Smt. K.N.Poshiya High school
72.	Gujarat	Shri. R.J.S.Vidhya Mandir
73.	Gujarat	Sonsoli Kumar Shala
74.	Gujarat	S.A.V. Adarsh Kanya Vidhyalaya
75.	Gujarat	Ms Patel Adarsh Vidhy & Patel Hem UV
76.	Gujarat	H. D. Patel Vidhyalaya (GRT)
77.	Gujarat	Shree Hari Naklank Vidhyalay
78.	Gujarat	C. G. Amin Vidhya Vihar

Sl. No.	State	School
79.	Gujarat	Vimal Vidhya Vihar
80.	Gujarat	Government Secondary School
81.	Gujarat	Shree Siddh Someshwar Vidyalaya
82.	Gujarat	Shri Panthawada High School
83.	Haryana	GSSS Dheen
84.	Haryana	GSSS Dongara Ahir
85.	Haryana	GHS Khatkar
86.	Haryana	GHS Makhand
87.	Haryana	GSSS Sanghan
88.	Haryana	GGSSS Khatkar
89.	Haryana	GSSS Mohiudinpur
90.	Haryana	GSSS Bhadson
91.	Haryana	GSSS Chhuchakwas
92.	Haryana	GGSSS Datauli
93.	Haryana	GSSS Tilpat
94.	Haryana	GGMS Bolni
95.	Haryana	GSSS Garhi Bolni
96.	Jammu and Kashmir	HS Bharthi
97.	Jammu and Kashmir	GUPS Bharthi
98.	Haryana	GGHS Anwal
99.	Haryana	GGMS Gudia Khera
100.	Haryana	GSSS Khadri
101.	Haryana	GSSS Gudia Khera
102.	Haryana	GSSS Anwal
103.	Jammu and Kashmir	BHS Laderwan
104.	Jammu and Kashmir	BHSS Newa
105.	Jammu and Kashmir	GHS Manigam

Sl. No.	State	School
106.	Jammu and Kashmir	BHSS Manigam
107.	Karnataka	G HPS Lakkuru
108.	Karnataka	Govt High School Mutnal
109.	Karnataka	Sri Ganesha Pre-University College Gulur
110.	Karnataka	Govt. High School Guleharavi
111.	Karnataka	Govt. H.S. Konkall
112.	Karnataka	Govt. H.S. Kolkunda
113.	Karnataka	GHS, Daradahalli
114.	Karnataka	GHPS Aramanehaklu
115.	Karnataka	GPUC Shirooru
116.	Karnataka	GHS Thammadihalli
117.	Karnataka	Govt High School Kabbathi Cross
118.	Karnataka	Government Junior College Karimuddanahalli
119.	Karnataka	Matoshri Veerabhadrayya Hiremath H.S. Cholachagudda
120.	Karnataka	Gajanna High School D.Beekanahally
121.	Karnataka	GHS Aralalu Sandra
122.	Karnataka	Sri Maruthi High School Janagere
123.	Karnataka	Sri Gurupada S.Charya Jr.Col Gorta
124.	Karnataka	SJFC HS Yalavatti
125.	Karnataka	NGP Govt HS Madhalli
126.	Karnataka	GHS (Comp) Devarahosahalli
127.	Karnataka	S.O.H.N.S Mustur
128.	Karnataka	GHPS Kesarakodi 576228-Shiroor
129.	Karnataka	Morarji Desai Model Residential School Keretonuru
130.	Karnataka	Govt Higher Primary School Doddabyrana Kuppe
131.	Kerala	St Theresa's HS Manappuram

Sl. No.	State	School
132.	Karnataka	GJC Thayalur
133.	Kerala	Lutheran HS South Aryad
134.	Kerala	DBHSS Thakazhy
135.	Kerala	SNHSS Nankicity
136.	Kerala	GHS Kanjikkuzhy
137.	Kerala	Govt. HS Karumady
138.	Kerala	GHS Pazhayarikkandom
139.	Kerala	STHS Punnayar
140.	Karnataka	K.P.G HS Jhambralli
141.	Kerala	S.M.S.J.H.S. Thykkattussery
142.	Kerala	MIHS Poomkavu
143.	Kerala	St.Thomas HS Thumpoly
144.	Kerala	GHSS Chatukappara
145.	Kerala	St. Michael's HS Thathampally
146.	Kerala	GHSS Sivapuram
147.	Kerala	Govt VHSS Aryad
148.	Kerala	Poyilkav Higher Secondary School
149.	Kerala	HSS Kandamangalam
150.	Kerala	St George's HS Thankey
151.	Kerala	GHSS Thevarvattom
152.	Kerala	GHSS Avitanallur
153.	Kerala	Naduvannur HSS Vakayad
154.	Kerala	GHSS Poonoor
155.	Kerala	S.K.V.G.H.S.S, Neendoor
156.	Kerala	SSMHSS Theyyalingal
157.	Kerala	KMHS Karulai
158.	Kerala	MDCMS HS Erumapramattom

Sl. No.	State	School
159.	Kerala	CMS HSS Melukavu
160.	Kerala	CMS HS Mechal
161.	Kerala	Alphonsa GHS Vakakkad
162.	Kerala	CHMHS Pookolathur
163.	Kerala	VIMHS Pallassena
164.	Kerala	GTHS Puthur
165.	Kerala	GHSS Peringottukara
166.	Kerala	GHS Thanniam
167.	Kerala	GHSS Neyyardam
168.	Kerala	St. Joseph HSS Anchuthengu
169.	Kerala	SNVHSS Nedunganda
170.	Kerala	GVHSS Aryanad
171.	Kerala	GTHSS Meenankal
172.	Kerala	GMODEL RSDL School Nayarangadi
173.	Kerala	GNHS Kizhuppillikkara
174.	Kerala	Govt. VHSS Kottukal
175.	Kerala	GHS Panayil
176.	Kerala	H.S. Vavode
177.	Kerala	GVHSS Kaitharam
178.	Kerala	KHS Kumbalapally
179.	Kerala	GHSS Chayoth
180.	Kerala	Government Higher Secondary School Karukone
181.	Kerala	GHSS Parappa
182.	Kerala	All Saint High School Puthayam
183.	Kerala	Government Higher Secondary School Vayala
184.	Kerala	Marthoma High School Channapetta
185.	Kerala	KPMVHSS Poothotta

Sl. No.	State	School
186.	Kerala	St.Mary's HS Kandanad
187.	Kerala	GHSS Chaipankuzhy
188.	Kerala	SNDPHSS Udayamperoor
189.	Kerala	St.Thomas HSS Kadampanad
190.	Kerala	St.Thomas HSS Nadavayal
191.	Kerala	GMRS Kaniyambetta
192.	Lakshadweep	GSBS Kalpeni
193.	Lakshadweep	GSSS Kalpeni
194.	Kerala	GHSS Edamury
195.	Kerala	GHSS Kaniyambetta
196.	Kerala	GHSS, Kadimeenchira
197.	Kerala	St. Joseph's HS, Naranammoozhy
198.	Kerala	St.Philomina's HSS Koonammavu
199.	Kerala	GUPS Thathappilly
200.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. HSS Arud
201.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. Hssajnas
202.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. HSS Sandawata
203.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt HSS Bharbhadiya
204.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. HSS Bisapurkala
205.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. HSS Girls Ravti
206.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. HSS Boys Ravti
207.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. HSS Sangakheda Kala
208.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. HS Girls Mahewa
209.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. HSS Mahewa
210.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. HSS Phanda Kalan
211.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. HSS Bandakpur
212.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. HSS Balaguda

Sl. No.	State	School
213.	Madhya Pradesh	HSS Bichhrod
214.	Madhya Pradesh	Govt. HSS Gopalganj
215.	Madhya Pradesh	HSS Nanded
216.	Maharashtra	Gram Vikas Vdy., R1dhora
217.	Maharashtra	Milind High School Rampur
218.	Maharashtra	Siddheshwar Vidyalaya, Kasgi
219.	Maharashtra	Shahid Smarak Vidyalaya Yawali
220.	Maharashtra	Nutan Vidya Mandir Umroli
221.	Maharashtra	SCE Vidyalaya Hamarapur
222.	Maharashtra	ZPHS Pohaner
223.	Maharashtra	V.M. Highschool Gorhe
224.	Maharashtra	Kisanrao Sabale Patil Vid. Shivthar
225.	Maharashtra	New Eng. School Kondave
226.	Maharashtra	Vidya Mandir Ellora
227.	Maharashtra	Shri Sant Janardan Swami Vi Verul
228.	Maharashtra	Y.R. Patil High School
229.	Maharashtra	Arvind Vidyalaya Garra Bagheda
230.	Maharashtra	A.K. Vidyalaya Malunja
231.	Maharashtra	Jawahar High. School, Bhari
232.	Maharashtra	Rajgoli Khurd Highschool
233.	Maharashtra	Sainath Vidyalaya Yevali
234.	Maharashtra	Z.P.H.S. Rohipimpalgaon
235.	Maharashtra	Kambi Hgh Kambi
236.	Maharashtra	B. B. Ambedekar Vidya
237.	Maharashtra	Shivaji Sec. Sch. Hated Bk.
238.	Maharashtra	S. Datta Vidhya Mandir Yevti
239.	Maharashtra	Shidhanath High School Aravade

Sl. No.	State	School
240.	Maharashtra	Moreshwar Secondary & Higher Secondary School Rajur(G)
241.	Maharashtra	Madhya. Vidya Awankhed
242.	Goa	Sau. Kamalabai M. Kasliwalmad. Vidyalay
243.	Goa	V.N.Naik Highschool Manmad
244.	Goa	H.A.K High School & Jr. College
245.	Goa	Madhya Railway Mad. Vidyalaya Manmad
246.	Goa	Saint Xaviers High School Manmad
247.	Goa	New English School Nandgaon
248.	Maharashtra	Rameshwar High School
249.	Maharashtra	Nardave English School Nardave
250.	Maharashtra	Shri Sakharam Maha. Vid. Keliweli
251.	Maharashtra	Shivaji Vid Murti
252.	Maharashtra	Shivajirao Patil Vidyalya H.S.Ansarwada
253.	Maharashtra	Kai Abasaheb Gosavi Highschool
254.	Maharashtra	Vidya Vikas Mandir Karandi
255.	Maharashtra	Jay Malhar Highschool Jambut
256.	Maharashtra	Jyotirling High School Gulunch
257.	Manipur	S.K. Ideal H. School
258.	Manipur	Koloipan H.S.
259.	Mizoram	Govt. Chhiahtlang High School
260.	Mizoram	Millennium High School (Adhoc), Chhiahtlang
261.	Mizoram	Govt. Khawlailung High School
262.	Odisha	Janamangal H.S., Kuliabandha
263.	Odisha	Kuliabandha U.G.U.P.S
264.	Odisha	Saindha HS
265.	Odisha	Urali HS

Sl. No.	State	School
266.	Odisha	Govt.Girls High School,Agarpada
267.	Odisha	Krushna Chandra Vidyamandir, Agarpada
268.	Odisha	Sri Dadhibaman High School
269.	Odisha	Budhabahal Panchayat H.S
270.	Odisha	Panchayat HS, Bagoi
271.	Odisha	Atala Baladev High School,Palasole
272.	Odisha	P.S. High School, Gurundia
273.	Odisha	Govt. Girls High School
274.	Odisha	Govt. Ughs Sundaria
275.	Odisha	Mahatab H.S
276.	Odisha	Seshadev Basanti H.S
277.	Odisha	Panchayat H.S. Sukuda
278.	Odisha	Tosali Academy
279.	Odisha	Pariorada High School, Chandeswar
280.	Odisha	Panchayat Girls' H.S, Karabar
281.	Odisha	Baligam Ughs
282.	Odisha	S.C.S Bidyamandir, Karabara
283.	Odisha	Baligam Ks
284.	Odisha	Kapilamartha Ups, Karabara
285.	Odisha	Sirimaska U.G.H.S.
286.	Odisha	Govt.Kapoteswar Ughs
287.	Odisha	Derabish H.S.
288.	Punjab	GSSS Chunni Kalan
289.	Odisha	Badbhundu Ughs
290.	Punjab	GSSS Dhandi Kadim
291.	Punjab	GSSS Darbar Pandori
292.	Punjab	GHS Ganna Pind (New)

Sl. No.	State	School
293.	Punjab	GHS Daun
294.	Punjab	GHS Jherianwali
295.	Punjab	GHS (Upgraded) Marauri
296.	Punjab	GSSS Benra
297.	Punjab	GSSS Mundapind
298.	Punjab	GSSS Maan
299.	Punjab	GSSS Ghanauli
300.	Punjab	GSSS Aladinpur
301.	Punjab	GSSS Isewaal
302.	Rajasthan	G.G.S.S. Daulatgarh
303.	Rajasthan	G.S.S.S. Daulatgarh
304.	Rajasthan	G.S.S.S. Bankra
305.	Rajasthan	Govt. Hr. Sec. Sch. Pathena
306.	Rajasthan	G.Sr.Sec.School, Bikampur
307.	Rajasthan	G.Sr.Sec. Sch. Salemabad
308.	Rajasthan	Govt. Adarsh Shss Tasing
309.	Rajasthan	Govt. Shss Rodwal
310.	Rajasthan	GSSS Baitu
311.	Rajasthan	GGSSS Baitu Bhopji
312.	Rajasthan	Govt. Sen.Sec.Sch. Dhankya
313.	Rajasthan	Govt. Sen. Sec. School Bhapura
314.	Rajasthan	Govt. Sen Sec. Sch Bada Padampura
315.	Rajasthan	Govt. Adrash Sen Sec. Sch Banar
316.	Rajasthan	Govt. Sr. Sec. School Ramdevra
317.	Rajasthan	Govt. V.U. Sanskrit Ramdevra
318.	Rajasthan	G.S.S. Dhoti
319.	Rajasthan	Gasss Malamsingh Kl Sidd

Sl. No.	State Name	School Name
320.	Rajasthan	G.S.S.S. Haripura Manjhi
321.	Rajasthan	G.S.Sec.S.Toda
322.	Rajasthan	Govt. Girls Sen. Sec. Sch., Mirjawala
323.	Rajasthan	Govt. Sen. Sec. Sch., Mirjawala
324.	Rajasthan	Govt. Sr. Sec.Sch., Beswa
325.	Rajasthan	Govt. Sr. Sec.Sch., Chala
326.	Rajasthan	Govt. Sr. Sec.Sch., Kalgon
327.	Rajasthan	GSSS Bhanin
328.	Rajasthan	GSS Banada
329.	Rajasthan	Adrash Govt. Hr. Sec. Sch. Tasol
330.	Rajasthan	Govt.Sr.Sec. School Nagari
331.	Rajasthan	G.S.Sec.S. Boosi
332.	Sikkim	Tingvong SS
333.	Sikkim	Kitam SSS
334.	Rajasthan	Adrash Govt. Sr.Sec. School Mandoli
335.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. HS, Oomachikulam
336.	Tamil Nadu	GHS, Thayanur
337.	Tamil Nadu	Gt. HSS,Thiruppullani
338.	Tamil Nadu	GHS - Boobalasangudram
339.	Tamil Nadu	GHS Kodur
340.	Tamil Nadu	Government Higher Secondary School, Akkaraipettai
341.	Tamil Nadu	GHS,Enkan
342.	Tamil Nadu	G.H.S.S.,Aviyur
343.	Tamil Nadu	Government Higher Secondary School Veerapandi
344.	Tamil Nadu	G.Hr.Ss, Maravamangalam
345.	Tamil Nadu	Government High School K.Alambalam
346.	Tamil Nadu	GHSS, Palaviduthi

Sl. No.	State Name	School Name
347.	Tamil Nadu	GHSS Hale Dharmapuri
348.	Tamil Nadu	GHSS-Siruvachur
349.	Tamil Nadu	Government Higher Secondary School Elada
350.	Tamil Nadu	GHS Chinnakuppam
351.	Tamil Nadu	GHS Errapatti
352.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. High School, Agaramcheri Vellore
353.	Tamil Nadu	GHSS, Orathi
354.	Tamil Nadu	GHSS Keelapaluvur
355.	Tamil Nadu	GHS Palavadi
356.	Tamil Nadu	GHSS Konanginaickanahalli
357.	Tamil Nadu	GHSS-Madhavalayam
358.	Tamil Nadu	GHS-Melravandavadi
359.	Tamil Nadu	GHS-Palli
360.	Tamil Nadu	Govt. HSS Arungulam
361.	Tamil Nadu	Municipal Boys Higher Secondary School, Gobichettipalayam
362.	Tamil Nadu	G.H.S.S-Thovalai
363.	Tamil Nadu	Government Higher Secondary School, Gudimangalam
364.	Telangana	ZPHS Kalvacherla
365.	Telangana	ZPHS Repallewada
366.	Telangana	ZPHS Morampally
367.	Uttar Pradesh	I.C. Hardoi Gujar
368.	Uttar Pradesh	Inter College Bhokarhadi
369.	Uttar Pradesh	Lokmanya Rural Inter College Mahewa
370.	Uttar Pradesh	Bihari Ji Inter College Aharripur
371.	Uttar Pradesh	Govt. Higher Secondary School Lehrawan
372.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajkiya Virangna Udha Devi Mall

Sl. No.	State Name	School Name
373.	Uttar Pradesh	Rajki Y High School Khandsara
374.	Uttar Pradesh	Janta Inter College Palri
375.	Uttar Pradesh	G.G.I.C. RATHERA, Mainpuri
376.	Uttar Pradesh	Kisan Shiksha Niketan Inter Co
377.	Uttar Pradesh	ICGGIC Singhpur
378.	Uttarakhand	Gic Baun Panjiyala
379.	Uttarakhand	G.I.C. Soopi
380.	Uttarakhand	GIC Baggha
381.	Tripura	Ishan Chandra Nagar (P) H.S
382.	Tripura	Satyaram Chowdhury Para Class XII
383.	Tripura	Madhabpur High School
384.	Jharkhand	K G B Vtundi
385.	Jharkhand	HS tundi
386.	Jharkhand	Project Girls HS Tundi
387.	Jharkhand	Upgrade Govt. H.S. Goasol
388.	Jharkhand	KGBV Bishunpur
389.	Jharkhand	UPG Govt. +2S Bangurda Adibasi
390.	Jharkhand	Govt. UPG High School Parasi
391.	Jharkhand	High School Jhilrunwan Project+2
392.	Andhra Pradesh	GHS Santhabommali
393.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS Nagladinne
394.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS P vadugur
395.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS Somaghatta
396.	Andhra Pradesh	KGBV Peddavadugur
397.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS, Regulakunta
398.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS, Mahadevapatnam
399.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS, Perupalem

Sl. No.	State Name	School Name
400.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS, Pedakapavaram
401.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS Burugupudi
402.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS Pulletikurru
403.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS Ananthavarapadu
404.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS Maredumilli
405.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS Sodam
406.	Andhra Pradesh	APTWRS Maredumilli
407.	Andhra Pradesh	KGBV Maredumilli
408.	Andhra Pradesh	MJPapbcwrs Sodam (Boys)
409.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS Chillakur
410.	Andhra Pradesh	APSWRS Chillakur
411.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS PCV Palem
412.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS (SKLNM) Pedagonnuru
413.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS Kankatava
414.	Andhra Pradesh	ZPHS Kampasamudram
415.	Nagaland	Ebenezer High School (B.H.M.School)
416.	Nagaland	GHS Dhansiripar
417.	Nagaland	Hornbill School
418.	Nagaland	St. Joseph School
419.	Chhattisgarh	Govt. Higher Secondary School, Purgaon
420.	Chhattisgarh	Govt. High School, Jorandajhariya
421.	Nagaland	Little Daffodils
422.	Chhattisgarh	Govt. Higher Sec.School, Tilkeja
423.	Chhattisgarh	Govt. H.S.S. Gotatola
424.	Chhattisgarh	Govt. High School, Jawalpur
425.	Chhattisgarh	Government Higher Secondary School, Charra
426.	Chhattisgarh	Govt. Higher Secondary School, Chapka

Sl. No.	State Name	School Name
427.	West Bengal	Churabhandar Bhel Bhela High School
428.	West Bengal	Ratherhat High School (H.S)
429.	West Bengal	Bhujaripara M. C High School
430.	West Bengal	Hatighisa High School (H.S.)
431.	West Bengal	Baniban Girls High School-HS
432.	West Bengal	Kalyanbrata Sang Ha High School
433.	West Bengal	Karatberia High School(H.S)
434.	West Bengal	Basudebpur Chakbrindabanpur Tapsilee Sreema High School
435.	Puducherry	GHS-Sellipet
436.	Puducherry	GHSS Karayamputhur
437.	Puducherry	Adghss-Thondamanatham

*Source: UDISE 2017-18 and PMS

Statement-II

State/UT-wise list of schools upgraded from primary to upper primary till 2018/19

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	District	Gram Panchayat	Number of Schools Upgraded from Primary to Upper Primary
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Gujarat	Dohad	Mundha	1
2.	Maharashtra	Pune	Vadgaon-Shinde	1
3.	Rajasthan	Tonk	Kantoli	1
4.	Tamil Nadu	Namakkal	Thinnanur Nadu	1
5.	Tamil Nadu	Theni	Rasingapuram	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Kushhar	1
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Arifpur	2
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Kaushambi	Samsabad	1

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mall	1
10.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Dumaranw	2
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Bahru	1
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Chakki Musadohi	5
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Shamli	Shamli Shamla	1
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Harauni	2
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Parehata	2
16.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Rekwardih	1
17.	Gujarat	Patan	Kamboi	1
TOTAL				25

Statement-III

State/UT-wise list of schools upgraded from upper primary to secondary till 2018-19

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	District Name	Gram Panchayat	No of Schools Upgraded from Upper Primary to Secondary in Saansad Adarsh Grams
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Pilkhi Gay Patti	1
2.	Bihar	Jehanabad	Okari	1
3.	Bihar	Bhojpur	Gundi East	1
4.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran	Siswa Saraiya	1
5.	Bihar	Rohtas	Malhipur	1
6.	Bihar	Nawada	Khanwan	1
7.	Bihar	Supaul	Saroza Bela	1
8.	Bihar	Gaya	Bakraur	1

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Bihar	Madhepura	Balam Gadhiya	1
10.	Chhattisgarh	Gariyaband	Kulhadighat	1
11.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Giroud	1
12.	Gujarat	Surendranagar	Janivadla	1
13.	Gujarat	Narmada	Dumkhal	1
14.	Gujarat	Amreli	Akala	1
15.	Himachal Pradesh	Solan	Jagjit Nagar	1
16.	Jharkhand	Palamu	Kekargarh	1
17.	Jharkhand	Sahebganj	Taljhari	1
18.	Jharkhand	Dumka	Ranga	1
19.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Jarba	1
20.	Karnataka	Raichur	R.H.Colony	1
21.	Kerala	Ernakulam	Kottuvally	1
22.	Kerala	Idukki	Idukki - Kanjikuzhy	1
23.	Kerala	Palakkad	Pudur	1
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Chikali	1
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhind	Soni	1
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	Sandawta	1
27.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar	Arud	1
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna	Maheba	1
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla	Kapa	1
30.	Odisha	Koraput	Baligam	1
31.	Odisha	Kalahandi	Sindhipadar	1
32.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Sarda	1
33.	Odisha	Balangir	Budabahal	1
34.	Odisha	Nuapada	Kuliabandha	1
35.	Odisha	Kandhamal	Bilabadi	1

1	2	3	4	5
36.	Punjab	Mansa	Kot Dharmu	1
37.	Punjab	Sangrur	Galahri	1
38.	Rajasthan	Barmer	Baitu Bhopji	1
39.	Tamil Nadu	Villupuram	Ka. Alambalam	1
40.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Gendanahalli	1
41.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri	Basuvapuram	1
42.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvarur	Engan	1
43.	Tamil Nadu	Kanchipuram	Kodur	1
44.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirappalli	Thayanur	1
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba	Pipra Maaf	1
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffar nagar	Barsu	1
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Beh Rora	1
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Mall	1
49.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	Lahraban	1
50.	Uttarakhand	Champawat	Raulmel	1
51.	Uttarakhand	Udam Singh Nagar	Sarpuda	1
TOTAL				51

Private universities

2129. DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of recognised/private universities in the country, at present;
- (b) whether a number of proposals to open more private universities in the country are pending and if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of criteria to open new private university?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) At present, 337 recognised Private Universities are functioning in the country.

(b) No, Sir, Private Universities are established by the Act of the State Legislatures concerned. University Grants Commission (UGC) includes the name of Private University in its list after receipt of the State Act.

(c) The criteria for establishment of a new Private University are decided by the respective State Government. Moreover, a Private University is required to fulfil the minimum criteria in terms of programmes, faculty, infrastructure facilities, financial viability, etc. as laid down from time to time by the UGC and other concerned Statutory Bodies such as All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Bar Council of India (BCI), Dental Council of India (DCI), Indian Nursing Council (INC), Medical Council of India (MCI), National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), Pharmacy Council of India (PCI), etc.

Status of IIM, Amritsar

2130. SHRI SHWAIT MALIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the current status of Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Amritsar whose foundation stone was laid in June, 2016;
- (b) whether the project is running on time;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) by when it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The Indian Institute of Management Amritsar was set up during 2015-16 and is presently functioning from its temporary campus. The institute has been provided 60 acres of land in Village Manawala, District-Amritsar for establishment of its permanent campus whose foundation stone was laid on 19th June, 2016. The scheduled date for completion of construction of permanent campus is June, 2021 as per the scheduled timeline approved by the Cabinet.

Reservation for SC/ST students in universities

2131. DR. L HANUMANTHAI AH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage of SC/ST students that are studying in higher education in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(b) the details of seats reserved for SC/ ST students in universities under Central Government, University and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) According to the All India Survey on Higher Education, during 2017-18, the percentage enrolment of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) is 14.41 % and 5.22% respectively. The State/ UT-wise percentage of SC/ST students studying in higher education in the country during 2017-18, is available at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/0169033_RSPQ-2131-Annx-I.pdf.

Moreover, as on 07.09.2018, out of the total student strength in the 31 National Institutes of Technology, 14.04% were SC students and 7.31% were ST students. During 2018-19, the total student strength in the 23 Indian Institutes of Technology, comprised of 13.05% SC students and 5.49% ST students.

(b) As per information provided by University Grants Commission, 15% and 7.5% seats are reserved for SC and ST students respectively in the Central Universities. The State-wise details of seats reserved for SC/ ST students in the Central Universities, are available at https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/2839037_RSPQ-2131-ANNX-II.pdf.

Value education at schools

2132. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that value education at schools is not taught effectively;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government is taking steps to ensure effective value based education in school curriculum; and

(d) if so, Government's response in this regard along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005,

developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), which sets the guidelines and direction for the development of syllabi and textbooks at all the school stages, emphasizes on ethical development, inculcating the values, attitudes and skills required for living in harmony with oneself and with others. However, education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State Governments to ensure that the Values Education is taught effectively in their schools. So far as the schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are concerned, the Board has introduced Life-Skills education in the schools affiliated to it, which promotes inculcation of Values.

(c) and (d) Values and attitudes are acquired and are best nurtured through experiences. These experiences need to be consistent and inbuilt in the personal and social environment of the students. NCERT has, therefore, incorporated such concerns, wherever possible, in the textbooks developed for the various stages of school education. NCERT has also brought out a Value Education Framework entitled 'Education for Values in Schools - A Framework', which provides guidelines to schools to identify their priorities of values and plan their actions accordingly. NCERT has also developed a Resource Book for teachers called 'Ways to Peace'.

CBSE has brought out Values Education Manual and Values Education Kit for classes I-XII. The Board has brought out Teacher's Manual on Environmental Education and Adolescent Education, which help to foster values in children. CBSE also organizes Capacity Building Programmes in Values Education for teachers of its affiliated schools.

Quality of Mid Day Meal Scheme

2133. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government of substandard food quality being provided in Mid Day Meal Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of children hospitalised and died after eating such food across the country during the said period, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has announced any compensation to the parents of such children and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) A total number of 35 complaints regarding substandard food quality have been reported during the last three years and current year. The Year-wise details are as under:

Substandard Food Quality complaints				Total
2016	2017	2018	2019 (as on 17.06.2019)	
21	6	6	2	35

(b) to (d) A total number of 930 children were reported ill and none of them died after eating such food in the country, during the last three years and current year. The State and UT-wise in Statement (*See* below). The overall responsibility for providing cooked and nutritious Mid Day meal to the eligible children lies with State Governments and UTs Administrations. 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 by the concerned State Governments and UT Administrations.

In addition, 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 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.

Statement

Number of Children reported ill after consuming substandard quality mid-day meal under MDMS during the last three years and current year

Sl. No. States and UTs	Children reported ill				Total
	2016	2017	2018	2019 (As on 17.06.2019)	
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	-	43	8
11. Uttar Pradesh	153	1	-	-	154
TOTAL	804	45	38	43	930

Review of Mid Day Meal Scheme

2134. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has reviewed the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in the country in the recent past and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of children and institutions covered under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has noticed misuse of foodgrains and irregularities under the scheme during the said period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the corrective steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) As per the extant policy, all Ministries / Departments have been asked to undertake an outcome review of their ongoing Schemes at the end of Twelfth Five Year Plan for appraisal and further continuation. Accordingly, the Government reviewed the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in 2018-19. The details of revisions/modifications in the scheme are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools, popularly known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), is an on-going Centrally-Sponsored Scheme which covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-Aided Schools, Special Training Centres including Madarsas and Maqtabas supported under Samagra Shiksha. The State and UT-wise details of children and institutions covered under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) and (d) A total number of 70 complaints on misuse of foodgrains and irregularities under the scheme were reported from various States and Union Territories during the last three years and current year. Respective State Governments and UT Administrations were requested to furnish Action Taken Report (ATR) in the matter. As per 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 by the concerned State Governments and UT Administrations. The State and UT-wise details of these complaints and action taken thereon during each of the last three years and current year are given in the Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of revision/modification of Centrally Sponsored National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools

The Central Government has approved the revisions/modifications of norms for the following components under the Centrally Sponsored National Programme for Mid-Day Meal in Schools (NP-MDMS):

A. Continuation of existing components.

- (i) Cost of food grains @ National Food Security Act (NFSA) rates.
- (ii) Honorarium to Cook-cum helpers.

(iii) Construction of kitchen-cum-stores.

(iv) Provision of MDM during summer vacations in drought affected areas.

B. Continuation and Revision of the norms of the following existing approved components.

(v) Revision of cooking cost annually in April on the basis of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

(vi) Revision of the transportation rate for non-special category of States at par with respective PDS rate subject to maximum amount of ₹150 per quintal.

(vii) Revision of MME rate from 2% to 3% of the total admissible recurring Central Assistance.

(viii) Procurement/replacement of kitchen devices @ ₹ 10000- ₹25000 linked to enrolment.

C. New Components

(ix) Assistance of ₹ 10000/- for the Repair of kitchen-cum-stores constructed ten years ago on sharing basis between Center and States.

(x) Fortification of food items in a systematic manner starting with rice. Kitchen Gardens in each school will also be encouraged.

D. Minor Modifications and Flexibility

(xi) Minor modifications in the scheme within the overall outlay of the scheme by District Level Committee chaired by the District Magistrate. The States and UTs may also be given flexibility to utilize with prior approval of MHRD, 5% of their Annual Work Plan and Budget for new interventions provided they are not included under any of the Central or State Schemes and there is no overlapping of activities.

E. Use of pulses from buffer stock.

(xii) Use of pulses from central buffer stock

F. Innovations.

(xiii) Monitoring of attendance.

(xiv) Develop indicative menus so that menu is different on different days.

(xv) Involving community and agencies

(i) Tithi Bhojan

(ii) Usage of Jails, Temples Gurudwaras etc. in MDM

Statement-II

State/UT-wise details of Number of Children and Institutions covered under the Scheme during the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Institutions	No. of Children Covered	Institutions	No. of Children Covered	Institutions	No. of Children Covered	Institutions	No. of Children Covered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	45594	2801432	45456	2705551	45505	2633276	45583	3079772
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3371	238681	3331	169092	2934	175456	2934	130148
3.	Assam	56465	4386452	57778	4269022	57092	4053573	57103	4049861
4.	Bihar	70614	13916506	69528	12684059	70295	11790731	69513	10704608
5.	Chhattisgarh	44974	2915536	44976	2654634	44833	2716267	44838	2557512
6.	Goa	1502	143135	1501	143768	1479	145456	1473	142387
7.	Gujarat	36289	4394849	35673	4441071	34307	4426369	34644	4665673
8.	Haryana	14797	1707877	15078	1462837	14990	1552769	14391	1251854
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15386	527332	15439	526177	15494	482922	15504	455746
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	23136	724980	17883	409189	23130	636947	23120	542439

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11.	Jharkhand	41000	2829835	40007	2862717	39722	3208732	39717	2759668
12.	Karnataka	55308	4635376	55284	4583175	54837	4363377	54830	4281055
13.	Kerala	12358	2494924	12331	2654807	12327	2533268	12341	2600154
14.	Madhya Pradesh	115757	6411390	114721	6031401	113621	5396599	113621	4865379
15.	Maharashtra	86660	9394423	86444	9410211	86583	9398073	86744	8990150
16.	Manipur	3369	186655	3430	179581	3442	155574	3481	147009
17.	Meghalaya	11823	526947	11689	522526	11597	522430	11659	526978
18.	Mizoram	2581	141043	2556	138808	2532	133450	2525	125996
19.	Nagaland	2077	187006	2077	157832	2076	163920	2099	160839
20.	Odisha	62783	4557835	62708	4527396	58784	4292243	57590	3992871
21.	Punjab	20276	1577526	20246	1544463	20157	1481696	20157	1433243
22.	Rajasthan	71344	4520007	68685	4423541	66506	4532538	66506	4688607
23.	Sikkim	866	67906	864	63472	868	59300	867	53676
24.	Tamil Nadu	43047	4809942	43143	4689441	43205	4549442	43283	4362725
25.	Telangana	28984	1966087	27723	1875755	27896	1762638	28586	1701153
26.	Tripura	6556	375912	6568	370096	6568	357360	6529	345063

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

27.	Uttarakhand	17686	647167	17739	657323	17664	625553	169232	10558209
28.	Uttar Pradesh	167545	9907312	168696	10320978	167845	11078419	17339	559172
29.	West Bengal	83672	12026619	84231	12037938	83690	10728942	84171	10877644
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	338	28173	338	26311	332	25999	338	22323
31.	Chandigarh	119	52726	120	46105	123	49312	123	41170
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	283	33385	281	33302	280	33472	280	32819
33.	Daman and Diu	99	14403	99	14704	96	16134	92	15001
34.	Delhi	3060	1121808	2992	1085961	2973	1050455	2975	975186
35.	Lakshadweep	39	6908	39	6452	39	6567	39	6884
36.	Puducherry	447	47771	432	41157	431	45466	428	44131
TOTAL		1150205	100325867	1140086	97770853	1134253	95184725	1134655	91747104

Written Answers to

[11 July, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

Statement-III

State and UT-wise details of complaints and action taken thereon during each of the last three years and current year

- (a) State and UT-wise and year-wise details of complaints on misuse of foodgrains and irregularities under MDMS during last 3 years and current year

Sl. No.	State/UT	Irregularities				
		2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	-	-	1	3
2.	Assam	5	-	-	1	6
3.	Bihar	4	3	1	1	9
4.	Chhattisgarh	3	-	-	-	3
5.	Delhi	1	1	-	-	2
6.	Haryana	-	-	1	-	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	1	-	1
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	1	1
9.	Jharkhand	1	-	-	-	2
10.	Kerala	-	1	2	-	3
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	1	-	-	4
12.	Odisha	1	1	-	-	2
13.	Punjab	-	1	-	1	2
14.	Rajasthan	1	-	1	2	4
15.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	1	-	1
16.	Uttar Pradesh	13	4	4	-	21
17.	West Bengal	2	1	2	-	5
TOTAL		36	13	14	7	70

(b) Abstract of action taken on above complaints

Sl. No.	Type of Action	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
1.	Departmental action (including warning, transfer, suspension) and action against service providers/complaint substantiated by State Government.	1	-	-	-	1
2.	General corrective action, including issue of instructions to the concerned, by State Government/Government of India.	5	-	-	-	5
3.	Baseless, not proved, not related to MDM	6	-	-	-	6
4.	Under enquiry/investigation at State level	6	-	1	-	7
5.	Reply awaited	18	13	13	7	51
TOTAL		36	13	14	7	70

Preservation of food for Mid Day Meal Scheme

2135. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that huge quantities of raw and cooked food under Mid Day Meal Scheme is being wasted due to lack of proper preservation facilities during summer; and

(b) whether appropriate cold storage and warehouse facilities would be provided to prevent distribution of rotten food?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Government is not aware of wastage of raw and cooked food under Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS). The Scheme is implemented in partnership with States and UTs. The overall responsibility for providing cooked and nutritious mid day meal to the eligible children lies with the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations in accordance with the Guidelines laid down by the Central Government. Under the Scheme, the financial assistance is provided for construction of kitchen-cum-stores for safe storage and preparation of meals in a hygienic environment.

Central Government has also issued detailed Guidelines on Food Safety and Hygiene for School Level Kitchens under Mid Day Meal Scheme on 13.02.2015 which cover safety aspects of procurement, storage, preparation, serving and waste disposal of food items.

These guidelines, *inter alia*, provide for instructions to schools to procure Agmark quality and branded items for preparation of mid day meals, check the packaging and expiry date of the ingredients; procure fresh vegetable, fruits and perishable food commodities and avoid storing these items for longer time/duration. Storage of raw materials, ingredients should be subject to FEFO (First Expire First Out) or FIFO (First in, First Out) stock rotation system as applicable. Containers made of non-toxic materials should be provided for storage of raw materials.

Fees of technical institutions

†2136. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any control over the fee charged by private technical institutions;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the action Government takes against such private technical institutions which do not work under the control of Government?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has recommended the maximum tuition and development fee per annum for full time programmes in Annexure 11 of its Approval Process Handbook (APH) 2019-20, which is available at <https://www.aicte-india.org/sites/default/files/APH%202019-20.pdf>. All the States/ UT Governments have been directed to comply with it. Accordingly, State Fee Regulatory Committees have been constituted to fix the limit of tuition and development fee to be charged by these institutions. Any institute violating the guidelines shall be liable for punitive action as per the provisions of APH (Para 7.10).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Increase in women literacy

†2137. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of women literacy rate before 2014 in the country; and
- (b) the details of percentage increase in the rate during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The literacy data in the country is collected through decennial census operation conducted by Registrar General of India. The last Census was held in 2011. The women literacy rate in the country, in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011, is 64.63 per cent. Details indicating State/UT-wise women literacy rate in the country in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011 are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise women literacy rate in the country in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Female Literacy Rate
	India	64.63
1.	Andhra Pradesh	59.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	57.70
3.	Assam	66.27
4.	Bihar	51.50
5.	Chhattisgarh	60.24
6.	Goa	84.66
7.	Gujarat	69.68
8.	Haryana	65.94
9.	Himachal Pradesh	75.93
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	56.43
11.	Jharkhand	55.42
12.	Karnataka	68.08

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Female Literacy Rate
13.	Kerala	92.07
14.	Madhya Pradesh	59.24
15.	Maharashtra	75.87
16.	Manipur	70.26
17.	Meghalaya	72.89
18.	Mizoram	89.27
19.	Nagaland	76.11
20.	Odisha	64.01
21.	Punjab	70.73
22.	Rajasthan	52.12
23.	Sikkim	75.61
24.	Tamil Nadu	73.44
25.	Tripura	82.73
26.	Uttar Pradesh	57.18
27.	Uttarakhand	70.01
28.	West Bengal	70.54
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.43
30.	Chandigarh	81.19
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64.32
32.	Daman and Diu	79.55
33.	Lakshadweep	87.95
34.	NCT of Delhi	80.76
35.	Puducherry	80.67

Study in India plan

2138. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a Study in India plan is under implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the features of the said plan; and

(c) to what extent this enhances the interests of the students of the country to study in the country while their peers study in foreign education institutions with advanced syllabus, facilities and employment opportunities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. To facilitate Internationalization of Higher Education in India, a Programme *viz.* 'Study in India' is under implementation with the objectives to make India a preferred education destination/hub for foreign students; improve the soft power of India with focus on the neighbouring countries and use it as a tool in diplomacy; to rapidly increase the inflow of inbound International Students in India through systematic brand-building, marketing, social media and digital marketing campaigns; to increase India's market share of global education exports; improvement in overall quality of higher education; to reduce the export-import imbalance in the number of international students; growth in India's global market share of International students; and increase in global ranking of India etc.

The programme focuses on attracting International students from select 30 plus countries across South-East Asia, Middle East and Africa. The programme envisages participation of select reputed Indian institutes/universities by way of offering seats for the International students at affordable rates, along with fee waivers to meritorious foreign students ranging from 100% to 25%. A centralised admission web-portal (<https://studyinindia.gov.in>) acts as a single window for the admission of foreign students.

Moreover, the programme also envisages setting up of call centres for support; algorithm for allocation of seats to the meritorious candidates; selection of top 100 partner institutions on the basis of National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) grading and National institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF) ranking; branding activities in the target countries; and close coordination with Indian missions abroad and foreign missions in India.

With the increase in number of foreign students, the global ranking of the Indian Higher Educational institutions will improve. The domestic students shall be exposed to a more diverse peer group and also get greater International exposure culminating in enhanced interest of Indian students to study in the country.

Need for transparency in collegium system

2139. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent controversy regarding names recommended by the Supreme Court and High Court collegiums underscores the need for transparency in collegium system; and

(b) if so, the proposed remedial measures to be taken and whether there is any contemplation to allow a parliamentary initiative to regulate appointments and conduct of Supreme Court and High Court judges in public interest?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) There is no controversy regarding the names recommended for appointment as Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts. Appointment of Judges in Higher Judiciary is a collaborative and integrated process involving both the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Differences of opinion if any are mutually reconciled by the Executive and the Judiciary to ensure that only the apposite person is appointed to the high Constitutional post of Judge of Supreme Court and High Courts.

However, in order to make the Collegium system of appointments of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts more broad-based and transparent, the Government brought into force the Constitution (Ninety-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 and the National Judicial Appointments Commission Act, 2014 *w.e.f.* 13.04.2015. However, both the Acts were challenged in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court *vide* Judgment dated 16.10.2015 declared both the Acts as unconstitutional and void. The Collegium system as existing prior to the enforcement of the Constitution (Ninety-Ninth Amendment) Act, 2014 was declared to be operative. Subsequently, the Supreme Court *vide* order dated 16.12.2015 directed the Government to finalize the existing MoP by supplementing it in consultation with the Supreme Court Collegium taking into consideration eligibility criteria, transparency, establishment of secretariat and mechanism to deal with complaints.

The Government of India after due deliberations, proposed changes in the existing MoP and the draft MoP's were sent to the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 22.03.2016. The response of the Chief Justice of India thereon was received on 25.05.2016 and 01.07.2016. The views of the Government were conveyed to the Chief

Justice of India on 03.08.2016. The inputs on the MoP of the Supreme Court Collegium was received from Chief Justice of India *vide* letter dated 13.03.2017.

In another judgment dated 4.7.2017 of Supreme Court in a "*suo moto*" contempt proceeding against a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, the Supreme Court has underlined the need to revisit the process of selection and appointment of Judges to the Constitutional Courts. The Government of India has conveyed the need to make improvement on the draft MoP to the Secretary General of the Supreme Court *vide* letter dated 11.07.2017.

In order to make the system of appointments more transparent, the Minutes of the Supreme Court Collegium are being uploaded on the website of the Supreme Court of India.

The conduct of Supreme Court and High Court Judges is governed by "Restatement of Values of Judicial Life" adopted by Supreme Court in its full Court meeting held on 7th May, 1997. There is no proposal under consideration of Government for any Parliamentary initiative to regulate appointments and conduct of Supreme Court and High Court Judges.

Fast track courts in States trial

2140. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had asked the State Governments and High Courts to set up Fast Track Courts (FTCs) for speedy trial of cases;
- (b) if so, the details of FTCs set up so far, State-wise;
- (c) whether it is a fact that in some States FTCs are not being set up; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to make all State Governments to comply with the Central orders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (d) Setting up of subordinate courts including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) lie within the domain of State Governments who set up such courts in consultation with the concerned High Courts. In its judgment dated 19.04.2012 in *Brij Mohan Lai & Others vs Union of India & Others* case, the Supreme Court had, *inter alia*, directed the States that they shall not take a decision to continue FTCs on an *ad-hoc* and temporary basis.

They (States) will need to decide either to bring the FTCs scheme to an end or to continue the same as a permanent feature in the State.

The details of FTCs set up State-wise as per information received from the High Courts are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Government of India proposed setting up of 1800 FTCs at a cost of ₹ 4144 crore as a component of its Memorandum to the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FC) in order to dispose of cases pertaining to heinous crimes involving women, children etc. The details of number of FTCs proposed to be set up along with the funds, State-wise, during the period (2015-20) are given in the Statement-II (*See below*). The Fourteenth FC endorsed the proposal of the Union Government and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided by the Commission in the tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. The Union Government has also requested the Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of High Courts for taking adequate measures to implement the recommendations of the Fourteenth FC including setting up of FTCs.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise list of Fast Track Courts set up in the country

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of Fast Track Courts functional (as on 31.03.2019)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	21
2.	Assam	03*
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
4.	Mizoram	02
5.	Nagaland	0
6.	Bihar	45**
7.	Chhattisgarh	23
8.	Delhi	14
9.	Goa	0
10.	Maharashtra	77***
11.	Gujarat	0

1	2	3
12.	Haryana	05
13.	Punjab	0
14.	Chandigarh	0
15.	Himachal Pradesh	0
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
17.	Jharkhand	0
18.	Karnataka	0
19.	Kerala and Lakshadweep	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0
21.	Manipur	04
22.	Meghalaya	0
23.	Odisha	0
24.	Rajasthan	0
25.	Sikkim	02
26.	Tamil Nadu	50
27.	Puducherry	0
28.	Tripura	03
29.	Uttar Pradesh	206
30.	Uttarakhand	0
31.	West Bengal and Andaman and Nicobar Islands	88
32.	Telangana	38
33.	Daman and Diu	0
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
TOTAL		581

* As on 04.07.2019, no FTC is functioning in Assam. However 29 courts of different level are designated to try the cases of rape, murder etc.

** As on 03.07.2019, 42 FTCs are functioning in Bihar.

*** As on 04.07.2019, 100 FTCs are functioning in Maharashtra.

Statement-II

Funds proposed for establishment of 1800 Fast Track Courts for a period of five years (2015-20) as endorsed by the Fourteenth Finance Commission

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of FTCs proposed	Funds proposed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	47	108.21
2.	Telangana	37	85.18
3.	Assam	36	82.88
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00
5.	Mizoram	07	16.12
6.	Nagaland	03	6.91
7.	Bihar	147	338.43
8.	Chhattisgarh	28	64.46
9.	Gujarat	174	400.59
10.	Himachal Pradesh	13	29.93
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	21	48.35
12.	Jharkhand	50	115.11
13.	Karnataka	95	218.72
14.	Kerala, Lakshadweep	41	94.39
15.	Madhya Pradesh	133	306.20
16.	Maharashtra, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu	204	469.67
17.	Goa	05	11.51
18.	Manipur	03	6.91
19.	Meghalaya	04	9.21
20.	Odisha	63	145.04
21.	Punjab	50	115.11
22.	Chandigarh	02	4.61
	Haryana	48	110.51

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of FTCs proposed	Funds proposed
23.	Rajasthan	93	214.11
24.	Sikkim	01	2.3
25.	Tamil Nadu, Puducherry	89	204.91
26.	Tripura	09	20.72
27.	Uttar Pradesh	212	488.08
28.	Uttarakhand	28	64.46
29.	West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands	94	216.42
30.	Delhi	63	145.05
TOTAL		1800	4144.11

Compulsory Voting

†2141. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made by Government to boost the percentage of voting and whether Government is proposing to make voting certificates compulsory to avail Government benefits;

(b) the number and details of democratic countries in the world where the system of compulsory voting has been enforced; and

(c) whether Government has taken any action to implement compulsory voting in the country and if so, the details of action taken in this regard, so far?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Retirement age of judges

2142. SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is considering to raise the retirement age of High Court judges and if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) the details of vacancies of judges in various High Courts in the country and from which date the posts are lying vacant and whether any timeline has been set for filling up the vacant posts, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) The Chief Justice of India (CJI) has sent a proposal for increase in the retirement age of High Court Judges to ensure continued availability of more experienced judges for a longer tenure and for improving the vacancy position and reducing the pendency of cases.

(b) As on 01.07.2019, there are 403 vacancies in the High Courts. Details showing the vacancies of judges in various High Courts are given in the Statement (*See below*).

Initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the High Court. As per the Memorandum of Procedure, the Chief Justice of the High Court is required to initiate the proposals for filling up of vacancies of Judges in the High Court six months prior to the occurrence of vacancies but this timeline is rarely adhered to.

Appointment of Judges in the High Courts is a continuous collaborative process between the Executive and the Judiciary, as it requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities both at the State and Centre level. Hence, the timeline for filling up of the vacancies cannot be indicated. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and increase in Judge Strength.

Statement

Details of vacancies of Judges in High Courts (As on 01.07.2019)

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Vacancies
1.	Allahabad	54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	24
3.	Bombay	27
4.	Calcutta	30
5.	Chhattisgarh	07
6.	Delhi	20
7.	Gauhati	05

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Vacancies
8.	Gujarat	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	08
11.	Jharkhand	06
12.	Karnataka	30
13.	Kerala	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	20
15.	Madras	17
16.	Manipur	01
17.	Meghalaya	02
18.	Odisha	13
19.	Patna	23
20.	Punjab and Haryana	35
21.	Rajasthan	26
22.	Sikkim	0
23.	Telangana	13
24.	Tripura	01
25.	Uttarakhand	01
TOTAL		403

Increasing retirement age of judges

2143. SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Justice of India has asked the Central Government to increase the strength of Supreme Court judges and also to increase their retirement age; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Chief Justice of India (CJI) has sent two proposals - one for

augmenting the Judge-strength in Supreme Court of India appropriately so that it can function more efficiently and effectively and retain the goal of rendering timely justice to litigant public and other for increasing the retirement age of High Court Judges for ensuring continued availability of more experienced judges for a longer tenure and for improving the vacancy position and reducing the pendency of cases.

Legislation for prescribing time-limit for disposal of cases

2144. DR. K. V. P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is bringing any legislation to prescribe maximum time-limit for disposal of cases in various courts;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, whether pendency of cases for years together is affecting the judicial process and right to justice of the people?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter-alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges and judicial officers, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures. However, the Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency and has, in conjunction with the judiciary, taken many corrective steps.

Pursuant to the Joint Conference of the Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in 2015, where it was resolved that all High Courts would constitute Arrears Committee, the *then* Minister of Law and Justice had written to the Chief Justices of the High Courts requesting them to appraise the Government of the steps being taken by them to address the issue of pendency especially regarding cases pending for more than 5 years. As per the available information, all High Courts have established Arrears Committees. Progress made by the High Courts in reducing pendency was taken up for consideration again in the Conference of Chief Justices of

High Courts held in April 2016. Based on the reports submitted by the Arrears Committee of various High Courts, it was, *inter alia*, resolved that (i) all the High Courts shall assign top most priority for disposal of cases which are pending for more than five years; (ii) High Courts where cases are pending for more than five years shall facilitate their disposal in mission mode; (iii) High Court shall progressively thereafter set a target of disposing of cases for more than four years; (iv) While prioritizing the disposal of cases pending in the district courts for more than five years, additional incentives for the Judges of the district judiciary could be considered where feasible; and (v) Efforts shall be made for strengthening case-flow management rules. It was further resolved that the Chief Justices of the High Courts will set up a Cell/Committee for monitoring the implementation of the resolutions passed in the Chief Justices Conferences and each High Court shall create a mechanism for submitting progress report to the Supreme Court. Accordingly, Arrears Committees have been functioning in all High Courts and in District Courts.

Further, the Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, *including* improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last five years under various initiatives to make the functioning of judiciary more efficient are as follows:

- (i) **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts:** As on date, ₹ 6,986.50 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, 3,542.20 crores (which are 50.70% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,101 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,790 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,883 court halls and 1,896 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Scheme beyond the 12th Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of ₹ 3,320 crore.

- (ii) **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery:** Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerised District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. QR Code facility made operational in the software, which enables to check current status of the case. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgments from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 11.73 crore cases is available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders and final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push and pull services. Information Kiosks have been setup at all computerized court complexes for disseminating judicial information related to cause lists and other case related information to the lawyers and litigants. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country.
- (iii) **Filling up of vacant positions in Supreme Court, High Courts and District and Subordinate Courts:** From 01.05.2014 to 30.06.2019, 31 Judges were appointed in Supreme Court. 454 new Judges were appointed and 366 Additional Judges were made permanent in the High Courts. Sanctioned strength of Judges of High Courts has been increased from 906 in May, 2014 to 1079 currently. Sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts has been increased as follows:

As on	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.12.2013	19,518	15,115
04.07.2019	23,235	17,785

- (iv) **Reduction in Pendency through/follow up by Arrears Committees:** Further, in pursuance of resolution passed in Chief Justices' Conference held in April, 2015, Arrears Committees have been set up in High Courts to clear

cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.

- (v) **Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR):** Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-Institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
- (vi) **Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases:** The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, *inter alia*, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. At present, 581 such Fast Track Courts are functioning across the country. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs/MLAs, twelve (12) Special Courts were set up in eleven (11) States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been enacted on 11.08.2018 to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

Constitution of National Court Management System Committee

2145. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Court Management System Committee under the National Court Management Systems (NCMS) has been constituted;
- (b) if so, the number of meetings and recommendations given by the committee during the last three years and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the progress on National Framework of Court Excellence, Case Management System, National System of Judicial Statistics, Court Development Planning System and Human Resource Development Strategy during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Seven meetings of National Court Management Systems (NCMS) Committee from 01.01.2016 to till date have been held by the Supreme Court of India.

The major recommendations of the NCMS Committee include preparation of Baseline Reports on National Framework of Court Excellence, Case Management System, Court Development Planning System and Human Resource Development Strategy. In the year 2016, it also prepared Interim Report for Calculating Required Judge Strength for Subordinate Courts and submitted the same to Hon'ble Supreme Court of India as per court's directions in *Imtiyaz Ahmad Vs. State of U.P. & Ors.* (Criminal Appeal No. 254-262 of 2012).

(c) The Baseline Reports of NCMS Committee on National Framework of Court Excellence, Case Management System, Court Development Planning System and Human Resource Development Strategy have been shared with the respective State Court Management Systems Committee of High Courts and are also available in public domain, *i.e.* on the website of the Supreme Court of India.

The Reports of the NCMS Committee are purely advisory in nature and may be considered by the respective State Court Management Systems Committee of High Court if they deem appropriate in accordance with the circumstances and needs of each State.

The Reports are working documents which are revised and updated from time to time as needed, based on the feedback received from State Court Management systems Committees of High Courts and NCMS experience and guidance.

Anonymous Political Funding

2146. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken to curb anonymous political funding;
- (b) the impact of these steps taken;

(c) whether there is a cap on total anonymous political funding per political party;

(d) whether the Ministry has implemented the recommendations of the Law Commission of India made in its 255th Report regarding anonymous political funding; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) An amendment has been made in section 13A of the Income Tax Act, 1961, whereby no donation exceeding ₹ 2000 can be received by a political party otherwise than by an account payee bank draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account or through electoral bond.

(b) The Election Commission has informed that overall the amount of donation being reported in the contributions reports filed by political parties have shown an improvement as contribution reports reflected identifiable donations/donors.

(c) There is no cap on total anonymous political funding per political party.

(d) and (e) The 255th report of the Law Commission submitted on the issue of 'Electoral Reforms' including 'Election Finance' is under consideration of the Government.

Cases pending in courts

2147. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

SHRI RAJMANI PATEL:

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases presently pending in courts across the country *vis-a-vis* the number of judges / judicial officers;

(b) whether, as per a recent study of the National Court Management Systems (NCMS), the number of pending cases in courts is likely to go up to 20 crore; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government for judicial reforms and also to improve the judge / population ratio?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) As per the information available, details of number of cases pending in various courts and number of judges / judicial officers are given below:

Court	Number of Cases pending	Number of judges/judicial officers as per sanctioned strength
Supreme Court	59,331	31
High Courts	43.59 lakh	1,079
District and Subordinate Courts	3.12 crore	23,235

(b) The National Court Management System was constituted in the Supreme Court in May, 2012. The 'Policy and Action Plan' document of the National Court Management System has estimated that with the increase in literacy, per capita income and population, the number of new cases filed each year may go upto fifteen (15) crore over the next three decades.

(c) The Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency and has, in conjunction with the judiciary, taken many corrective steps. The Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court. The major achievements during the last five years under various initiatives to make the functioning of judiciary more efficient are as follows:

- (i) **Improving infrastructure for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts:** As on date, ₹6,986.50 crores have been released since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, 3,542.20 crores (which are 50.70% of the total amount released till date) have been released to the States and UTs since April, 2014. The number of court halls has increased from 15,818 as on 30.06.2014 to 19,101 as on date and number of residential units has increased from 10,211 as on 30.06.2014 to 16,790 as on date under this scheme. In addition, 2,883 court halls and 1,896 residential units are under construction. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Scheme beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of ₹3,320 crore.

- (ii) **Leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for improved justice delivery:** Government has been implementing the e-Courts Mission Mode Project throughout the country for Information and Communication Technology enablement of district and subordinate courts. Number of computerised District and Subordinate courts has increased from 13,672 to 16,845 registering an increase of 3,173 during 2014 till date. New and user-friendly version of Case Information Software developed and deployed at all the computerized District and Subordinate Courts. QR Code facility made operational in the software, which enables to check current status of the case. National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) provides citizens with online information about case filings, case status and electronic copies of orders and judgments from district and subordinate courts that have already been computerized. Information regarding 11.73 crore cases is available on this portal. eCourts services such as details of case registration, cause list, case status, daily orders & final judgments are available to litigants and advocates through eCourts web portal, Judicial Service Centres (JSC) in all computerised courts, eCourts Mobile App, email service, SMS push & pull services. Information Kiosks have been setup at all computerized court complexes for disseminating judicial information related to cause lists and other case related information to the lawyers and litigants. eCourts Project has been consistently amongst the top 5 Mission Mode Projects of country.
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cases pending for more than five years. Arrears Committees have been set up under District Judges too. Arrears Committee has been constituted in the Supreme Court to formulate steps to reduce pendency of cases in High Courts and District Courts.

- (v) **Emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR):** Commercial Courts Act, 2015 (as amended on 20th August, 2018) stipulates mandatory pre-Institution mediation and settlement of commercial disputes. Amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 has been made by the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Act 2015 for expediting the speedy resolution of disputes by prescribing timelines.
- (vi) **Initiatives to Fast Track Special Type of Cases:** The Fourteenth Finance Commission endorsed the proposal of the Government to strengthen the judicial system in States which included, *inter-alia*, establishing Fast Track Courts for cases of heinous crimes; cases involving senior citizens, women, children etc., and urged the State Governments to use the additional fiscal space provided in the form of enhanced tax devolution from 32% to 42% to meet such requirements. At present, 581 such Fast Track Courts are functioning across the country. To fast track criminal cases involving elected MPs / MLAs, twelve (12) Special Courts were set up in eleven (11) States (Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and NCT of Delhi) and proportionate funds have been released to these States by the Government. The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 has been enacted on 11.08.2018 to amend the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

In the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh and others*, the Supreme Court had asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts required to clear the backlog of cases. In 245th Report (2014), the Law Commission observed that filing of cases per capita varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the

country, the "Rate of Disposal method, to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of cases as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful.

In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS Committee) to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish its recommendations in this regard. NCMS Committee submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. The report, *inter-alia*, observes that in the long term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of "Judicial Hours" required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, the Committee has proposed a "weighted" disposal approach i.e. disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions.

As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 02.01.2017, the Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of interim report of the NCMS Committee to all the State Governments and High Courts to enable them to take follow up action to determine the required Strength of district and subordinate judiciary.

E-Courts Mission Mode Project

2148. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of district and subordinate courts in the country, State and district-wise;
- (b) when the e-Courts Project was conceived and what were the goals set;
- (c) whether it is a fact that only 16,000 district and subordinate courts have been computerized at the end of 2017-18 and, if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the number of courts in which video conferencing has been operationalized so far, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

- (a) As per the information made available by State Governments /High Courts on the web-portal hosted on the website of Department of Justice, sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts is 23,199 and 17,757 respectively. State-wise details of sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-I was implemented during 2011 - 2015. At the end of Phase-I, out of the total target of computerisation of 14,249 district and subordinate courts, sites for all 14,249 courts (100%) were made ready for computerisation, out of which LAN was installed at 13,643 courts, hardware was provided in 13,436 courts and software was installed in 13,672 courts. Laptops were provided to 14,309 judicial officers and change management exercise was completed in all the High Courts. Over 14,000 Judicial Officers were trained in the use of UBUNTU-Linux Operating System and more than 4,000 court staff have been trained as System Administrators in Case Information System (CIS).

The eCourts Mission Mode Project Phase-II is being implemented for a period of four years (2015-19) or until the project is completed, whichever is later. The target set out under the project is computerization of 16,845 courts, which has been completed. Against the financial outlay of ₹ 1670 crores for this Phase, the Government has released a sum of ₹ 1248 crore as on date to various organizations involved in the implementation of the project. This includes a sum of ₹ 955.86 crore released to all High Courts, out of which a sum of ₹ 716.45 crore has been utilized.

(c) As per information received from eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India, 16089 courts have been computerized at the end of 2017-18. Further, as on date, 16845 courts have been computerized, as against working strength of 17,757 Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts.

(d) As per information received from eCommittee of the Supreme Court of India, funds have been released for procurement of Video Conference Systems under eCourts Project to 3477 Court Complexes. Video Conferencing facility has already been operationalised between 488 Court Complexes and 342 corresponding jails. High Court wise details of Court Complexes and corresponding jails where Video Conferencing facility is operational are given in the Statement-I.

Statement-I

*Sanctioned and Working Strength of Judicial Officers in
District and Subordinate Courts*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	574	542
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	26

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
4.	Assam	430	344
5.	Bihar	1847	1174
6.	Chandigarh	30	30
7.	Chhattisgarh	468	397
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3	3
9.	Daman and Diu	4	4
10.	Delhi	758	535
11.	Goa	50	44
12.	Gujarat	1506	1135
13.	Haryana	658	485
14.	Himachal Pradesh	167	154
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	310	233
16.	Jharkhand	676	454
17.	Karnataka	1307	1104
18.	Kerala	537	465
19.	Lakshadweep	3	3
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1524
21.	Maharashtra	2147	1981
22.	Manipur	55	40
23.	Meghalaya	97	39
24.	Mizoram	64	46
25.	Nagaland	33	27
26.	Odisha	917	739
27.	Puducherry	26	11
28.	Punjab	675	588
29.	Rajasthan	1337	1132
30.	Sikkim	25	19

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength
31.	Tamil Nadu	1174	887
32.	Telangana	413	344
33.	Tripura	120	88
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3416	1989
35.	Uttarakhand	293	228
36.	West Bengal	1014	931
GRAND TOTAL		23,199	17,757

Statement-II

*Status of Delivery and Installation of the Video Conference
Equipments provided in Phase-I*

Sl. No.	High Court	Courts Complexes	Jails
1.	Bombay	39	37
2.	Calcutta	19	18
3.	Chhattisgarh	87	28
4(a).	Gauhati (Arunachal Pradesh)	2	2
4(b).	Gauhati (Assam)	39	30
4(c).	Gauhati (Mizoram)	8	7
4(d).	Gauhati (Nagaland)	11	12
5.	Himachal Pradesh	16	0
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	13
7.	Jharkhand	10	10
8.	Kerala	9	7
9.	Madhya Pradesh	50	46
10.	Madras	23	8
11.	Manipur	12	2
12.	Meghalaya	5	3
13.	Odisha	43	42

Sl. No.	High Court	Courts Complexes	Jails
14.	Punjab and Haryana	19	15
15.	Rajasthan	35	33
16.	Sikkim	4	2
17.	Telangana and Andhra Pradesh	22	16
18.	Tripura	2	2
19.	Uttarakhand	22	9
TOTAL		488	342

Criminal charges on candidates

2149. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 539 winning candidates of General Elections, 2019 analysed by the Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR) survey, as many as 233 MPs or 43 per cent have criminal charges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) The Election Commission has informed that no such data is available with them.

Appointment and transfer of judges

2150. DR. SANJAY SINH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of procedure adopted for appointment of High Court and Supreme Court of India judges/CJs;

(b) the details of collegium recommendations for appointment of High Court and Supreme Court judges/CJs and transfer of High Court judges/CJs received during the last three years;

(c) the details of procedure adopted by the Ministry after receiving such collegium recommendations; and

(d) the details of collegium recommendations regarding appointment of High

Court and Supreme Court judges/CJs and transfer of High Court judges/CJs, pending before the Ministry and the reasons for each such pendency?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (d) The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President under Article 124 (2) and Judges of the High Courts are appointed under Article 217 (1) and 224 (1) of the Constitution as per the procedure laid down in the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgment of October, 6th, 1993 (Second Judges case) read with the advisory opinion of October, 28th, 1998 (Third Judges case).

Based on the Collegium recommendation the following appointment of Judges have been made in the Supreme Court and High Courts during last three years.

Appointment/Transfer of Judges	2017	2018	2019	Total
Judges appointed in the Supreme Court	05	08	06	19
Judges appointed in the High Courts	115	108	31	254
Appointment of Chief Justices	08	25	05	38
Transfer of Chief Justices	—	03	02	05
Additional Judges made Permanent in High Courts	31	115	31	177
Additional Judges given fresh term	05	02	05	12
Transfer of Judges	05	19	08	32

At present, out of 203 names recommended by High Court Collegiums for appointment as Judges of various High Courts, 35 names have been submitted and pending with the Supreme Court Collegium. Further, 12 names recommended by Supreme Court Collegium have been referred back by the Government to Supreme Court for reconsideration. 8 names deferred by Supreme Court Collegium and 148 proposals including those names reiterated by Supreme Court Collegium are under various stages of processing with the Government, as per the procedure prescribed in the MoP.

In addition to above, two proposals for appointment of High Court Judges as Chief Justices of High Courts are under various stages of processing as per provisions of MoP.

Setting up of new courts

2151. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to provide both financial and technical supports for setting up of new courts in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether one of the reasons for piling up of cases in the States was lack of new courts; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) The new courts at District and below District / Subordinate (Tehsil / Taluka) level are established by the respective State Governments in consultation with the concerned High Courts, as per their need and resources. Central Government has, however, been administering a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary by providing financial assistance to State Governments / UTs in the prescribed fund sharing pattern between Centre and States. The Scheme is being implemented since 1993-94. It covers the construction of court halls and court complexes and residential accommodations for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Judiciary. Central Government has so far sanctioned ₹ 6,986.50 crore since the inception of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary in 1993-94. Out of this, ₹ 3,542.20 crore (50.70%) have been sanctioned to the States and UTs since April, 2014. Central Government has formulated norms and specification of court halls to be constructed under Scheme for implementation throughout the country for future and circulated them to all concerned. The Central Government has approved continuation of the Scheme beyond the Twelfth Five Year Plan period *i.e.* from 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with an estimated additional outlay of ₹3,320 crore.

(c) and (d) Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter-alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges and judicial officers, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures. However, as per the latest

information made available by State Governments / High Courts on the web-portal hosted on website of Department of Justice, 19,101 court halls and 16,790 residential accommodations are available for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts under this scheme against the working strength of 17,785 Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts of the country. In addition, 2,883 court halls and 1,896 residential units are under construction.

Cases pending in High Court of Gujarat

†2152. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of pending cases in the High Court of Gujarat at present and the cases that have been pending for 15 years or more;
- (b) whether it is a fact that people in Gujarat are not getting justice in time on account of pending cases;
- (c) the reaction of Government in this regard; and
- (d) the number of judges employed in the High Court of Gujarat during the last three years, year-wise and the shortage of courts experienced along with the details of efforts made to overcome it?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) As per information made available by Registrar General of Gujarat High Court, 1,23,478 cases are pending in the High Court of Gujarat, out of which 3,159 are pending for 15 years or more.

(b) Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter-alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges and judicial officers, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders *viz.* bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures.

(c) The Government is fully committed to speedy disposal of cases and reducing pendency and has, in conjunction with the judiciary, taken many corrective steps.

Pursuant to the Joint Conference of the Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held in 2015, where it was resolved that all High Courts would constitute Arrears Committee, the then Minister of Law and Justice had written

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

to the Chief Justices of the High Courts requesting them to appraise the Government of the steps being taken by them to address the issue of pendency especially regarding cases pending for more than 5 years. As per the available information, all High Courts have established Arrears Committees. Progress made by the High Courts in reducing pendency was taken up for consideration again in the Conference of Chief Justices of High Courts held in April 2016. Based on the reports submitted by the Arrears Committee of various High Courts, it was, *inter-alia*, resolved that (i) all the High Courts shall assign top most priority for disposal of cases which are pending for more than five years; (ii) High Courts where cases are pending for more than five years shall facilitate their disposal in mission mode; (iii) High Court shall progressively thereafter set a target of disposing of cases for more than four years; (iv) While prioritizing the disposal of cases pending in the district courts for more than five years, additional incentives for the Judges of the district judiciary could be considered where feasible; and (v) Efforts shall be made for strengthening case-flow management rules. It was further resolved that the Chief Justices of the High Courts will set up a Cell / Committee for monitoring the implementation of the resolutions passed in the Chief Justices Conferences and each High Court shall create a mechanism for submitting progress report to the Supreme Court. Accordingly, Arrears Committees have been functioning in all High Courts and in District Courts.

Further, the Government has taken several initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. The National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration through various strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure for courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, and filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court.

(d) Details of number of Judges appointed in High Court of Gujarat during last three years are given below:

Year	Number of Judges appointed in the High Court of Gujarat.
2016	5
2017	—
2018	4
2019 (till 08.07.2019)	3

Filling up of vacancies in High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process between the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies in High Courts do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and also the increase in the strength of Judges.

Vacancies in courts

†2153. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of posts of judges lying vacant in various subordinate courts throughout the country, State-wise;
- (b) the number of posts of judges lying vacant in High Courts, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Ministry would ensure to fill the posts before it becomes vacant;
- (d) to what extent court proceedings are impacted due to vacant posts of judges; and
- (e) whether people have to face delay in justice due to under availability of judges?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) As per information made available by State Governments/High Courts on the web-portal hosted on the website of Department of Justice, sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts are 23,235 and 17,785 respectively, leaving 5,450 posts of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts vacant. Details of State/UT-wise sanctioned and working strength and vacancies of Judicial Officers are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Approved and working strength of Judges in various High Courts is 1,079 and 676 respectively, leaving 403 posts of Judges in various High Courts vacant. High Court-wise details of approved/working strength and vacancies of Judges are given in the Statement-II (*See below*).

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of district and subordinate judiciary in the States vest with the concerned High Court. Further, in exercise of powers conferred under proviso to Article 309 read with Articles 233 and 234 of the Constitution, the respective State Government, in consultation with the High Court, frames the Rules and Regulations regarding the issues of appointment, promotion, reservations etc. of Judicial Officers in the State Judicial Service. Therefore, Central Government has no role in this regard.

The following steps have been taken by the Government to facilitate filling of vacancies in lower judiciary:

- (i) In September, 2016, Union Minister of Law and Justice wrote to the Chief Ministers of States and the Chief Justices of High Courts to enhance the cadre strength of the District and Subordinate Courts and provide physical infrastructure to the State judiciary. The same was reiterated in May, 2017. In August, 2018, in the context of increasing pendency of cases, the Union Minister of Law and Justice has written to all Chief Justices of High Courts to monitor the Status of the vacancies regularly and to ensure proper coordination with the state Public Service Commission to fill up vacant posts as per time schedule prescribed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Malik Mazhar Sultan case.
- (ii) The filling up of vacancies is also being monitored by the Supreme Court in a *suo motu* Writ Petition (Civil) No. 2 of 2018.
- (iii) A series of meetings were held by Secretary, Department of Justice with Registrars General of all High Courts and Law Secretaries of all State Governments/UTs through Video Conferencing in the month of January, 2018, July, 2018 and November, 2018 to follow up on filling up posts of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts.
- (iv) The Department of Justice has hosted a web-portal on its website for reporting and monitoring of sanctioned and working strength, and vacancies of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts on monthly basis.
- (v) In order to facilitate regular filling up of these vacancies in a smooth and time-bound manner, the Department of Justice vide its letter dated 28th April, 2017 suggested creation of a Central Selection Mechanism to the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The Hon'ble Supreme Court *suo motu* converted the

Government's suggestions into a Writ Petition on 09th May, 2017 and directed all State Governments (including Union Territories) to file their responses and suggestions by way of affidavits to the Supreme Court Registry.

Filling up of vacancies in High Courts is a continuous and collaborative process between the Executive and the Judiciary. It requires consultation and approval from various Constitutional Authorities. Initiation of proposal for appointment of Judges in the High Courts vests with the Chief Justice of the High Court concerned. While every effort is made to fill up the existing vacancies expeditiously, vacancies in High Courts do keep on arising on account of retirement, resignation or elevation of Judges and also the increase in the strength of Judges.

(d) and (e) Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges and judicial officers, supporting court staff and physical infrastructure, complexity of facts involved, nature of evidence, co-operation of stake holders viz. bar, investigation agencies, witnesses and litigants and proper application of rules and procedures.

In the case of *Imtiyaz Ahmed versus State of Uttar Pradesh and others*, the Supreme Court had asked the Law Commission of India to evolve a method for scientific assessment of the number of additional courts required to clear the backlog of cases. In 245th Report (2014), the Law Commission observed that filing of cases per capita varies substantially across geographic units as filings are associated with economic and social conditions of the population. As such the Law Commission did not consider the judge population ratio to be a scientific criterion for determining the adequacy of the judge strength in the country. The Law Commission found that in the absence of complete and scientific approach to data collection across various High Courts in the country, the "Rate of Disposal" method, to calculate the number of additional judges required to clear the backlog of cases as well as to ensure that new backlog is not created, is more pragmatic and useful.

In August 2014, the Supreme Court asked the National Court Management System Committee (NCMS Committee) to examine the recommendations made by the Law Commission and to furnish its recommendations in this regard. NCMS Committee submitted its report to the Supreme Court in March, 2016. The report, *inter alia*, observes that in the long term, the judge strength of the subordinate courts will have to be assessed by a scientific method to determine the total number of "Judicial Hours"

required for disposing of the case load of each court. In the interim, the Committee has proposed a "weighted" disposal approach *i.e.* disposal weighted by the nature and complexity of cases in local conditions.

As per the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its Order dated 02.01.2017, the Department of Justice has forwarded a copy of interim report of the NCMS Committee to all the State Governments and High Courts to enable them to take follow up action to determine the required Strength of district and subordinate judiciary.

Statement-I

Details of Sanctioned/Working Strength and Vacancies of Judicial Officers in District and Subordinate Courts

Sl. No.	Name of State/ UT	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	12	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	597	537	60
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	32	26	6
4.	Assam	430	344	86
5.	Bihar	1847	1174	673
6.	Chandigarh	30	30	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	468	397	71
8.	D & N Haveli	3	3	0
9.	Daman and Diu	4	3	1
10.	Delhi	758	535	223
11.	Goa	50	44	6
12.	Gujarat	1506	1135	371
13.	Haryana	658	485	173
14.	Himachal Pradesh	167	154	13

1	2	3	4	5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	312	233	79
16.	Jharkhand	676	453	223
17.	Karnataka	1307	1104	203
18.	Kerala	537	465	72
19.	Lakshadweep	3	3	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2021	1524	497
21.	Maharashtra	2147	2025	122
22.	Manipur	55	40	15
23.	Meghalaya	97	39	58
24.	Mizoram	64	46	18
25.	Nagaland	33	27	6
26.	Odisha	917	737	180
27.	Puducherry	26	11	15
28.	Punjab	675	588	87
29.	Rajasthan	1348	1130	218
30.	Sikkim	25	19	6
31.	Tamil Nadu	1174	887	287
32.	Telangana	413	341	72
33.	Tripura	120	88	32
34.	Uttar Pradesh	3416	1989	1427
35.	Uttarakhand	293	228	65
36.	West Bengal	1014	929	85
GRAND TOTAL		23,235	17,785	5,450

Statement-II*Details of Approved/Working Strength and Vacancies of Judges in High Courts*

Sl. No. Name of the Court		Approved Strength			Working Strength			Vacancies		
B.	High Court	Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total	Pmt.	Addl.	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Allahabad	76	84	160	58	48	106	18	36	54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	28	09	37	13	0	13	15	09	24
3.	Bombay	71	23	94	62	05	67	09	18	27
4.	Calcutta	54	18	72	20	22	42	34	-04	30
5.	Chhattisgarh	17	05	22	08	07	15	09	-02	07
6.	Delhi	45	15	60	40	0	40	05	15	20
7.	Gauhati	18	06	24	16	03	19	02	03	05
8.	Gujarat	39	13	52	28	0	28	11	13	24
9.	Himachal Pradesh	10	03	13	09	01	10	01	02	03
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	13	04	17	09	0	09	04	04	08
11.	Jharkhand	19	06	25	14	05	19	05	01	06
12.	Karnataka	47	15	62	20	12	32	27	03	30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	35	12	47	27	07	34	08	05	13
14.	Madhya Pradesh	40	13	53	33	0	33	07	13	20
15.	Madras	56	19	75	43	15	58	13	04	17
16.	Manipur	04	01	05	04	0	04	0	01	01
17.	Meghalaya	03	01	04	02	0	02	01	01	02
18.	Odisha	20	07	27	14	0	14	06	07	13
19.	Patna	40	13	53	30	0	30	10	13	23
20.	Punjab and Haryana	64	21	85	43	07	50	21	14	35
21.	Rajasthan	38	12	50	24	0	24	14	12	26
22.	Sikkim	03	0	03	03	0	03	0	0	0
23.	Telangana	18	06	24	10	01	11	08	05	13
24.	Tripura	04	0	04	03	0	03	01	0	01
25.	Uttarakhand	09	02	11	09	01	10	0	01	01
TOTAL		771	308	1079	542	134	676	229	174	403

212 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Fraudulent law degree from NLIU

2154. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in 2016 about 200 law students of the National Law Institute University (NLIU), Bhopal, had obtained their law degree fraudulently with the help of staff and faculty members;

(b) whether it is also a fact that between 1999 to 2016, law degrees were sold for lakhs of rupees by NLIU faculty for declaring failed students as successful;

(c) the details of report of Justice (Retd.) Abhay Gohil Inquiry Committee in this regard; and

(d) the action taken for cancellation of such degrees?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sanction for prosecution of government officials

2155. SHRI AMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that CBI is currently awaiting sanction for prosecution of Government officials from certain offices/Ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the period of delay in according sanction; and

(c) by when sanctions are likely to be accorded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Sanction for prosecutions are sought in a continuous manner by CBI. These are duly considered as per facts in each case and applicable guidelines and require a suitable time for final decision.

CBI is currently awaiting sanction for prosecution in 133 cases against 385 officers/officials of the Government as on 31.05.2019 including those from the various State Governments.

(c) Time period for granting sanction for prosecution depends on case to case basis. Therefore no time limit can be indicated at this stage.

Policy to retire non-performers

2156. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has stepped up a process to identify the deadwood at the top rung of bureaucracy with a view to retire several non-performers during the next few months;

(b) whether there are currently 48 lakh Central Government employees including defence and railway staff with 6 lakh posts lying vacant in various departments; and

(c) whether all the Central PSUs and autonomous bodies have also been instructed to replicate the compulsory retirement policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The provisions under Fundamental Rules (FR) 56(j), Rule 48 of Central Civil Services (CCS)(Pension) Rules, 1972 and Rule 16(3) (Amended) of All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) [AIS(DCRB)] Rules, 1958, have laid down the policy of periodic review and premature retirement of Government servants, which is a continuous process.

(b) As per the records maintained by Department of Expenditure, the number of sanctioned posts of Central Government civil employees as on 1.3.2018 is 38,02,779 and 6,83,823 posts are lying vacant.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Termination of services on corruption charges

2157. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is determined to crack the whip on corrupt officials by forcing them to opt for pre-mature retirement with a terminal benefit package comprising of three month's salary and gratuity/PF etc.;

(b) if so, the number of such purported corrupt officials who have been identified from the ranks of Income Tax/Customs Officers for such termination from services; and

(c) whether termination of services, even on corruption charges, of persons selected through UPSC could be challenged in a Court of Law?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The provisions under Fundamental Rules (FR) 56(j), Rule 48 of Central Civil Services (CCS)(Pension) Rules, 1972 and Rule 16(3) (Amended) of All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) [AIS(DCRB)] Rules, 1958, have laid down the policy of periodic review and premature retirement of Government servants, which is a continuous process.

(b) Recently, 12 officers in Central Board of Direct Taxes and 15 officers in Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs have been compulsorily retired under Rule 56(j).

(c) As per Constitutional/ statutory provisions applicable.

Recruitment by UPSC

†2158. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of officers being recruited by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is constantly decreasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last five years; and

(c) the reasons behind the decreasing number of officers being recruited by UPSC, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) conducts Direct Recruitment (through Structured Examination and Direct Recruitment by Selection) to various Group 'A' and Group 'B' (Gazetted) posts based on the number of vacancies reported by the Ministries/Departments/Union Territories. The vacancies reported and recommendations made by the Commission during the last five years are given in the Statement (*See below*).

There has been decline in vacancies reported from 2016-17 which led to corresponding decline in number of candidates recommended by the Commission.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The vacancies reported and recommendations made by the commission during the last five years

- (a) Details of vacancies reported and candidates recommended by the UPSC during the last five years through Structured Examination:

Year	Vacancy reported	Candidates recommended*
2014-15	6911	5969
2015-16	6562	5659
2016-17	5065	4612
2017-18	4600	4829
2018-19	4204	3890

- (b) Details of vacancies reported and candidates recommended by the UPSC during the last five years through Direct Recruitment by Selection:

Year	Vacancy reported	Candidates recommended*
2014-15	1729	2303
2015-16	2577	1207
2016-17	1808	1123
2017-18	1291	1465
2018-19	1190	510

* Number of candidates recommended does not exactly correspond to the vacancies reported in that particular year as recruitment process was spilled over to next year in some cases.

Registration of complaints of corruption

†2159. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is receiving complaints of corruption and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, department-wise and the action taken thereon;

(b) whether Government is making efforts to simplify the procedures for registration of complaints of corruption and spread awareness on the issue and if so, the details thereof; and

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) whether any efforts have been made by Government to reduce corruption and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Department-wise data of corruption-related complaints received is not maintained centrally. However, as per information provided by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), the details of number of, complaints received and action taken on them during the last three years are given in the Statement-I and Statement-II respectively (*See below*).

(b) Recognizing the importance of complaints, as they constitute an important source of information leading to the exposure of misconduct and malpractices, various platforms have been developed for registration of complaints, including the corruption related complaints. Such complaints can be filed, in written form, by post or online through the dedicated portals for this purpose.

In order to make the process of registration of complaints easier, this Ministry has developed a Centralized Public Grievance Redress And Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) *i.e.*, pgportal.gov.in. for registration of all types of grievances including those relating to corruption. Further, the CVC has a dedicated portal on its website, *i.e.*, portal.cvc.gov.in and a toll free telephone number 1800110180 for registration of complaints.

(c) The Central Government is committed to its policy of "Zero Tolerance Against Corruption" and has taken several measures to combat corruption.

The steps taken by the Central Government to combat corruption, *inter alia*, include:

- I. Systemic improvements and reforms to provide transparent citizen-friendly services and reduce corruption. These, *inter alia*, include:
 - (a) Disbursement of welfare benefits directly to the citizens under various schemes of the Government in a transparent manner through the Direct Benefit Transfer initiative.
 - (b) Implementation of E-tendering in public procurements.
 - (c) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedure and systems.
 - (d) Introduction of Government procurement through the Government e-Marketplace (GeM).

- II. Discontinuation of interviews in recruitment of Group 'B' (Non-Gazetted) and Group 'C' posts in Government of India.
- III. Invocation of FR-56(j) and AIS(DCRB) Rules, 1958 for prematurely retiring officials whose performance has been reviewed and found unsatisfactory.
- IV. The All India Services (Disciplinary and Appeal) Rules and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control and Appeal) Rules have been amended to provide for strict timelines in the procedure related to disciplinary proceedings.
- V. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 has been amended on 26.07.2018 to bring a paradigm shift in tackling corruption in as much as clearly criminalizing the act of giving bribe, checking big ticket corruption by creating a vicarious liability in respect of senior management of commercial organizations where the act of giving of bribe is with their consent or connivance.
- VI. Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurement activities and to ensure effective and expeditious investigation wherever any irregularity/misconduct is noticed.
- VII. The institution of Lokpal has been operationalised by appointment of a Chairperson and eight Members, including four judicial Members. Lokpal is statutorily mandated to directly receive and independently process complaints as regards alleged offences against public servants under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

In addition, the CVC, as an apex integrity institution, has adopted a multi-pronged strategy and approach to combat corruption, which encompasses punitive, preventive and participative vigilance.

Statement-I

The details of number of complaints received and action taken on them during the last three years

- (a) The details of number of complaints received and disposed during the last three years by the Central Vigilance Commission:

Complaints Received and Action taken	2016	2017	2018
Number of complaints brought forward from previous year	1360	2443	3666

Complaints Received and Action taken	2016	2017	2018
Number of complaints received during the year	49847	23609	29979
Total number of complaints	51207	26052	33645
Total number of complaints disposed, of which	48764	22386	30575
(a) Anonymous/Pseudonymous (Filed)	540	2391	2922
(b) Vague/Unverifiable (Filed)	36293	4947	9831
(c) Officials not under CVC jurisdiction/ grievances (Forwarded for necessary action)	11845	14845	17575
(d) Sent for inquiry/investigation to CVO/CBI	86	203	247
Number of complaints carried forward to next year	2443	3666	3070
(b) The details of number of complaints received and disposed under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers' (PIDPI) Resolution during the last three years by the Commission:			
Complaints Received and action taken	2016	2017	2018
Number of complaints brought forward from previous year	32	37	27
Number of complaints received during the year	821	744	695
Total number of complaints	853	781	722
Total number of complaints disposed, of which	816	754	693
(a) No. of complaints filed	367	265	275
(b) Non-vigilance (Forwarded for necessary action to concerned Department/organization)	358	401	332
(c) Taken up for inquiry/investigation by CVO/CBI	91	88	86
Number of complaints carried forward to next year	37	27	29

Statement-II

The details of number of complaints relating to Corruption Registered in Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) during the last 03 years

Year	Total No. of Complaints registered during the year	Out of Col. 2 No. of complaints disposed of	Out of Col. 3 No. of complaints disposed of as				Out of Col. 2 No. of complaints pending
			RC	PE	RDA/ such action	Closed/ Otherwise disposed of	
2016	417	404	193	16	32	163	13
2017	388	353	155	27	27	144	35
2018	316	250	133	13	18	86	66

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in Central Government Services

2160. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in Central Government Services is quite less as compared to the percentage of reservation for them;
- (b) if so, the current status thereof, Ministry/Department-wise and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether several Ministries/Departments have failed to submit Annual Returns about their representation in services within prescribed time-limit;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether there is an urgent need for linking the release of funds of Ministries/Departments subject to filling up of backlog vacancies; and
- (f) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information received from 78 Ministries/Departments, including their attached/subordinate offices, the representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in the posts and services under the Central Government, as on 01.01.2016, was 17.49%, 8.47% and 21.57% respectively.

The Ministry/Department-wise representation of SCs, STs and OBCs (in percentage) as on 01.01.2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below).

Representation of OBCs in the Central Government services is less, as compared to the prescribed percentage of reservation for them because reservation of Other Backward Classes (OBC) started only in September, 1993.

As per available information, representation of OBCs, as on 1.1.2012, was 16.55% which has now increased to 21.57%, as on 01.01.2016. Therefore, there is an increasing trend in the representation of OBCs in the posts and services of the Central Government.

(c) and (d) Out of the 79 administrative Ministries/Departments, required to submit data, 78 Ministries/Departments have submitted data in respect of representation of SCs, STs and OBCs, as on 01.01.2016. As regards data, as on 01.01.2017 and 01.01.2018, 75 and 61 administrative Ministries/Departments, respectively, have submitted such data. The Ministries/Departments collect data from all their administratively controlled units, spread across the Country, and submit consolidated data to the Department of Personnel and Training.

(e) and (f) Department of Personnel and Training has already issued instructions to all Ministries/Departments to constitute in-house Committees to identify backlog reserved vacancies, study root cause of backlog reserved vacancies, initiate measures to remove such factors and fill up such vacancies through Special Recruitment Drives.

Statement

Representation of SCs, STs and OBCs in the posts and services under the Central Government as on 01.01.2016 (in percentage)

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	SCs	STs	OBCs
1.	D/o Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare	23.1	6.96	12.97
2.	D/o Agriculture Research and Education	16.67	8.33	2.78
3.	D/o Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	21.18	4.08	19.72
4.	Cabinet Secretariat	12.7	2.28	13.03
5.	M/o Civil Aviation	17.85	5.07	15.31
6.	M/o Commerce	24.51	7.71	7.43
7.	D/o Industrial Policy and Promotion	22.68	7.7	16.52
8.	M/o Culture	14.14	3.96	12.34

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	SCs	STs	OBCs
9.	D/o Atomic Energy	16.43	6.87	20.83
10.	M/o Development of North Eastern Region	13.1	14.29	11.9
11.	M/o Earth Sciences	17.16	6.51	8.28
12.	M/o Environment, Forests and Climate Change	21.95	7.17	11.92
13.	M/o External Affairs	19.09	5.05	12.8
14.	M/o Food Processing Industries	37.5	3.12	3.12
15.	M/o Home Affairs	16.18	10.12	25.45
16.	M/o Information and Broadcasting	24.78	10.5	15.91
17.	M/o Labour and Employment	21.93	7.57	16.16
18.	M/o Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	20.3	7.75	11.19
19.	M/o Minority Affairs	19.7	6.06	13.64
20.	M/o New and Renewable Energy	26.04	4.17	7.29
21.	M/o Panchayati Raj	19.4	2.99	20.9
22.	M/o Parliamentary Affairs	24.24	10.1	17.17
23.	D/o Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	22.45	4.08	8.16
24.	D/o Pensions and Pensioners Welfare	18.18	4.55	11.36
25.	D/o Personnel and Training	12.25	4.31	8.92
26.	M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas	22.22	5.33	6.67
27.	M/o Power	23.82	5.29	8.32
28.	M/o Railways	17.4	8.02	21.91
29.	M/o Social Justice and Empowerment	20.64	2.85	9.96
30.	D/o Space	11.66	3.63	22.12
31.	M/o Statistics and Programme Implementation	16.53	7.42	21.6
32.	M/o Steel	17.39	4.74	8.3
33.	M/o Textiles	17.02	3.99	9.61
34.	M/o Tribal Affairs	23.01	8.85	14.16
35.	M/o Urban Development	24.57	7.64	7.3

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	SCs	STs	OBCs
36.	M/o Water Resources	19.28	7.57	16.05
37.	M/o Youth Affairs and Sports	17.63	7.46	14.58
38.	M/o AYUSH	12.87	5.85	25.73
39.	D/o Health and Family Welfare	25.73	6.93	13.33
40.	D/o Defence	20.23	6.68	19.23
41.	D/o Defence Production	19.14	7.55	16.7
42.	M/o Investment and Public Asset Management	19.61	1.96	13.73
43.	D/o Economic Affairs	19.36	5.99	8.98
44.	D/o Expenditure	19.28	4.85	10.95
45.	D/o Financial Services	22.82	5.83	13.59
46.	D/o Revenue	18.46	6.53	11.43
47.	D/o Bio-Technology	18.99	9.5	7.82
48.	D/o Science and Technology	23.76	6.31	5.71
49.	D/o Scientific and Industrial Research	19.54	6.9	8.05
50.	D/o Chemicals and Petro-Chemicals	26.36	5.43	13.95
51.	D/o Fertilizers	23	3	14.5
52.	D/o Pharmaceuticals	23.01	5.31	10.62
53.	D/o Coal	27.34	3.52	5.86
54.	D/o Corporate Affairs	18.57	7.89	14.26
55.	D/o Consumer Affairs	21.63	7.37	12.98
56.	D/o Food and Public Distribution	20.31	6.29	18.07
57.	D/o Heavy Industries	22.22	7.02	8.77
58.	D/o Public Enterprises	19.44	6.94	9.72
59.	D/o Higher Education	23.42	5.88	9.97
60.	D/o Electronics and Information Technology (DEITY)	13.44	4.43	14.01
61.	D/o Posts	18.48	8.03	17.49

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	SCs	STs	OBCs
62.	D/o Telecommunication	16.72	5.14	10.54
63.	D/o Legal Affairs	22.04	4.35	10.04
64.	D/o Legislative Department	22.15	4.7	11.41
65.	M/o Drinking Water and Sanitation	12.36	6.74	14.61
66.	D/o Land Resources	18.67	6.67	5.33
67.	D/o Rural Development	19.65	6.05	10.83
68.	M/o Mines	19.6	9.42	13.29
69.	NITI Aayog	20.96	4.97	8.7
70.	President's Secretariat	23.62	4.43	13.28
71.	M/o Road Transport and Highways	20.65	7.06	13.86
72.	M/o Shipping	23.66	11.73	14.99
73.	M/o Tourism	27.91	8.14	13.08
74.	UPSC	27.74	4.08	9.09
75.	M/o Women and Child Development	29.01	5.56	14.2
76.	Vice President Secretariat	24.49	2.04	8.16
77.	Comptroller and Auditor General	16.77	7.76	13.37
78.	Election Commission	20.29	5.13	15.16
TOTAL		17.49	8.47	21.57

Vacancies in CAT

2161. SHRI HARSHVARDHAN SINGH DUNGARPUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 1222 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 20th December, 2018 and to state:

(a) the details of current status of recruitment to posts of judicial and administrative members in Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT); and

(b) by when these vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) A meeting of Search-cum-Selection Committee has already been held for deciding the criteria for short listing of the applicants. The selection of Members for the vacancies of 2018 is under process as per the orders and subject to any directions that the Honourable Supreme Court may issue. For the year 2019, CAT has intimated vacancies.

Although the Government is taking expeditious action on the selection process, no time frame can be given as such.

Officers selected by UPSC

†2162. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers selected by Union Public Service Commission all across the country and the number of officers belonging to general category, Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(b) whether quota of reservation provided in the constitution for the Other Backward Classes, Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes has been fully utilised and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for non-selection of officers as per the provisions of reservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) recommends the candidates on the basis of vacancies reported by various Ministries/Departments/Cadre Controlling Authorities taking into account the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, as per reservation roster maintained by them. The details of the officers belonging to General category, Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recommended by the UPSC during the last three years, are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement

The details of the officers recommended by the UPSC during the last three years

- (a) Number of candidates recommended by the UPSC during the last three years through Structured Examination:

Year	Total	SC	ST	OBC	General
2016-17	4612	470	216	1203	2723
2017-18	4829	385	188	1379	2877
2018-19	3890	334	148	1000	2408

- (b) Number of candidates recommended by the UPSC during the last three years through — Direct Recruitment by Selection:

Year	Total	SC	ST	OBC	General
2016-17	1123	168	79	375	501
2017-18	1465	199	86	528	652
2018-19	510	81	30	176	223

Guidelines against corrupt and non-performing employees

2163. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRIMATI AMBIKA SONI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has issued guidelines to all departments, banks, Public Sector Undertakings to review service records of employees to weed out corrupt and non-performing employees;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) the number and details of personnel along with the department from which they have been compulsorily retired during the last two months; and

- (d) the details of provisions made to ensure that the guidelines are not misused?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The provisions under Fundamental Rules (FR) 56(j), Rule 48 of Central Civil Services (CCS) (Pension)

Rules, 1972 and Rule 16(3)(Amended) of All India Services (Death-cum-Retirement Benefits) AIS(DCRB) Rules, 1958, have laid down the policy of periodic review and premature retirement of Government servants, which is a continuous process. These are reiterated from time to time and lastly on 20.6.2019.

(c) As per information furnished by Ministries/Departments through probity portal, During April-May, 2019, FR 56(j)/similar provisions have been invoked/recommended against a total of 17 Group-B officers (13 in Ministries/Departments and 04 in Autonomous Organisations) as in following table:

Sl. No.	Cadre Controlling Authority	No. of Group-B officers
1.	Department of Commerce	02
2.	Department of Expenditure	09
3.	Controller General of Defence Accounts, Ministry of Defence	02
4.	Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	02
5.	Building Materials and Technology Promotion Council, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	02
TOTAL		17

(d) It has also been reiterated *vide* OM dated 20.6.2019 to ensure that the prescribed procedure like forming of opinion to retire a Government employee prematurely in public interest is strictly adhered to, and that the decision is not an arbitrary one, and is not based on collateral grounds.

Approved promotion quota *vis-a-vis* actual incumbency in IAS cadres

2164. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the gap between "Approved Promotion Quota" and "Actual Incumbency" in the IAS Cadres for all the States;
- (b) the reasons for this gap; and
- (c) the steps being taken to fill up this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The gap between "Approved Promotion Quota" and "Actual Incumbency " in the IAS Cadres for all the States is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The occurrence of vacancies and their filling up is an ongoing process. Prompt action has been taken for holding Selection Committee Meetings for appointment by promotion of State Service officers into IAS.

Statement

Gap between Approved Promotion Quota vis-a-vis Actual Incumbency in IAS Cadres as on 01.01.2019

Sl. No.	State	Approved Promotion Quota	Incumbency Position	Gap
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AGMUT	122	68	54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72	63	9
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	80	66	14
4.	Bihar	104	55	49
5.	Chhattisgarh	58	54	4
6.	Gujarat	95	77	18
7.	Haryana	65	21	44
8.	Himachal Pradesh	44	42	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	62	12	50
10.	Jharkhand	65	45	20
11.	Karnataka	95	75	20
12.	Kerala	70	37	33
13.	Madhya Pradesh	133	123	10
14.	Maharashtra	126	97	29
15.	Manipur	35	29	6

1	2	3	4	5
16.	Nagaland	28	22	6
17.	Odisha	72	62	10
18.	Punjab	67	58	9
19.	Rajasthan	95	80	15
20.	Sikkim	14	13	1
21.	Tamil Nadu	114	110	4
22.	Telangana	63	46	17
23.	Tripura	31	17	14
24.	Uttar Pradesh	188	159	29
25.	Uttarakhand	36	23	13
26.	West Bengal	115	98	17
TOTAL		2049	1552	497

Gap between DRQ and Actual Incumbency

2165. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the gap between "approved DRQ (Direct Recruitment Quota)" and "Actual Incumbency" in the IAS cadres for all the States;

(b) the reasons for this gap; and

(c) steps being taken to fill up this gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The details of the Direct Recruitment Quota(DRQ), the number of officers-in-position and the gap of officers in Indian Administrative Service (IAS) in various States/Joint cadres are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The occurrence of vacancies and its filling up is an ongoing process. The Government has increased annual intake of IAS officers in direct recruitment quota to 180 from Civil Services Examination (CSE)-2012.

Statement***Cadre Gap in the Direct Recruitment Quota (DRQ) of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) as on 01.01.2019***

Sl. No.	Name of Cadre	DR Quota as on 01.01.2019	DR In Position as on 01.01.2019	GAP as on 01.01.2019 (C-D)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	AGMUT(UT)	281	205	76
2.	Andhra Pradesh	167	118	49
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	183	146	37
4.	Bihar	238	195	43
5.	Chhattisgarh	135	109	26
6.	Gujarat	218	174	44
7.	Haryana	150	125	25
8.	Himachal Pradesh	103	80	23
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	75	62	13
10.	Jharkhand	150	117	33
11.	Karnataka	219	177	42
12.	Kerala	161	123	38
13.	Madhya Pradesh	306	252	54
14.	Maharashtra	289	220	69
15.	Manipur	80	58	22
16.	Nagaland	66	43	23
17.	Odisha	165	136	29
18.	Punjab	154	135	19
19.	Rajasthan	218	173	45
20.	Sikkim	34	27	7
21.	Tamil Nadu	262	211	51

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Telangana	145	108	37
23.	Tripura	71	52	19
24.	Uttar Pradesh	433	365	68
25.	Uttarakhand	84	70	14
26.	West Bengal	263	199	64
TOTAL		4650	3680	970

Functions of NITI Aayog

2166. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of changes made in the planning process after conversion of Planning Commission into NITI Aayog;
- (b) the details of the functions of NITI Aayog in comparison to the Planning Commission; and
- (c) the details of allocations made to NITI Aayog by Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INTERJIT SINGH): (a) The financial year 2016-17 was the terminal year of 12th Five Year Plan. It was decided to discontinue the system of five-year Plans beyond March, 2017. Government of India has decided to formulate:

- (i) a seven year strategy for achievement of the national development agenda from 2017-18 to 2023-24, implementable policy and action as a part of "National Development Agenda" with a mid-term review after 3 years i.e. the year ending March 2020, and
- (ii) a three-year Action Plan for 2017-18 to 2019-20 based on the predictability of resources during the currency of 14th Finance Commission Award period. The three year Action Agenda has been prepared which was unveiled by the Finance Minister along with Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Petroleum and Natural Gas Shri Dharmendra Pradhan on 24th August, 2017 & the "Strategy for New India @ 75" document was released by NITI Aayog on 19th December, 2018.

(b) The Government has replaced Planning Commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India) by issuing Cabinet Secretariat Resolution dated 1st January, 2015. A copy of the Resolution is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

As per the resolution, the NITI Aayog will work towards the following objectives:

- a. To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then provide a framework 'national agenda' for the Prime Minister and the Chief Ministers to provide impetus to.
- b. To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.
- c. To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of Government.
- d. To ensure, on areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
- e. To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.
- f. To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.
- g. To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and International like-minded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
- h. To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
- i. To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.

- j. To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake-holders.
 - k. To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programmes and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
 - l. To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.
 - m. To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.
- (c) The details of the allocation to NITI Aayog made by the Government during the last three years are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Resolution with regard to replacing Planning Commission with a new institution named NITI Aayog

The Gazette of India: Extraordinary

[Part I—Sec. 1]

CABINET SECRETARIAT

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 1st January, 2015

No. 511/2/1/2015-Cab.—Mahatma Gandhi had said: "Constant development is the law of life, and a man who always tries to maintain his dogmas in order to appear consistent drives himself into a false position". Reflecting this spirit and the changed dynamics of the new India, the institutions of governance and policy have to adapt to new challenges and must be built on the founding principles of the Constitution of India, the wealth of knowledge from our civilizational history and the present day socio-cultural context.

2. The Planning Commission was set up on the 15th of March, 1950 through a Cabinet Resolution. Nearly 65 years later, the country has metamorphosed from an under-developed economy to an emergent global nation with one of the world's largest economies.

3. From being preoccupied with survival, our aspirations have soared and today we seek elimination, rather than alleviation, of poverty. The people of India have great expectations for progress and improvement in governance, through their participation. They require institutional reforms in governance and dynamic policy shifts that can seed and nurture large-scale change. Indeed, the 'destiny' of our country, from the time we achieved Independence, is now on a higher trajectory.
4. The past few decades have also witnessed a strengthening of Indian nationhood. India is a diverse country with distinct languages, faiths and cultural ecosystems. This diversity has enriched the totality of the Indian experience. Politically too, India has embraced a greater measure of pluralism which has reshaped the federal consensus. The States of the Union do not want to be mere appendages of the Centre. They seek a decisive say in determining the architecture of economic growth and development. The one-size-fits-all approach, often inherent in central planning, has the potential of creating needless tensions and undermining the harmony needed for national effort. Dr. Ambedkar had said with foresight that it is "unreasonable to centralise powers where central control and uniformity is not clearly essential or is impracticable".
5. At the heart of the dynamics of transforming India lies a technology revolution and increased access to and sharing of information. In the course of this transformation, while some changes are anticipated and planned, many are a consequence of market forces and larger global shifts. The evolution and maturing of our institutions and polity also entail a diminished role for centralised planning, which itself needs to be redefined.
6. The forces transforming India are many and include:
 - a. The industry and service sectors have developed and are operating on a global scale now. To build on this foundation, new India needs an administration paradigm in which the government is an "enabler" rather than a "provider of first and last resort". The role of the government as a "player" in the industrial and service sectors has to be reduced. Instead, government has to focus on enabling legislation, policy making and regulation.
 - b. India's traditional strength in agriculture has increased manifold on account of the efforts of our farmers and improvements in technology. We need to continue to improve, and move from pure food security to a focus on a mix of agricultural production as well as the actual returns that farmers get from their produce.

- c. Today, we reside in a 'global village', connected by modern transport, communications and media, and networked international markets and institutions. As India 'contributes' to global endeavours, it is also influenced by happenings far removed from our borders. Global economics and geo-politics are getting increasingly integrated, and the private sector is growing in importance as a constituent within that. India needs to be an active player in the debates and deliberations on the global commons, especially in relatively uncharted areas.
- d. India's middle class is unique in terms of its size and purchasing power. This formidable group is increasing with the entry of the neo-middle class. It has been an important driver of growth and has enormous potential on account of its high education levels, mobility and willingness to push for change in the country. Our continuing challenge is to ensure that this economically vibrant group remains engaged and its potential is fully realised.
- e. India's pool of entrepreneurial, scientific and intellectual human capital is a source of strength waiting to be unleashed to help us attain unprecedented heights of success. In fact, the 'social capital' that is present in our people has been a major contributor to the development of the country thus far and, therefore, it needs to be leveraged through appropriate policy initiatives.
- f. The Non-Resident Indian community, which is spread across more than 200 countries, is larger in number than the population of many countries of the world. This is a significant geo-economic and geo-political strength. Future national policies must incorporate this strength in order to broaden their participation in the new India beyond just their financial support. Technology and management expertise are self-evident areas where this community can contribute significantly.
- g. Urbanisation is an irreversible trend. Rather than viewing it as an evil, we have to make it an integral part of our policy for development. Urbanisation has to be viewed as an opportunity to use modern technology to create a wholesome and secure habitat while reaping the economic benefits that it offers.
- h. Transparency is now a *sine qua non* for good governance. We are in a digital age where the tools and modes of communication, like social media, are powerful instruments to share and explain the thoughts and actions of

the government. This trend will only increase with time. Government and governance have to be conducted in an environment of total transparency - using technology to reduce opacity and thereby, the potential for misadventures in governing.

7. Technology and information access have accentuated the unity in diversity that defines us. They have helped integrate different capabilities of our regions, states and eco-systems towards an interlinked national economy. Indeed, Indian nationhood has been greatly strengthened on their account. To reap the benefits of the creative energy that emerges from the Indian kaleidoscope, our development model has to become more consensual and co-operative. It must embrace the specific demands of states, regions and localities. A shared vision of national development has to be worked out based on human dignity, national self-respect and an inclusive and sustainable development path.
8. The challenges we face as a country have also become more complex:
 - a. India's demographic dividend has to be leveraged fruitfully over the next few decades. The potential of our youth, men and women, has to be realized through education, skill development, elimination of gender bias, and employment. We have to strive to provide our youth productive opportunities to work on the frontiers of science, technology and knowledge economy.
 - b. Poverty elimination remains one of the most important metrics by which alone we should measure our success as a nation. Every Indian must be given an opportunity to live a life of dignity and self respect. The words of Tiruvalluvar, the sage-poet, when he wrote that "nothing is more dreadfully painful than poverty", and "gripping poverty robs a man of the lofty nobility of his descent", are as true today as they were when written more than two thousand years ago.
 - c. Economic development is incomplete if it does not provide every individual the right to enjoy the fruits of development. Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya had enunciated this in his concept of Antyodaya, or uplift of the downtrodden, where the goal is to ensure that the poorest of the poor get the benefits of development. Inequalities based on gender biases as well as economic disparities have to be redressed. We need to create an environment and support system that encourages women to play their rightful role in nation-building. Equality of opportunity goes hand in hand with an inclusiveness

agenda. Rather than pushing everyone on to a pre-determined path, we have to give every element of society - especially weaker segments like the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes - the ability to influence the choices the country and government make in setting the national agenda. In fact, inclusion has to be predicated on a belief in the ability of each member of society to contribute. As Sankar Dev wrote centuries ago in the Kirtan Ghosh: "To see every being as equivalent to one's own soul is the supreme means (of attaining deliverance)".

- d. Villages (Gram) continue to be the bedrock of our ethos, culture and sustenance. They need to be fully integrated institutionally into the development process so that we draw on their vitality and energy.
 - e. India has more than 50 million small businesses, which are a major source of employment creation. These businesses are particularly important in creating opportunities for the backward and disadvantaged sections of the society. Policy making must focus on providing necessary support to this sector in terms of skill and knowledge upgrades and access to financial capital and relevant technology.
 - f. Responsible development implies environmentally sound development. India is one of the mega-diverse countries. Our environmental and ecological assets are eternal, and must be preserved and safeguarded. The country's legacy of respect for environment is reflected in our reverence for trees and animals. Our legacy to future generations must be sustainable progress. Each element of our environment (paryavaran) and resources, namely water, land and forest (Jal, Jameen evam Jungle) must be protected; and this must be done in a manner that takes into account their interlinkages with climate (jal vayu) and people (jan). Our development agenda has to ensure that development does not sully the quality of life of the present and future generations.
9. The role of the Government in achieving 'national objectives' may change with time, but will always remain significant. Government will continue to set policies that anticipate and reflect the country's requirements and execute them in a just manner for the benefit of the citizens. The continuing integration with the world - politically and economically - has to be incorporated into policy making as well

as functioning of the government. In essence, effective governance in India will rest on the following pillars:

- a. Pro-people agenda that fulfils the aspirations of the society as well as individual.
 - b. Pro-active in anticipating and responding to their needs.
 - c. Participative, by involvement of citizens.
 - d. Empowering women in all aspects.
 - e. Inclusion of all groups, with special attention to the economically weak (garib), the SC, ST and OBC communities, the rural sector and farmers (gaon and kisan) youth and all categories of minorities.
 - f. Equality of opportunity to our country's youth.
 - g. Transparency through the use of technology to make government visible and responsive.
10. Governance, across the public and private domains, is the concern of society as a whole. Everyone has a stake in ensuring good governance and effective delivery of services. Creating Jan Chetna, therefore, becomes crucial for people's initiative. In the past, governance may have been rather narrowly construed as public governance. In today's changed dynamics with 'public' services often being delivered by 'private' entities, and the greater scope for 'participative citizenry', governance encompasses and involves everyone.
11. The institutional framework of government has developed and matured over the years. This has allowed the development of domain expertise which allows up the chance to increase the specificity of functions given to institutions. Specific to the planning process, there is a need to separate as well as energize the distinct 'process' of governance from the 'strategy' of governance.

In the context of governance structures, the changed requirements of our country, point to the need for setting up an institution that serves as a Think Tank of the government - a directional and policy dynamo. The proposed institution has to provide governments at the central and state levels with relevant strategic and technical advice across the spectrum of key elements of policy. This includes matters of national and international import on the economic front, dissemination

of best practices from within the country as well as from other nations, the infusion of new policy ideas and specific issue based support. The institution has to be able to respond to the changing and more integrated world that India is part of.

An important evolutionary change from the past will be replacing a centre-to-state one way flow of policy by a genuine and continuing partnership with the states. The institution must have the necessary resources, knowledge, skills and ability to act with speed to provide the strategic policy vision for the government as well as deal with contingent issues.

Perhaps most importantly, the institution must adhere to the tenet that while incorporating positive influences from the world no single model can be transplanted from outside into the Indian scenario. We need to find out own strategy for growth. The new institution has to zero in on what will work in and for India. It will be a Bharatiya approach to development.

12. The institution to give life to these aspirations is the NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India). This is being proposed after extensive consultation across the spectrum of stakeholders including inter alia state governments, domain experts and relevant institutions. The NITI Aayog will work towards the following objectives.
 - a. To evolve a shared vision of rational development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of States in the light of national objectives. The vision of the NITI Aayog will then provide a framework 'national agenda' for the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister to provide impetus to.
 - b. To foster cooperative federalism through structured support initiatives and mechanisms with the States on a continuous basis, recognizing that strong States make a strong nation.
 - c. To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher level of Government.
 - d. To ensure an areas that are specifically referred to it, that the interests of national security are incorporated in economic strategy and policy.
 - e. To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.

- f. To design strategic and long term policy and programme frameworks and initiatives, and monitor their progress and their efficacy. The lessons learnt through monitoring and feedback will be used for making innovative improvements, including necessary mid-course corrections.
 - g. To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded Think Tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
 - h. To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.
 - i. To offer a platform for resolution of inter-sectoral and inter-departmental issues in order to accelerate the implementation of the development agenda.
 - j. To maintain a state-of-the-art Resource Centre, be a repository of research on good governance and best practices in sustainable and equitable development as well as help their dissemination to stake holders.
 - k. To actively monitor and evaluate the implementation of programme and initiatives, including the identification of the needed resources so as to strengthen the probability of success and scope of delivery.
 - l. To focus on technology upgradation and capacity building for implementation of programmes and initiatives.
 - m. To undertake other activities as may be necessary in order to further the execution of the national development agenda, and the objectives mentioned above.
13. The NITI Aayog will comprise the following:
- a. Prime Minister of India as the Chairperson.
 - b. Governing Council comprising the Chief Ministers of all the States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.
 - c. Regional Councils will be formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region. These will be formed for a specific tenure. The Regional Councils will be convened by the Prime Minister and

will comprise of the Chief Ministers of States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories in the region. These will be chaired by the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog or his nominee.

- d. Experts, specialists and practitioners with relevant domain knowledge as special invitees nominated by the Prime Minister.
 - e. The full-time organizational framework will comprise of, in addition to the Prime Minister as the Chairperson:
 - i Vice Chairperson: To be appointed by the Prime Minister
 - ii Members: Full-time
 - iii Part-time members: Maximum of 2 from leading universities research organisations and other relevant institutions in an *ex-officio* capacity. Part time members will be on a rotational basis.
 - iv *Ex Officio* members: Maximum of 4 members of the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister
 - v Chief Executive Officer: To be appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary in the Government of India.
 - vi Secretariat as deemed necessary
14. Swami Vivekananda said "Take up one idea. Make that one idea your life - think it, dream of it, live on that idea. Let the brain, muscles, nerves, every part of your body, be full of that idea and just leave every other idea alone. This is the way to success." Through its commitment to a cooperative federalism, promotion of citizen engagement, egalitarian access to opportunity, participative and adaptive governance and increasing use of technology, the NITI Aayog will seek to provide a critical directional and strategic input into the development process. This, along with being the incubator of ideas for development, will be the core mission of NITI Aayog.
15. The Resolution shall come into force and shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the 1st day of January, 2015 and ResolutionNo.1-P(C)/50 dated the 15th March, 1950 shall stand superseded with effect from the date of coming into force of this Resolution.

Sanjukta Ray, Director

Statement-II

*The details of the allocation to NITI Aayog during the last three years
2016-2017, 2017-18 & 2018-19*

(₹ in Crore)				
Sl. No.	Schemes	BE 2016- 2017	BE 2017- 2018	BE 2018- 2019
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Department of Planning	0.92	1.00	1.05
2.	Headquarters (NITI Aayog)	79.27	71.80	68.00
3.	Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister	—	—	3.00
4.	Departmental Canteen	0.90	0.80	0.80
5.	Development Monitoring and Evaluation Office	13.40	15.00	18.00
6.	Grants-in-aid to National Institute of Labour Economics Research and Development	13.05	8.92	9.00
7.	New Programmes - Central Plan			
7.1	New Programmes - Central Plan	4.00	3.50	—
7.2	Atal Innovation Mission (AIM) including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation (SETU)	150.00	112.00	200.00
	Total - New Programme - Central Plan	154.00	115.50	200.00
8.	Ongoing Programme and Schemes including liabilities from BE 2014-15 [SOPS, EPP(IC), R&S, PFAR, UNDP-HDBI, UNDP-SCDP]			
	Revenue Section			
8.1	Plan Formulation, Appraisal and Review	18.06	30.00	48.89
8.2	Renovation and Alteration	1.80	1.30	4.79
8.3	International Contributions	0.35	—	—
8.4	Research and Study	5.00	5.00	3.23

1	2	3	4	5
8.5	UNDP Assistance for Human Development towards Bridging inequalities	2.72	—	—
8.6	UNDP assisted project "Strengthening Capacities for Decentralized Planning"	1.67	1.20	0.01
8.7	United Nations - NITI Aayog Strategic Partnership Project	—	—	0.10
8.8	Information Technology	1.50	1.57	3.00
	Total - Ongoing Programme and Schemes (Revenue)	31.10	39.07	60.02
	Capital Section			
8.9	Information Technology	0.50	0.43	0.68
	Total - Ongoing Programme and Schemes (Revenue+Capital)	31.60	39.50	60.70
	GRAND TOTAL	293.14	252.52	360.55

Elimination of poverty

‡2167. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that poverty is increasing due to inequality, dual education policy and lack of opportunities prevalent in the society;

(b) since when the parameters for determining poverty line have not been changed;

(c) the income limit on the basis of which people are considered poor by Government; and

(d) the quantum of funds spent during the last three years on the schemes run for eradication of poverty and the rate of success achieved therefrom?

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The official poverty estimates are based on Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household Consumer Expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. Based on this data, the erstwhile Planning Commission estimated poverty lines and poverty ratio in 2011-12 following the extant Tendulkar Committee methodology and released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. The poverty line has been defined on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. For the year 2011-12, the poverty line at all India level has been estimated as MPCE of ₹ 816 for rural areas and ₹ 1000 for urban areas.

Government of India has launched many schemes to eradicate poverty in the country. The details of the schemes are as follows:

- (i) **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):-**
MGNREGA guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment, in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The scheme was launched in 2006-07 in 200 selected districts, and gradually extended to the whole country by 2008-09. The underlying objective of the scheme is to enhance the livelihood security of the poor households in rural areas of the country. Besides offering livelihood security, MGNREGA's goals include rejuvenating natural resource base, creating productive rural asset base, stimulating local economy by providing safety net to rural poor, ensuring women empowerment and strengthening grass root democratic institutions. Since its inception, MGNREGA has emerged as a major social safety net, augmenting rural employment as evident in the fact that it has generated more than 2885.81 crore person-days of work at a total expenditure of over ₹ 5,35,390.23 crores till date as on 3.7.2019. As against the norm of 33 per cent, women's participation in the scheme was 57.13 per cent in 2019-20 while SC & ST participation rate stood at 18.97 & 18.24 per cent respectively. The average persondays per household was 28.24 days during 2019-20 and 50.88 days in 2016-17. The works undertaken through Mahatma Gandhi NREGA give priority to activities related to water harvesting, groundwater recharge, drought-proofing, and flood protection.

Personnaays generated (in number)

FY 2019-2020	FY 2018-2019	FY 2017-2018	FY 2016-2017
87.75	268.08	233.74	235.6458

The amount spent under MGNREGA during last three years:

Year	Total Centre release (₹ in Cr.)	Total Availability (₹ in Cr.)	Total Expenditure (₹ in Cr.)	Percentage Utilization
2016-17	47,411.72	57,386.67	58,062.92	101.18
2017-18	55,659.93	64,985.91	63,650.92	97.95
2018-19	62,167.13	69,270.65	69,620.33	100.5
2019-20 (As on 05.07.19)	27,895.4	28,917.65	19,642.15	67.92

Source: MoRD's website

- (ii) **Deendayal Antrodaya Yojana National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM):** National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) was launched by the erstwhile Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (MHUPA), Government of India in 23rd September, 2013 by replacing the existing Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY). The NULM will focus on organizing urban poor in their strong grassroots level institutions, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment and helping them to set up self-employment venture by ensuring easy access to credit. The Mission is aimed at providing shelter equipped with essential services to the urban homeless in a phased manner. In addition, the Mission would also address livelihood concerns of the urban street vendors. The NULM has since been extended to all statutory towns in the country, and has been renamed as Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM) in 2016.

Physical progress of DAY-NULM (as on 31.03.2019)

Parameters	All India
1. Number of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) formed	3.74 lakh
2. Number of SHGs given Revolving Fund	2.71 lakh
3. Number of beneficiaries placed after skill training	5.16 lakh

	Parameters	All India
4.	Number of loans disbursed through banks under Self - Employment programme (SEP)	9.21 lakh
5.	Number of City Livelihood Centres (CLCs) functioning	>350
6.	Number of Street vendors given ID Cards	> 9 lakh
7.	Number of urban homeless shelters functional	1262

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

The financial progress of DAY-NULM during last three years are as under:

	(₹ in Crores)		
Years	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Actual Expenditure
2016-2017	300.00	299.00	293.00
2017-2018	349.00	599.00	598.66
2018-2019	310.00	510.00	496.11

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

(iii) **Deen Dayal Updhyaya-Grameen Koushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY):** Ministry of Rural Development is implementing two skill development initiatives for rural poor youth under the National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) to eradicate poverty in the country as follows:

- I. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) which is a placement linked skill development program for wage employment.
- II. Skill development through Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs) enabling a trainee to take bank credit and start his/her own Micro-enterprise. Some of such trainees may also seek regular salaried jobs.

Both the above mentioned skill development initiatives are being implemented all over the country smoothly and successfully and have generally achieved their targets. The target and Physical Achievement (number of candidates trained) under DDU-GKY and RSETI during the last five years and current year is given below:-

Year	DDU-GKY		RSETI	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2014-15	210000	86120	352950	392206
2015-16	177986	270392	375000	436385
2016-17	200014	162586	399973	445143
2017-18	200000	131527	397688	423343
2018-19	200000	228955	3951.94	403672
2019-20	250000	27919	386129	41323
		(As on 31.05.2019)		(As on 31.05.2019)

As on 02 July 2019, 7,90,831 candidates have been trained and 4,19,564 candidates have got placement. While in 2019-20 41,183 candidates were trained and 35,296 candidates got placement.

- (iv) **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G):-** Ministry of Rural Development, with a aim of "Housing for All" by 2022, has restructured the scheme of Indira Awas Yojana (IAY) into Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G) w.e.f 1st April, 2016. Under PMAY-G, beneficiaries are provided unit assistance of ₹ 1.2 lakh in plains and ₹ 1.3 lakh in hilly states, difficult areas and IAP districts for construction of pucca house. In addition, beneficiaries are provided assistance of 90/95 persondays of unskilled labour wages through convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) and ₹ 12,000 for construction of toilets through convergence with Swachh Bharat Mission - Gramin (SBM-G), MGNREGS or any other dedicated source of funding. The overall target of PMAY-G is to achieve 2.95 Crore houses by the year 2021-22. As on 05.07.2019, 90,71,628 houses have been constructed across the country.

Financial Status under PMAY-G

Year	Fund Release			Total Available fund	Utilization of funds	% Utilization
	Centre	State	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2016-17	1585280.28	1150926.51	2736206.8	3360302.289	1089065.33	32.41
2017-18	3018037.49	1938623.44	4956660.94	6938385.08	5583573.29	80.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2018-19	2500749.03	1353334.34	3854083.37	5904706.507	4190411.19	70.97
2019-20* (as on 05.07.19)	0	17143.22	17143.22	1132709.98	345741.78	30.52

*= ₹ 1115566.76 is opening balance for 2019-20.

- (v) **National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP):** The NSAP has been in operation since 1995 to provide social security to the vulnerable sections of the society like old persons, widows and disabled falling in the BPL category. Implemented throughout the country, the programme has five components such as Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disabled Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS) and Annapurna Scheme. Approximately, 3 crore beneficiaries are being assisted annually under the program. Physical progress under NRLM:

Years	Total Release (in lakh)	No. of beneficiaries reported (in numbers)					Total
		Old Age (IGNO- APS)	widow (IGN- WPS)	disabled (IGN- DPS)	NFBS	Annapurna	
2015-16	861531.75	22912696	6008123	832760	283871	388764	30426214
2016-17	885113.58	21396057	5726184	701623	358840	831722	29014426
2017-18	869555.75	21245655	5846459	712358	358840	NR	28163312
2018-19	418081.31	21209460	5812556	746153	358840	831722	28958731

Financial Status under NSAP

Year	Release					Total
	IGNOAPS	IGNWPS	IGNDPS	NFBS	Annapurna	
2016-17	590091.72	203667.83	26426.22	62262.40	888.04	885113.58
2017-18	611043.27	181696.86	22136.27	53039.61	NR	869555.75
2018-19	274100.12	101446.49	14085.32	28169.06	280.32	418081.31

- (vi) **Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission:** The Union Cabinet has approved the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission (SPMRM) on September 16, 2015. Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission on February 21st, 2016. The objective of the Mission is development of cluster of villages that preserve and nurture the essence of rural community life with focus on equity and inclusiveness without compromising with the facilities perceived to be essentially urban in nature, thus creating a cluster of Rurban villages.

The mission targets to create 300 such Rurban growth clusters over the next 3 years, across the country. In the first phase of the mission in 2016-17, total 100 clusters have been approved across the country. The scheme in its design has incorporated elements aimed at developing economic activities and skill development along with the provision of urban infrastructure. The clusters will be developed in an integrated manner with convergence of various government schemes in a time bound manner. The SPMRM will provide Critical Gap Funding (CGF) to the clusters to ensure that funding available through various Government schemes is supplemented in achieving the growth aspirations of the cluster. The cost of a cluster will be based on the requirements identified by the Integrated Cluster Action Plan (ICAP), prepared by the States, for the cluster and approved by the Empowered Committee. A maximum of 30% of the project cost will be provided as the Critical Gap Funding (CGF) to supplement the funds mobilized through convergence of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Central Sector Schemes and State Schemes.

Physical Progress (as provided by MoRD):

Sl. No.	Year	Cluster Identification and Approval	Approval of Integrated Cluster Action Plans (ICAPs)	Approval of DPRs with 60% fund utilization
1.	2016-17	Target: 100 Achievement: 86	Target: 100 Achievement: 98	Target: 100 Achievement: 18
2.	2017-18	Target: 100 Achievement: 67	Target: 100 Achievement: 99	Target: 100 Achievement: 28
3.	2018-19	Target: All pending clusters Achievement: 43	Target: 100 Achievement: 29	Target: 100 Achievement: 68

Financial Progress (as provided by MoRD)

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation (₹ Crore)	Released (₹ in Crore)
1.	2016-17	600 (RE)	599.54
2.	2017-18	600 (RE)	553.26
3.	2018-19	761.01 (RE)	232.85

Source: MoRD

Districts under Transformation of Aspirational districts programme

†2168. SHRI R.K. SINHA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of districts selected for the Transformation of Aspirational districts programme and total funds allocated during the last two years; and

(b) the details of top performing districts in overall indicators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Niti Aayog had identified 117 districts in 28 States as Aspirational Districts. However, Government of West Bengal where 5 districts were identified has not joined the programme. As such, currently the programme is being implemented in 112 districts. List of these districts is given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

The Aspirational district Programme (ADP) was launched on January 5, 2018. The architecture of the programme is to bring about rapid improvement in 49 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) through convergence of existing Schemes, better monitoring and ranking of the districts which in turn give rise to a healthy competition among the districts to improve their performance. Hence so far, no specific budgetary fund has been provided to Aspirational districts by Niti Aayog.

(b) Aspirational Districts are uploading progress in KPIs on a dashboard www.championsofchange.gov.in. Since these districts are at different level of development, Niti Aayog ranks them on incremental progress in KPIs instead of on absolute value of a KPI. Districts which have shown significant progress in last three months are given in the Statement-II.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement-I*NITI Aayog Transforming Aspirational Districts**List of 112 Aspirational Districts*

Sl. No.	State	District
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Vizianagaram
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Y.S.R. Kadapa
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Namsai
5.	Assam	Goalpara
6.	Assam	Barpeta
7.	Assam	Hailakandi
8.	Assam	Baksa
9.	Assam	Darrang
10.	Assam	Udalguri
11.	Assam	Dhubri
12.	Bihar	Sitamarhi
13.	Bihar	Araria
14.	Bihar	Purnia
15.	Bihar	Katihar
16.	Bihar	Muzaffarpur
17.	Bihar	Begusarai
18.	Bihar	Khagaria
19.	Bihar	Banka
20.	Bihar	Sheikhpura
21.	Bihar	Aurangabad
22.	Bihar	Gaya
23.	Bihar	Nawada
24.	Bihar	Jamui
25.	Chhattisgarh	Korba

Sl. No.	State	District
26.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
27.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund
28.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker
29.	Chhattisgarh	Narayanpur
30.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
31.	Chhattisgarh	Bijapur
32.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
33.	Chhattisgarh	Kondagaon
34.	Chhattisgarh	Sukma
35.	Gujarat	Dahod
36.	Gujarat	Narmada
37.	Haryana	Mewat
38.	Himachal Pradesh	Chamba
39.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara
40.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula
41.	Jharkhand	Garhwa
42.	Jharkhand	Chatra
43.	Jharkhand	Giridih
44.	Jharkhand	Godda
45.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj
46.	Jharkhand	Pakur
47.	Jharkhand	Bokaro
48.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga
49.	Jharkhand	Purbi Singhbhum
50.	Jharkhand	Palamu
51.	Jharkhand	Latehar
52.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh

Sl. No.	State	District
53.	Jharkhand	Ramgarh
54.	Jharkhand	Dumka
55.	Jharkhand	Ranchi
56.	Jharkhand	Khunti
57.	Jharkhand	Gumla
58.	Jharkhand	Simdega
59.	Jharkhand	Pashchimi Singhbhum
60.	Karnataka	Raichur
61.	Karnataka	Yadgir
62.	Kerala	Wayanad
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa
71.	Maharashtra	Nandurbar
72.	Maharashtra	Washim
73.	Maharashtra	Gadchiroli
74.	Maharashtra	Osmanabad
75.	Manipur	Chandel
76.	Meghalaya	Ribhoi
77.	Mizoram	Mamit
78.	Nagaland	Kiphire
79.	Odisha	Dhenkanal

Sl. No.	State	District
80.	Odisha	Gajapati
81.	Odisha	Kandhamal
82.	Odisha	Balangir
83.	Odisha	Kalahandi
84.	Odisha	Rayagada
85.	Odisha	Koraput
86.	Odisha	Malkangiri
87.	Odisha	Nawarangpur
88.	Odisha	Nuapada
89.	Punjab	Moga
90.	Punjab	Firozpur
91.	Rajasthan	Dholpur
92.	Rajasthan	Karauli
93.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
94.	Rajasthan	Sirohi
95.	Rajasthan	Baran
96.	Sikkim	West Sikkim
97.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar
98.	Tamil Nadu	Ramanathapuram
99.	Telangana	Asifabad
100.	Telangana	Bhopapalli
101.	Telangana	Bhadradi Kothagudem
102.	Tripura	Dhalai
103.	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot
104.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur
105.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich

Sl. No.	State	District
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Sonebhadra
111.	Uttarakhand	Udham Singh Nagar
112.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar

Statement-II

Districts which have shown significant progress in last last three months

Sector	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19
Overall	Chatra, Jharkhand	Washim, Maharashtra	Bhoopalpalli, Telangana
	Sahibganj, Jharkhand	Chandauli, Uttar Pradesh	Pakur, Jharkhand
Health and Nutrition	Chatra, Jharkhand	Washim, Maharashtra	Bhoopalpalli, Telangana
Education	Sonebhadra, Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur, Uttar Pradesh	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan
Agriculture and Water Resources	Jamui, Bihar	Yadgir, Karnataka	Bijapur, Chhattisgarh
Financial Inclusion and Skill Development	Mewat, Haryana	Jaisalmer, Rajasthan	Kupwara, Jammu and Kashmir
Basic Infrastructure	Ribhoi, Meghalaya	Ribhoi, Meghalaya	Yadgir, Karnataka

Districts identified under Aspirational Districts Programme

2169. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has identified certain districts under the Transformation of Aspirational districts Programme;

- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) the details of criteria for selection of districts under the programme; and
- (d) the details regarding focus areas identified under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Government of India has identified 112 districts which have shown relatively slow progress on key social indicators and has launched an initiative to bring rapid improvement in these districts.

(b) List of 112 Districts State-wise is given in the Statement-I. [Refer to the Statement Appended to the Answer to USQ No. 2168 part (a)]

(c) Initially 117 districts were selected as aspirational districts. Government of West Bengal where 5 districts were identified has not joined the programme and hence currently, the programme is being implemented in 112 districts. This includes 35 districts selected by the Ministry of Home Affairs on the basis of these districts been affected by Left Wing Extremism (L.W.E). For the selection of the rest of the districts, they have been identified on the basis of composite index. List of these data bases and their weightage in the composite index is given in the Statement-II (*See below*). After selection, States were requested that in case they want any replacement on the basis of objective criteria, they may suggest such modification. Accordingly, six states, namely, Sikkim, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Gujarat suggested changes in the list which were accepted.

(d) Focus areas under this programme are health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure.

Statement-II

Transforming Aspirational District

Data bases	Sector	Weight
Landless households dependent on Manual labour (Socio Economic Caste Census - Deprivation 7)	Deprivation	25%
Ante natal care (National Health and Family Survey (NHFS-4)	Health & Nutrition	7.5%
Institutional delivery (NHFS-4)		7.5%

Databases	Sector	Weight
Stunting of children below 5 years (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Wasting in children below 5 years (NHFS-4)		7.5%
Elementary dropout rate ((Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE 2015-16)	Education	7.5%
Adverse pupil teacher ratio (U-DISE 2015-16)		7.5%
Un-electrified households (Ministry of Power)	Infra	7.5%
Households without individual toilets (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation)		7.5%
Un-connected PMGSY village (Ministry of Rural Development)		7.5%
Rural Household without access to water (Ministry of Drinking water and sanitation)		7.5%
TOTAL		100%

Creation of Gaganyaan National Advisory Council

2170. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the Gaganyaan project is on track to be realized by the 75th Independence day or earlier;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that a Gaganyaan National Advisory Council has been created with members from different institutions and industries; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The design and configuration of major subsystems are finalised. The qualification tests pertaining to human rating of flight systems has commenced and Cryogenic Engine tests are in progress. The crew training plan is finalised and the crew selection process has commenced.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Gaganyaan Advisory Council comprises of Secretaries of Department of Space, Department of Science and Technology, Department of Defence Research and Development, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Principal Scientific Advisor to PM, Senior Officials from Armed Forces, Indian Coast Guard, Former Chairman of ISRO, Member of Space Commission, Former Director of Aeronautical Development Agency, Former Indian Astronaut, Directors of Premier Academic and Research Institutions and Heads of various Indian Industries.

Over estimation of GDP Growth Rate

2171. SHRI D. RAJA:

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the revelation made by the former Chief Economic Adviser, that India's Gross Domestic Product growth rate has been over-estimated by about 2.5 per-centage points per year post 2011;

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

(c) Government's reaction to his demand for revisiting the methodology for GDP estimation by an independent task force comprising national and international experts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry is aware of the recent article by the former Chief Economic Adviser regarding the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates. The author, in the article, has made certain assumptions and alleged that the methodology adopted by the Government leads to an overestimation of the GDP growth rates.

(b) The Ministry has refuted the allegations made in its detailed clarification *vide* press note dated June 11, 2019. The methodology adopted for estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India is in line with the United Nations System of National Account (UN SNA) 2008, the international standard for compilation of National Accounts adopted by most countries. The Economic Advisory Council to The Prime Minister (EAC-PM), has also, separately, issued a detailed clarification to the article rejecting the allegations made.

(c) The methodology is finalized by the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics (ACNAS), comprising members from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Statistical Commission (NSC), Ministry of Finance, State Governments, academia etc. The Committee goes into elaborate details of the methodology proposed in the UN SNA, 2008, assesses the availability of relevant data and recommends an appropriate approach applicable to the Indian context. In addition, international agencies like IMF also review the GDP estimation methodology through their technical assistance missions regularly.

Impact of inflated GDP estimation on foreign investment

2172. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that GDP estimates from 2011 onwards, as claimed by the former Chief Economic Advisor, were inflated;
- (b) if so, on whose instructions this inflation was done and to what extent the consequent high interest regime cost the economy;
- (c) if not, whether these claims could affect foreign investment in the country; and
- (d) if so, the proposal to undertake confidence building measures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (d) The former Chief Economic Adviser has recently written an article wherein he has alleged that the methodology adopted by the Government leads to an overestimation of the GDP growth rates. The Ministry, however, has refuted the allegations made in its detailed clarification *vide* press note dated June 11, 2019 and it follows the globally accepted methodologies.

The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are compiled in India using the methodology finalized by the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics (ACNAS), comprising experts from academia, members from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Statistical Commission (NSC), Ministry of Finance, State Governments etc. The present methodology of estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India is in line with the United Nations System of National Account (UN SNA) 2008, the international standard in compilation of National Accounts. In addition, the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (EAC-PM), has also, separately, issued a detailed clarification to the

article rejecting the allegations made by the former Chief Economic Adviser. Further, whenever a Base Year is changed in macro-economic indicators like the GDP, the detailed methodology, sources and methods are placed in the public domain on the website of the Ministry. The methodology is regularly reviewed by international agencies like IMF through their technical assistance missions.

Exaggeration in the figures of GDP

†2173. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts are of the opinion that Government has exaggerated the figures of GDP from 2011-12 to 2016-17;

(b) the actual figures of GDP during the period and the figures of GDP that the experts have mentioned; and

(c) the details of ups and downs registered in the development of various sectors during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) are compiled in India using the methodology finalized by the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics (ACNAS), comprising experts from academia, members from Reserve Bank of India (RBI), National Statistical Commission (NSC), Ministry of Finance, State Governments etc. The present methodology of estimation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of India is in line with the United Nations System of National Account (UN SNA) 2008, the international standard in compilation of National Accounts. This methodology is reviewed by international agencies like IMF through their technical assistance missions, regularly.

GDP, Sector-wise Gross Value Added (GVA) at Constant (2011-12) prices for 2011-12 to 2016-17 and corresponding Growth rates are available on the website of this Ministry and the relevant extracts are given in the Statement.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Statement*Details of GDP and Gross Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices*

Sl. No.	Item	(in ₹ crore)						Growth Rate (in %)				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15,01,947	15,24,288	16,09,198	16,05,715	16,16,146	17,17,467	1.5	5.6	-0.2	0.6	6.3
2.	Mining and quarrying	2,61,035	2,62,609	2,63,107	2,88,685	3,17,974	3,48,089	0.6	0.2	9.7	10.1	9.5
3.	Manufacturing	14,09,986	14,86,873	15,60,709	16,83,938	19,03,850	20,55,043	5.5	5.0	7.9	13.1	7.9
4.	Electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services	1,86,668	1,91,635	1,99,601	2,14,047	2,24,158	2,46,491	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	10.0
5.	Construction	7,77,335	7,80,050	8,00,771	8,35,229	8,65,335	9,17,754	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.6	6.1
6.	Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants	8,83,582	9,81,620	10,34,506	11,35,841	12,61,426	13,89,176	11.1	5.4	9.8	11.1	10.1
7.	Transport, storage, communication & services related to broadcasting	5,29,534	5,69,523	6,17,556	6,71,848	7,31,399	7,56,239	7.6	8.4	8.8	8.9	3.4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
8.	Financial services Real estate, ownership	4,80,226	5,29,792	5,77,914	6,27,255	6,72,788	6,97,103	10.3	9.1	8.5	7.3	3.6
9.	of dwelling & professional services	10,50,651	11,50,239	12,89,493	14,46,460	16,21,999	17,97,341	9.5	12.1	12.2	12.1	10.8
10.	Public administration and defence	4,91,155	5,01,383	5,10,046	5,43,853	5,65,106	6,13,896	2.1	1.7	6.6	3.9	8.6
11.	Other services	5,34,827	5,68,262	6,00,748	6,59,262	7,11,691	7,80,373	6.3	5.7	9.7	8.0	9.7
12.	Total GVA	81,06,946	85,46,275	90,63,649	97,12,133	1,04,91,870	1,13,18,972	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	7.9
13	GDP	87,36,329	92,13,017	98,01,370	1,05,27,674	1,13,69,493	1,22,98,327	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.2

262 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

Impact of GST on apparel sector

2174. SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the introduction of GST has adversely affected the apparel sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for decline in India's textile and apparel sector from \$ 38.60 billion in 2014 to \$ 37.12 billion in 2018 and increase in imports during the same period; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by Government to arrest this trend?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) GST rates for garments and made up articles is 5% of sale value not exceeding ₹ 1000 per piece and 12% for articles of sale value exceeding ₹ 1000 per piece. The GST rates are lesser than the pre-GST incidence of taxes on these goods. To reduce the cost of garment industry, GST rate on manmade fibre yarns has been reduced from 18% to 12%. Further, the refund of accumulated input tax credit on fabrics has also been allowed to reduce cost of fabrics which is a major input for garments.

(b) As per the data of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, export of textile and apparel including handicrafts has increased by 0.2% from US\$ 40.1 bn in 2014-15 to US\$ 40.4 bn in 2018-19. Increase in imports is primarily due to increase in imports of MMF and cotton textiles.

(c) To increase competitiveness of textile industry, Government announced a Special Package for garments and made-ups sectors. The package offers Rebate of State Levies (RoSL), labour law reforms, additional incentives under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act. The RoSL scheme has been replaced by the new RoSCTL (Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies) scheme *w.e.f.* 7th March 2019 and shall remain in force up to 31.03.2020. The rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) have been enhanced from 2% to 4% for garment and made-ups, 5% to 7% for handloom and handicrafts *w.e.f.* 1st November 2017. Products such as fibre, yarn and fabric in the textile value chain are being strengthened and made competitive through various schemes, *inter alia*, Powertex for fabric segment, ATUFS for all segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all segments, etc. Assistance is also provided to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for exports

done by MSMEs of textile sector from 3% to 5% *w.e.f.* 02.11.2018. Benefits of Interest Equalization Scheme has been extended to merchant exporters from 02.01.2019 which was earlier limited to only manufacturer exporters.

To contain increase in imports of textile and apparel, Government increased Basic Customs Duty on 504 lines comprising apparel, carpets, fabric, madeups and others from 1.0% to 20%.

Problems of cotton producers

2175. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the cotton producers are suffering from exorbitant cotton rates and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Association of Cotton Producers have submitted a representation to the Ministry to take appropriate action to curtail the rising prices of raw cotton and if so, the details thereof;

(c) Government's response to such request; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to rescue the cotton spinning millers in the country?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) There is no report of cotton producers suffering from exorbitant cotton rates. The Association of Cotton Producers have also not submitted any representation to the Ministry for curtailment of rising prices of Raw Cotton.

(d) To encourage the cotton spinning millers in the country, the Government has been implementing various policy initiatives and schemes *viz.*, announcement of key reforms under a Special Package that includes additional incentives under the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act and introduction of fixed term employment for the apparel sector. Government is providing rebate of State and Central taxes/ levies embedded in manufacturing, assistance to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme. Under Pradhan Mantri Rojgar Protsahan Yojana (PMRPY), Government is providing entire 12% of Employer's contribution towards Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees Pension Scheme (EPS). The rates under Merchandise Exports from India

Scheme (MEIS) have been enhanced from 2% to 4% for apparel and made ups and 5% to 7% for handlooms and handicrafts. The interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for exports done by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) of textile sector has been enhanced from 3% to 5%. The benefits of this scheme have also been extended to merchant exporters which was earlier limited to only manufacturer exporters.

New schemes for silk sector

2176. SHRI MOHD. ALI KAHN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has introduced new schemes with beneficiary oriented components for promotion of silk sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the allocations made for the scheme and expenditure incurred under the scheme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Under the Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra" implemented by Government of India through Central Silk Board with a total outlay of ₹ 2161.68 crore for three years (2017-2020) for development of sericulture in the Country, mainly focuses on improving quality and productivity of domestic silk thereby reducing the country's dependence on imported silk. Under the scheme, assistance is extended to sericulture stakeholders for the beneficiary oriented components like, raising of Kissan Nursery, Plantation with improved Mulberry varieties, Irrigation, chawki rearing centres with incubation facility, construction of rearing houses, rearing equipments, door to door service agents for disinfection and input supply, support for Improved reeling units like Automatic Reeling units, multiend Reeling machines, Improved Twisting machines and support for post yarn facilities for quality Silk and fabric production.

Under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS) implemented to promote Textile Industry in the North East Region by the Ministry of Textiles, 38 Sericulture projects have been implemented in the identified potential districts under three broad categories viz., Integrated Sericulture Development Project (ISDP) and Intensive Bivoltine Sericulture Development Project and Aspirational Districts. Total cost of these projects is ₹ 1,106.97 crore, of which Gol share is ₹ 955.07 crore. Objective of these projects is to establish sericulture as viable commercial activity in NER by creating necessary infrastructure and imparting skills to the locals for silkworm rearing and allied activities in the value chain.

(c) The allocation made and expenditure incurred under the scheme during the last three years is given below:

		(₹ in crore)	
Year		Scheme	
		Silk Samagra	NERIPS
2017-18	Allocation	542.50	232.27
	Expenditure	542.50	232.27
2018-19	Allocation	601.29	90.00
	Expenditure	598.70	65.72
2019-20	Allocation	730.00	124.98
	Expenditure (till date)	182.50	1.70

Placement of student from NIFT

†2177. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that the students completing Post Graduation from NIFT are not getting placements; and

(c) if so, the number of Post Graduate students and the number of students who got placements during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) NIFT has 16 professionally managed Campuses across the country in the following cities:

Sl. No.	City	State
1.	Bengaluru	Karnataka
2.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
3.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
4.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu
5.	Gandhinagar	Gujarat

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Sl. No.	City	State
6.	Hyderabad	Telangana
7.	Jodhpur	Rajasthan
8.	Kangra	Himachal Pradesh
9.	Kannur	Kerala
10.	Kolkata	West Bengal
11.	Mumbai	Maharashtra
12.	New Delhi	Delhi
13.	Patna	Bihar
14.	Raebareli	Uttar Pradesh
15.	Shillong	Meghalaya
16.	Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir

(b) and (c) No Sir. Post Graduates of NIFT are highly sought after in the fashion and textile industry and they have been securing employment with leading companies not only in India but in the global arena. The placement of Post Graduate students over the years has displayed increasing trend as detailed in the table below:

Year	Number of Post Graduate Students registered for Placements	Number of Post Graduate Students Placed	Placement %
2015-16	402	256	64%
2016-17	513	319	62%
2017-18	470	397	84%
2018-19	556	426 (*)	77% (*)

* Placement still in progress and will be completed by September 2019. Data furnished as on 05 July 2019 only.

Exemption to handloom sector from GST

2178. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would exempt handloom sector from Goods and Services Tax (GST); and

(b) whether the Ministry would reintroduce the scheme "10 percent rebate on sale of handloom cloth" to boost the marketability of handloom products during festive seasons?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) GST has been introduced by the Government of India to rationalize multiple taxes on goods and services and to bring transparency in the taxation system. Accordingly, it is applicable to the Textile sectors also, including handlooms. Turnover of most of the weavers does not exceed ₹ 20 Lakh and hence they do not require registration under GST. Moreover, GST is implemented through an Act of Parliament with States as equal partners in GST Council with Government of India.

(b) There is no such proposal with the Government.

Modernisation of jute mills

†2179. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that not a single new jute goods manufacturing unit has been set up with the purpose of promoting jute during the last several years;

(b) whether the jute industry is not able to fully utilise its production capacity due to lack of demand of jute in the country;

(c) whether it is also a fact that there is an urgent need to modernise the jute mills set up in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) In the last five years, ten (10) composite jute manufacturing units have been established.

(b) The effective installed capacity of the industry is around 16.5 lakh Metric Tonne and around 11.5 lakh Metric Tonnes of jute goods is produced in the country. The difference in the production and capacity is due to labour related issues including shortage of labour.

(c) and (d) Keeping in mind the need to modernise the jute mills by increasing their productivity and to replace the old machines by new and technologically advanced machines; National Jute Board (NJB) has been implementing schemes for modernization

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

of jute industry. The scheme has been instrumental in bringing new investment to the industry. The ISAPM scheme has been launched in 2013 with an incentive @20% of the cost of machineries to Jute mills and 30% to the MSME -JDP units. During 2014-15 to 2018-19, capital subsidy amounting to ₹ 4971.19 lakhs to jute mills and JDP units has been released.

Assistance in export of textile products

2180. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has extended the Market Linked Focus Product Scheme for another year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the other measures taken to help the textile sector which is reeling under recession during the last few years; and

(d) the export of textile products to US and European countries during the last three years, year-wise and product-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Market Linked Focus Product Scheme is no longer in operation and was available for exports made up to 31.03.2015. Later, the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) 2015-20 introduced the "Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS)" for export of specified goods. Under the MEIS, duty credit scrips are issued and customs duty and certain other duties can be debited by the usage of these scrips.

(c) To increase competitiveness of textile industry, Government announced a Special Package for garments and made-ups sectors. The package offers Rebate of State Levies (RoSL), labour law reforms, additional incentives under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) and relaxation of Section 80JJAA of Income Tax Act. The RoSL scheme has been replaced by the new Scheme for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (RoSCTL) *w.e.f* 7th March 2019. The rates under Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) were enhanced from 2% to 4% for garments and made ups and from 5% to 7% for handicrafts *w.e.f* 1st November 2017. Products such as fibre, yarn and fabric in the textile value chain are being strengthened and made competitive through various schemes, inter alia, Powertex for fabric segment, ATUFS for all segments except spinning, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP) for all

segments, etc. Assistance is also provided to exporters under Market Access Initiative (MAI) Scheme.

Government has enhanced interest equalization rate for pre and post shipment credit for exports by MSMEs of textile sector from 3% to 5% *w.e.f.* 02.11.2018. Benefits of Interest Equalization Scheme has been extended to merchant exporters from 02.01.2019 which was earlier limited to only manufacturer exporters.

(d) As per the data of Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, product-wise exports of textile and apparel products to US and European countries during last three years are as follows:

Category	European Union (in USD mn)			USA (in USD mn)		
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Fibre	223	250	233	117	122	103
Yarn	624	660	639	92	94	122
Fabric	395	389	371	299	323	387
Apparel	6,095	6,414	6,200	3,748	3,865	4,166
Carpets	572	507	470	824	848	925
Made ups	1,191	1,332	1,376	2,397	2,391	2,473
Others	167	180	174	97	103	121
TOTAL	9,267	9,732	9,463	7,574	7,746	8,297

Promotion of traditional textile-making skills

2181. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any initiative to establish well-equipped centres for ensuring the survival of traditional textile-making in different regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the special measures taken to document the traditional textile-making skills in different parts of the country and to promote them commercially?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Yes Sir, In order to encourage Indian traditional textile-making, the Government has been

implementing various policy initiatives:

1. Block Level Clusters is one of the components of the National Handloom Development Programme and the Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), provides financial assistance upto ₹ 2 crores for setting up of Common Facility Centres (CFCs) including Common Service Centres (CSCs).
2. **28 Weavers' Service Centres (WSCs)** are functioning across the Country that are documenting Traditional handloom textile products using different techniques viz. sale of traditional handloom products at various craft melas, exhibitions sponsored by the government, display of weaving skills/techniques, linking of handloom weavers with e-commerce, documentation of samples/products in digital format and developing new designs in different themes under the project "Tantavi" and promoting them through exhibitions and releasing catalogues.
3. **National Centre for Textile Designs (NCTD)** has been set up in 2001 to promote traditional and contemporary designs so as to make handloom sector more responsive to the rapidly changing market demand. Presently, NCTD is working from the premises of Weavers Service Center (WSC), Delhi.
4. **"Indian Handloom Brand" (IHB)** promote production of niche handloom products with high quality, authentic traditional designs with zero defect and zero effect on environment.
5. **Weaving and Designing Training Centre at Kullu (Himachal Pradesh)** has been established to keep alive the traditional profession of woollen products and meet out the increasing demand of skilled weavers/artisans. The training centre imparts training to unemployed youth and also up-grade skill of existing weavers by providing training in handloom weaving.
6. **"Silk Samagra"** is being implemented for the development of sericulture Industry in the country. Under this scheme, support is being provided to establish Common facility centers towards silk processing activities like Tub Dyeing, Arm dyeing and Fabric processing/finishing units for the benefit of traditional Silk making. These Common facility Centres will help in survival of traditional silk making in different regions of the country.

7. **Jute Integrated Development Scheme (JIDS):** JID Scheme aims at setting up local units and agencies at distant locations around the country through collaboration with bonafide bodies to carry out various activities. JID provide Basic, Advance and Design Development training programmes and rendering the backward and forward linkages to the existing and potential entrepreneurs at grass-root levels mainly on technology application and design /product development and disseminations.
8. **Samarth-"Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)"** launched in 2017 for three years with an outlay of ₹ 1300 crore. The scheme will have National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) compliant training courses with funding forms as per the Common Norms notified by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE). 10 lakh people are expected to be skilled and certified in various segments of Textile Sector through the scheme, out of which 1 lakh will be in traditional sectors.
9. **Tripura Bamboo Workshop Bridging Japan and India by Bamboo:** A Workshop on Bridging Japan and India by Bamboo was organised by Cane and Bamboo Technology Centre (CBTC) Assam at Bamboo and Cane Development Institute, Agartala on 2nd August 2018. On that occasion Japan's Economic Minister and Forest Minister of State Govt., of Tripura and other official officers were present. During the famous workshop, Japanese Artisan and Shilp-guru of Tripura, traditional Northeast artisans exchanged their crafts ideas and developed craft items.

Budgetary allocation

2182. SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that out of the annual budgetary allocations of ₹23 billion and claim sought for around ₹18 billion, Government has released a meagre amount of ₹3.5 billion;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the complicated structure of Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS) has made it one of India's least preferred subsidy schemes; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Under Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), the original Budget Estimate (BE 2018-19) of ₹ 2300 crore was revised to ₹622.63 crore at Revised Estimate stage (RE 2018-19), of which an amount of ₹ 621.92 crore has been released against the claims under the scheme.

(c) and (d) Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS), launched in 2016 with a view to promote ease of doing business in the country and achieve the vision of generating employment and promoting exports by way of technology upgradation in textile sector was formulated after extensive discussions with the stakeholders. The scheme is implemented through a web based software called iTUFS. In order to further streamline the structure of processes and to make iTUFS an end-to-end solution for effective implementation of the scheme, after discussions with stakeholders, the guidelines of ATUFS have been revised on 02.08.2018. The scheme has received a good response from the industry. Since inception, iTUFS has so far registered 6999 online applications (issued with UIDs) from textile industry covering a project cost of ₹ 25,603.98 crore and seeking an overall subsidy of ₹ 1,912.25 crore under new cases of ATUFS.

Bhiwandi loom mills

2183. SHRI HUSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of Bhiwandi loom mill owners' situation due to demonetisation and implementation of GST and if so, the details of mills functioning since 2014, year-wise;

(b) the measures taken to provide relief to 2.5 lakh loom workers who lost their jobs and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any budget has been allocated to provide aid for the industry's recovery and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of policies implemented to reduce the burden of demonetisation and GST and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) As per baseline survey conducted by Textile Commissioner's office during 2012-13, there are 1,11,702 Powerloom units installed with 6,08,865 Powerlooms in the Bhiwandi cluster, providing employment to 9,44,537 persons. However, detailed data-base of

powerloom mills is not maintained centrally. As far as employment of powerloom workers is concerned, the Government is proactively implementing various programmes for overall development of the powerloom sector in the country, including Bhiwandi cluster, which is not only sustaining the livelihood of powerloom workers but also creating additional jobs.

(c) The budget for the Powerloom sector schemes is allotted on Pan India basis including Bhiwandi Cluster. There is no allocation of budget on cluster basis.

The budget allocated for the development of Powerloom Sector Schemes for last 5 years is as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Fund allocated (₹ in cr.)	Fund Utilized (₹ in cr.)
1.	2014-15	54.13	50.83
2.	2015-16	102.58	100.17
3.	2016-17	108.57	108.57
4.	2017-18	115.34	107.94
5.	2018-19	71.33	65.70

(d) The Government is implementing a comprehensive scheme namely PowerTex India Scheme for the period 1.4.2017 to 31.3.2020 with an outlay of ₹487.07 crores, on Pan-India basis for holistic development of Powerloom sector.

Employment in textile industry

2184. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that textile industry is the second largest source of employment in the country;

(b) the details of labour force engaged in private and Government controlled textile mills during the last three years; and

(c) whether Government's labour welfare schemes are equally implemented in both the sectors and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes Sir. As per the latest available Annual Survey of Industries which provides

employment only in the organized manufacturing (both private and Public) sector, employment in the Textiles and Wearing Apparel were 25.27 lakh in 2014-15, 26.48 lakh in 2015-16 and 26.97 lakh in 2016-17.

(c) Yes Sir. Government has been implementing various schemes for welfare and development of textile workers/weavers including handicraft artisans which *inter-alia* include the following:-

- (i) Under the Group Insurance scheme for powerloom workers, insurance cover is provided to all the powerloom weavers/workers in the case of natural death, accidental death as well as partial and permanent disability due to accident. Additionally, the weavers/workers enrolled under this scheme are entitled for educational grant of ₹ 600/- per child half-yearly for two children studying in 9th to 12th standard for a maximum period of 4 years. Under the scheme, total number of powerloom weavers/workers enrolled was 1.11 lakh in 2015-16, 1.32 lakh in 2016-17 and 1.62 lakh in 2017-18.
- (ii) Under the "Textile Workers Rehabilitations Fund Scheme (TWRFS) which has been merged with the Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the textile workers who rendered jobless due to permanent closure of the mills, are provided a relief of 75% of the wage employment in the first year; 50% in the second and 25% in the third year.
- (iii) Under the "Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme, (HWCWS), life and accidental insurance are provided to handloom weavers/workers in the age groups of 18-50 years. It was, then, converged under Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY). The HWCWS has been merged under "Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana" (PMJJBY) and Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY). Total of targeted enrollment of weavers/workers under the PMJJBY and converged MGBBY are 5.32 lakh for 2017-18 and 6.65 lakh for 2018-19 which include 3.84 lakh for general states and 2.84 lakh for North Eastern States. As add on benefit to the above, scholarship @ ₹ 180/- per month per child is provided to a maximum of two children of the beneficiaries studying 9th to 12th standard.
- (iv) Further for welfare of handicraft artisans such as health and life insurance, recognition, extending credit facilities, supply of tools and equipments to the artisans, programmes being implemented are:-

- (a) Rajiv Gandhi Shilpi Swasthya Bima Yojana (RGSSBY) On Hold;
- (b) Bima Yojana for Handicrafts Artisans (Aam Admi Bima Yojana (AABY)
- (c) Support to artisans in indigent circumstances
- (d) Credit Guarantee Scheme.
- (e) Interest Subvention Scheme
- (f) Issue of Identify Cards and creation of data-base

Works for upliftment of tribal people

†2185. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the details of works undertaken by the Ministry for the upliftment of tribal people of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha during the last three years and the details of changes brought in their lives with these efforts?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): The Government is implementing various schemes across the country which are aimed at betterment of textile sector including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha states. The details of some of the major schemes are given in the Statement (*See* below).

The details of funds allocated/expenditure under the various Textile sector schemes is given below:

(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20
Textile Sector	Funds	Exp.	Funds	Exp.	Funds	Exp.	Funds
Schemes/pro-	allocated		allocated		allocated		allocated
grammes	6334.55	6226.42	6250.80	5940.19	6943.26	4423.43	4831.48

Out of total outlay of above budget, provision is also made for Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) category. Details of the budget for last 3 years is given below:

(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20
	Funds	Exp.	Funds	Exp.	Funds	Exp.	Funds
	allocated		allocated		allocated		allocated
TSP	40.20	40.14	63.95	61.81	109.84	111.84	216.99

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, the details of works undertaken by the Government under some of its Textile Sector schemes during last 3 years are as under:

- i. Under the Human Resource Development scheme of Handicrafts, 59 programmes conducted and 1540 artisans were trained.
- ii. Under Design and Technology Upgradation scheme total 23 Programmes were conducted in which 1145 artisans were benefited and 200 toolkits distributed among artisans.
- iii. Under Research and development Scheme 15 Workshop and Studies conducted and 500 artisans were benefited.
- iv. Under Mega Cluster scheme a project for Integrated Development and Promotion of Handicrafts (IDPH) in Jharkhand has been sanctioned in 2014-15 with the project cost of Rs 30.00 cr. for overall development of 24,300 artisans in the Jharkhand state and the project is under implementation.

Statement

Details of the major schemes aimed at betterment of textiles sector

- i. **Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (ATUFS):** The amended Scheme was launched in January 2016 with an outlay of ₹ 17822 Crores for technology upgradation of textiles industry with one time capital subsidy for eligible machinery. The scheme has been designed to mobilize new investment of about ₹ 95,000 cr and employment for 35 lakh persons by the year 2022.
- ii. **SAMARTH- The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS)** for the entire value chain of textile sector, excluding Spinning and Weaving in the organized sector, for a period of three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 with an outlay of ₹ 1300 crore. The objectives of the scheme *inter alia* include providing demand driven, placement oriented National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF) compliant skilling programmes to incentivize and supplement the efforts of the industry in creating jobs in the organised textile and related sectors and to provide skilling and skill-upgradation in the traditional sectors. 10.00 lakh persons will be trained under the scheme by March, 2020.

- iii. **PowerTex India:** A comprehensive scheme for development of Powerloom sector has been launched w.e.f 01.04.2017 to 31.03.2020 with components like Insitu-upgradation of plain Powerlooms, Group Work Shed Scheme, Yarn Bank Scheme, Common Facility Centre (CFC), Solar Energy Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme, etc.
- iv. **National Handloom Development Programme and National Handicrafts Development Programme:** These programmes aim at holistic development of handloom and handicrafts clusters through integrated approach. The strategic interventions under the programme include financial assistance for new upgraded looms and accessories, design innovation, product and infrastructure development, skill upgradation, training, setting up of Mega clusters for increasing manufacturing and exports, easy access to working capital through customized Mudra loans for weavers and artisans and direct marketing support to weavers and artisans.
- v. **Silk Samagra:** Government of India has been implementing a Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra" for development of sericulture in the country with components such as Research and Development, Training, Transfer of Technology and I.T Initiatives, support to seed organizations, coordination and market development and, quality certification Systems (QCS)/ Export Brand Promotion and Technology Upgradation. R&D efforts have also been initiated to evolve new products by blending silk with other fibres such as wool, coir, cotton etc., which have demand in international markets.
- vi. **Scheme for Integrated Textile Park (SITP):** This scheme is implemented in Public Private Partnership mode to attract private investments in developing new clusters of textiles manufacturing. Government of India provides financial assistance up to 40% of the project within a ceiling of ₹ 40 crores.
- vii. **Jute (ICARE):** A project Jute ICARE (Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise) was introduced in 2015 for improving productivity and quality of raw jute through carefully designed interventions. The project has benefited more than 1.9 lakhs farmers in various states in the country.

These schemes are aimed at promotion/upgradation of textile industries/units on pan India and have large potential to generate employment opportunities all over the country including Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand and Odisha.

Reservation and other benefits to primitive tribe groups

†2186. SHRI SAMIR ORAON: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of reservation and other benefits given to the people of Primitive Tribes Groups (PVTGs) who have been converted to any other religion;
- (b) whether any special facilities are given to such people and if so, under which provisions of the constitution of India/law; and
- (c) whether it is appropriate to continue to give such facilities to such people if it is not enforceable under the constitution/law?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) to (c) As far as Government of India is concerned, there are no separate reservation benefits to PVTGs. Reservation is given to all members of Scheduled Tribes. A member of a Scheduled Tribe may profess any religion.

Expansion of tribal sub-plan

†2187. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that there is a provision of expansion of the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas as notified in the schedule of the Constitution, on the basis of Census, 2011;
- (b) if so, the places where such expansion has been done during the last three years, State-wise;
- (c) the details of parameters specified for expansion of TSP area; and
- (d) whether Government proposes to expand the TSP areas for faster development of tribal areas and of so, by when?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) to (d) Government of India does not notify Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) areas as such. However, Scheduled Areas are declared under Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India as per Article 244(1) of the Constitution. Apart from it, Integrated Tribal Development Project (ITDP) / Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDA), Modified Area Development

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Agency (MADA) and Clusters are also declared by the Government on the basis of proposals received from State Government/Union Territory Administration.

Development and welfare board for nomadic and semi-nomadic communities

2188. SHRI MOHD. ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has constituted a Development and Welfare Board for nomadic and semi-nomadic communities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the approximate population of de-notified, nomadic and semi-nomadic communities in the country, State-wise; and
- (d) the programmes proposed under the new board?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) and (b) Yes, a Development and Welfare Board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities has been constituted *vide* gazette notification dated 21.02.2019. Copy of the Gazette Notification dated 21.02.2019 is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

(c) At present, there is no central list of De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities and their population.

(d) Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Development and Welfare board for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-nomadic communities is given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Gazette Notification with regard to constitution of Development and Welfare Board for denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities

Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

(Department of Social Justice and Empowerment)

NOTIFICATION

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2019

S.O. 939(E).—The Government of India is pleased to constitute a Development and Welfare Board for the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities with the

following composition as Governing Body of the Board namely:

- (i) Chairperson, to be appointed by the Government of India
 - (ii) Chief Executive Officer at the Board in the rank of Joint Secretary to the Government of India Member Secretary
 - (iii) Joint Secretary, Department of Social Justice and Empowerment dealing with the subject - Member
 - (iv) Representative of Ministry of Tribal Affairs - Member
 - (v) Representative of Department of School Education - Member
 - (vi) Five eminent persons from or working in the field of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities to be nominated as Members by the Government of India.
2. The terms of reference of the Development and Welfare Board for the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities are as under:
 - (a) To formulate and implement Welfare and Development programme, as required, for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
 - (b) To identify the locations/areas, where these communities are densely populated.
 - (c) To assess and identify gaps in accessing existing programmes and entitlements and to collaborate with Ministries/implementing agencies to ensure that ongoing programmes meet the special requirements of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
 - (d) To monitor and evaluate the progress of the schemes of Government of India and the States/UTs with reference to Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
 - (e) Any other related work as may be assigned by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
3. Appointment of Chairperson and Chief Executive Officer will be made for a period of three years extendable up to five years.
4. The Headquarter of the Development and Welfare Board for the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities shall be situated at New Delhi.

5. The Board shall be assisted by one Director, one Under Secretary, two Section Officers and two Assistant Section Officers. Assistance of Data Entry Operators and MTS will be taken on outsourced basis.

[F. No. 16014/04/2018-BC.III]

B.L. Meena, Jt. Secy.

Statement-II

The terms of reference of the Development and Welfare Board for the Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities

- (a) To formulate and implement Welfare and Development programmes, as required, for Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- (b) To identify the locations/areas where these communities are densely populated.
- (c) To assess and identify gaps in accessing existing programmes and entitlements and to collaborate with Ministries/implementing agencies to ensure that ongoing programmes meet the special requirements of Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- (d) To monitor and evaluate the progress of the schemes of Government of India and the States/UTs with reference to Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Communities.
- (e) Any other related work as may be assigned by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Expenditure incurred on development of tribal areas

2189. SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of expenditure incurred by Government for the development of tribal areas in the country during the last three years;
- (b) whether special attention has been given to the cultural conservation of tribal population during that period; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the expenditure incurred during that period and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), now called as Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) is dedicated source of fund for tribal development across the country. The details of the expenditure incurred by the Central Ministries / Departments including Ministry of Tribal Affairs under STC for development of tribal areas in the country during the last three years is as under:

Year	Expenditure under STC by Central Ministries / Departments (₹ in crores)
2016-17	20955.4
2017-18	30018.27
2018-19	32792.54

(b) and (c) MoTA provides funds to the State Governments for activities relating to promotion of art and culture of different tribal communities in the country based on their demand. Tribal Research Institutes are established in 25 States and 1 Union Territory (UT) with the responsibility to function as a body of knowledge and research and as a think tank for tribal development and preservation of art and culture of tribal people. TRIs carry out various activities viz. research studies, evaluation studies, organization of training/seminar/workshop, organization of tribal festivals, baseline survey, publications, documentaries / documentation, organization of exchange visits etc. The releases made under the scheme of "Support to TRI's" during the last three years is given in the Statement (*See below*).

MoTA has developed a digital repository with web address <http://tribal.nic.in/> repository where documents, folks songs, photos / videos regarding their evolution, place of origin, lifestyle, eating habits, architecture, education level, traditional art, folk dances and other anthropological details of the tribes in India are stored. The repository currently has more than 10,000 photographs, videos and publications which are mostly done by TRIs. Tribal festivals are organised in different parts of the country to showcase rich cultural heritage of tribal people through unique forms of folk dances, songs, cuisine, exhibition and demonstration of traditional skill in painting, art and craft, medicinal practices etc.

MoTA has approved museums for tribal freedom fighters in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur and Telangana.

Statement*Release of fund under the scheme of "Support to TRI's"*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	940.42	749.58
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	647.99	253.01
3.	Assam	-	183.65	198.75
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	168.73	504.49
5.	Gujarat	-	2438.00	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	106.80
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	340.00	-	97.00
8.	Jharkhand	-	-	1211.83
9.	Karnataka	117.00	130.00	106.00
10.	Kerala	67.99	745.65	401.25
11.	Madhya Pradesh	54.35	732.51	738.34
12.	Maharashtra	-	-	485.01
13.	Manipur	109.00	58.00	530.11
14.	Mizoram	-	-	564.36
15.	Nagaland	-	-	825.00
16.	Odisha	322.39	662.90	819.07
17.	Rajasthan	-	169.25	214.00
18.	Sikkim	111.00	136.00	194.50
19.	Tamil Nadu	-	133.20	177.25
20.	Telangana	121.90	339.50	454.00
21.	Tripura	73.25	198.75	316.14
22.	Uttar Pradesh	43.26	-	0.00
23.	West Bengal	150.82	215.45	380.15

Sl. No	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
24.	Andaman and Nicobar	-	-	99.00
25.	Uttarakhand	-	-	0.0
26.	Meghalaya	-	-	574.35
TOTAL		1510.96	7900.00	10000.00

Welfare schemes for tribals

2190. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of total tribal population in the country at present, State-wise and tribe-wise;

(b) the details of welfare schemes/ programmes under implementation for the development of tribals and the number of beneficiaries availing benefits thereunder, State-wise;

(c) whether Government has any mechanism to monitor the implementation of these schemes/programmes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the budgetary allocations made and funds utilised during each of the last three years, scheme/programme-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) The Office of Registrar General and Census Commissioner, India conducts decadal Population Census wherein data of all persons living in India at the time of Census are collected. State / UT -wise and tribe-wise tribal Population, as per Census 2011 (latest available), in the country are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Government has adopted a multi-pronged strategy for overall development of tribal people 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. A list of Schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and number of beneficiaries under some

of these schemes, State/UT-wise, are given in Statement-II and Statement-III respectively (*See below*).

(c) Yes, Sir. Mechanism for monitoring the implementation of schemes/programmes for the development of tribals by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs is as under:

- (i) Review of physical and financial progress of the schemes /programmes/ activities by the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) of the Ministry.
- (ii) Utilization certificates are insisted upon as a pre-requisite for further release of funds per the norms of GFR;
- (iii) Progress reports regarding the status of implementation of schemes are obtained.
- (iv) Officers while visiting States/UTs also ascertain the progress of implementation of various schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (v) Meetings/ Conferences are convened at the Central level with State officials for ensuring timely submission of proposals, speeding up of implementation of the schemes/ programmes, and reviewing the physical and financial progress.
- (vi) The physical progress of works sanctioned under the scheme Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) is monitored through online system of Ministry of Tribal Affairs -<http://stcmis.gov.in/smis> wherein real time data has to be uploaded by the State Government.

(d) Scheme/programme-wise and State/UT-wise funds released and funds utilized during each of last three years are given in the Statement-IV.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise and tribe-wise tribal population as per Census 2011 in the country

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Name of Scheduled Tribe (ST)	ST Population (Census 2011)
1	2	3	4
	India	All Scheduled Tribes	104545716
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	All Scheduled Tribes	1493299

1	2	3	4
		Gujjar	980654
		Bakarwal	113198
		Other tribes	399447
2.	Himachal Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	392126
		Gaddi	178130
		Gujjar	92547
		Other tribes	121449
3.	Uttarakhand	All Scheduled Tribes	291903
		Tharu	91342
		Jannasari	88664
		Other tribes	111897
4.	Rajasthan	All Scheduled Tribes	9238534
		Mina	4345528
		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi etc.	4100264
		Garasia (excluding Rajput Garasia)	314194
		Seharia, Sehria, Sahariya	111377
		Bhil Mina	105393
		Other tribes	261778
5.	Uttar Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	1134273
		Gond, Dhuria, Nayak, Ojha, Pathari, Raj Gond	569035
		Kharwar, Khairwar	160676
		Tharu	105291
		Other tribes	299271
6.	Bihar	All Scheduled Tribes	1336573
		Santal	406076

1	2	3	4
		Gond	256738
		Tharu	159939
		Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	144472
		Kharwar	125811
		Other tribes	243537
7.	Sikkim	All Scheduled Tribes	206360
		Bhutia	69598
		Limboo	53703
		Other tribes	83059
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	951821
		Nyishi	249824
		Galong	79327
		Other tribes	622670
9.	Nagaland	All Scheduled Tribes	1710973
		Naga	1667712
		Other tribes	43261
10.	Manipur	All Scheduled Tribes	1167422
		Thadou	215913
		Tangkhul	178568
		Other tribes	772941
11.	Mizoram	All Scheduled Tribes	1036115
		Any Mizo (Lushai) tribes	734910
		Chakma	96972
		Other tribes	204233
12.	Tripura	All Scheduled Tribes	1166813
		Tripura, Tripuri, Tippera	592255

1	2	3	4
		Riang	188220
		Other tribes	386338
13.	Meghalaya	All Scheduled Tribes	2555861
		Khasi, Jaintia, Synteng, Pnar, War, Lyngngametc	1411775
		Garos	821026
		Other tribes	323060
14.	Assam	All Scheduled Tribes	3884371
		Boro, Borokachari	1361735
		Miri	680424
		Karbi	430452
		Rabha	296189
		Kachari, Sonwal	253344
		Other tribes	862227
15.	West Bengal	All Scheduled Tribes	5296953
		Santal	2512331
		Oraon	643510
		Bhumij	376296
		Munda	366386
		Other tribes	1398430
16.	Jharkhand	All Scheduled Tribes	8645042
		Santal	2754723
		Oraon, Dhangar (Oraon)	1716618
		Munda, Patar	1229221
		Ho	928289
		Kharwar	248974

1	2	3	4
		Lohra	216226
		Bhumij	209448
		Other tribes	1341543
17.	Odisha	All Scheduled Tribes	9590756
		Khond, Kond, Kandha, Nanguli Kandha, etc.	1627486
		Santal	894764
		Gond, Gondo, Rajgond, Maria Gond, DhurGond	888581
		Kolha	625009
		Other tribes	5554916
18.	Chhattisgarh	All Scheduled Tribes	7822902
		Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta, etc.	4298404
		Kawar, Kanwar, Kaur, Cherwa, Rathia, Tanwar, Chattri	887477
		Oraon, Dhanka, Dhangad	748789
		Other tribes	1888232
19.	Madhya Pradesh	All Scheduled Tribes	15316784
		Bhil, Bhilala, Barela, Patelia	5993921
		Gond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, etc.	5093124
		Kol	1167694
		Other tribes	3062045
20.	Gujarat	All Scheduled Tribes	8917174

1	2	3	4
		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, DungriGarasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	4215603
		Dubla, Talavia, Halpati	643120
		Rathawa	642348
		Dhodia, Dhodi	635695
		Other tribes	2780408
21.	Daman and Diu	All Scheduled Tribes	15363
		Dubla (Halpati)	11087
		Other tribes	4276
22.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	All Scheduled Tribes	178564
		Varli	112061
		Other tribes	66503
23.	Maharashtra	All Scheduled Tribes	10510213
		Bhil, Bhil Garasia, Dholi Bhil, Dungri Bhil, DungriGarasia, Mewasi Bhil, Rawal Bhil, Tadvil Bhil, Bhagalia, Bhilala, Pawra, Vasava, Vasave	2588659
		Gond, Rajgond, Arakh, Arrakh, Agaria, Asur, Badi Maria, Bada Maria, Bhatola, Bhimma, Bhuta etc.	1618090
		Koli Mahadev, Dongar Koli	1459565
		Other tribes	4843899
24.	Andhra Pradesh (Including Telangana)	All Scheduled Tribes	5918073
		Sugalis, Lambadis, Banjara	2407637

1	2	3	4
		Koya, DoliKoya, GuttaKoya, KammaraKoya, etc.	590739
		Yenadis, ChellaYenadi, Kappala Yenadi, ManchiYenadi, ReddiYenadi	537808
		Yerukulas, Koracha, Dabba Yerukula, Kunchapuri Yerukula, Uppu Yerukula	519337
		Other tribes	1862552
25.	Karnataka	All Scheduled Tribes	4248987
		Naikda, Nayaka, Cholivala Nayaka, etc.	3296354
		Gond, Naikpod, Rajgond	158243
		Koli Dhor, Tokre Koli, Kolcha, Kolgha	112190
		Other tribes	682200
26.	Goa	All Scheduled Tribes	149275
		Gawda	106659
		Other tribes	42616
27.	Lakshadweep	All Scheduled Tribes	61120
		Inhabitants of the Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands who, and both of whose parents, were born in those Islands	4
28.	Kerala	All Scheduled Tribes	484839
		Paniyan	88450
		Kurichchan, Kurichiyan	35171
		Malai Arayan, Mala Arayan	33216
		Other tribes	328002
29.	Tamil Nadu	All Scheduled Tribes	794697
		Malayali	357980

1	2	3	4
		Irular	189661
		Other tribes	247056
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	All Scheduled Tribes	28530
		Nicobarese	27168
		Other tribes	1362

Source: Census 2011, Registrar General of India (RGI), Ministry of Home Affairs.

Statement-II

List of schemes/programmes of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes/Programmes
1.	Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS)
2.	Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India.
3.	Scholarships / Fellowship schemes for Scheduled Tribes (STs) Students:
a.	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
b.	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST students
c.	National Overseas Scholarship for ST students
d.	National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST students
4.	Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)
5.	Grants-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations Working for welfare of STs
6.	Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts
7.	Grants-in-aid to Tribal Research Institutes
8.	Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes - Van Bandhu Kalyan Yojana
a.	Supporting Projects of All India or Inter-State nature:
b.	Centre of Excellence:
c.	Tribal Festival:

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes/Programmes
9.	Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce
10.	Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Mechanism of marketing of Development of Value Chain for MFP
11.	Support to National / State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations

Statement-III

List of schemes/programmes implemented by the Ministry and number of beneficiaries under some of these schemes, State/UT-wise

- (a) Beneficiaries (Number of Students Enrolled) under Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS) funded under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India during last three years

Sl. No.	State	No. of Students Enrolled in EMRS		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1620	1803	2800
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	120	240	240
3.	Chhattisgarh	4181	5302	6780
4.	Gujarat	9053	9359	10172
5.	Himachal Pradesh	210	210	210
6.	Jharkhand	1920	2280	2829
7.	Karnataka	2380	2380	2879
8.	Kerala	596	528	600
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8026	8684	10270
10.	Maharashtra	3540	4020	4103
11.	Manipur	570	720	1170
12.	Mizoram	400	400	400
13.	Nagaland	438	530	583

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Odisha	5340	5340	5340
15.	Rajasthan	4010	4690	5350
16.	Sikkim	715	844	915
17.	Tamil Nadu	930	900	1553
18.	Telangana	3200	3200	4160
19.	Tripura	1593	1680	1680
20.	Uttar Pradesh	450	450	630
21.	Uttarakhand	420	420	420
22.	West Bengal	2498	2498	2662

(b) Number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students during last three years

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (provisional)*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	325	353	222
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39466	34529	59146
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2594	3794	--
4.	Assam	0	--	--
5.	Bihar	0	--	12419
6.	Chhattisgarh	207956	191864	--
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	5226	--
8.	Daman and Diu	356	468	--
9.	Goa	3721	3640	--
10.	Gujarat	188593	151113	139605
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1972	1705	--
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	6131	4979	--

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Jharkhand	91464	104942	--
14.	Karnataka	52096	59448	--
15.	Kerala	14464	14265	16245
16.	Madhya Pradesh	151611	362120	359092
17.	Maharashtra	0	0	--
18.	Manipur	22401	9189	--
19.	Meghalaya	3273	966	--
20.	Mizoram	9843	9783	14880
21.	Nagaland	18780	10715	--
22.	Odisha	222837	211425	204916
23.	Rajasthan	0	101696	--
24.	Sikkim	297	212	247
25.	Tamil Nadu	6602	19651	--
26.	Telangana	28966	6196	--
27.	Tripura	16723	11662	--
28.	Uttar Pradesh	8760	0	--
29.	Uttarakhand	5687	6256	--
30.	West Bengal	29249	79030	9030

* as on 8.7.2019

*(c) Number of beneficiaries under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship
for ST students during last three years*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19 (provisional)*
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	167	544	544
2.	Andhra Pradesh	65173	71687	59146

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	22564	18863	-
4.	Assam	29423	26867	79526
5.	Bihar	0	9950	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	135586	143320	-
7.	Daman and Diu	328	196	
8.	Goa	1924	4442	-
9.	Gujarat	192322	214605	-
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3739	10747	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	13854	16905	27900
12.	Jharkhand	63029	73385	76782
13.	Karnataka	109943	101059	-
14.	Kerala	15834	16111	16245
15.	Madhya Pradesh	263176	272714	-
16.	Maharashtra	163321	147262	132288
17.	Manipur	59995	59661	-
18.	Meghalaya	54900	35305	-
19.	Mizoram	42072	51983	32032
20.	Nagaland	44404	28949	-
21.	Odisha	176579	185888	196667
22.	Rajasthan	126965	135523	-
23.	Sikkim	2605	2962	4299
24.	Tamil Nadu	23574	23815	-
25.	Telangana	112236	153845	-
26.	Tripura	21001	23020	-
27.	Uttar Pradesh	5322	2779	-
28.	Uttarakhand	15401	8335	-
29.	West Bengal	85901	90395	-

*as on 8.7.2019

(d) Number of beneficiaries under the scheme National Fellowship for ST students during last three years

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
2197	2078	2456

(e) Number of beneficiaries under the scheme Scholarship for Higher Education (Top Class Education) during last three years

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
492	2395	1990

(f) Number of beneficiaries under the National Overseas Scholarship for ST students during last three years

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
16	20	20

(g) Number of beneficiaries under the Scheme Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Organizations Working for Welfare of STs during last three years

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	51936	46407	19966
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	88711	293000	93022
3.	Assam	73409	85060	97368
4.	Chhattisgarh	1834	22432	11571
5.	Gujarat	248545	50648	178687
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1215	2350	2462
7.	Jharkhand	177506	481132	684382
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	140	100
9.	Karnataka	21544	60821	179259
10.	Kerala	82022	85228	62259
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15932	1272	2586
12.	Maharashtra	4441	23194	2550
13.	Manipur	4093	3698	4191

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
14.	Meghalaya	41904	140869	182650
15.	Mizoram	2411	2650	8402
16.	Nagaland	-	-	143
17.	Odisha	51867	58248	165698
18.	Rajasthan	267	85	1104
19.	Sikkim	190	647	617
20.	Tamil Nadu	53862	269544	482619
21.	Telangana	2689	2353	400
22.	Tripura	200	200	400
23.	Uttarakhand	2839	1440	1005
24.	Uttar Pradesh	247	489	-
25.	West Bengal	16525	180202	197249
26.	Delhi	92	160	50

(h) Number of beneficiaries under the scheme 'Strengthening Education among Scheduled Tribe Girls in Low Literacy Districts'

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3552	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	200	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	192	192	384
4.	Gujarat	11981	12415	399
5.	Jharkhand	-	-	150
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1325	2232	3075
7.	Maharashtra	440	911	907
8.	Odisha	8204	12734	4810
9.	Rajasthan	535	140	634
10.	Telangana	3479	3151	-

(i) *Number of beneficiaries under Schemes "Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/ Produce" and "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce through MSP and development of value chain for MFP" during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2730	-	-
2.	Assam	600	240	270
3.	Chhattisgarh	3510	-	300
4.	Gujarat	1140	-	-
5.	Jharkhand	900	-	-
6.	Maharashtra	960	72	430
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1500	-	-
8.	Odisha	2318	60	690
9.	Rajasthan	1530	-	-
10.	Sikkim	120	-	-
11.	Tamil Nadu	1020	-	-

(j) *Number of beneficiaries under different schemes of National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	155	598	139
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12306	10410	3773
3.	Assam	2982	123	12
4.	Chhattisgarh	307	553	363
5.	Gujarat	24883	10812	7485
6.	Haryana	0	0	1
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2069	61	65
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	150	195	327
9.	Jharkhand	3908	7	5

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
10.	Kerala	152	88	107
11.	Karnataka	0	0	34
12.	Madhya Pradesh	942	2209	2265
13.	Maharashtra	0	0	11
14.	Meghalaya	983	2726	2329
15.	Mizoram	26935	2347	1464
16.	Nagaland	22	631	10504
17.	Odisha	495	1566	353
18.	Rajasthan	1475	2563	1364
19.	Sikkim	230	86	1
20.	Tamil Nadu	0	0	65
21.	Telangana	21000	0	30417
22.	Tripura	3644	3116	429
23.	Uttar Pradesh	0	847	3
24.	Uttarakhand	18	104	170
25.	West Bengal	4370	3327	9078

Statement-IV

Scheme/programme-wise and State/UT-wise funds released and funds utilised during each of last three years

(a) State-wise details of the funds released and utilization reported by the State Governments under scheme of SCA to TSS during last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Release	Utilization Certificate submitted	Release	Utilization Certificate submitted	Release	Utilization Certificate Awaited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5000.42	5000.42	3624.77	3624.77	5617.39	1123.48
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2211.83	442.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam	3407.80	1930.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Bihar	743.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	11717.82	11717.82	14327.57	13125.49	10342.65	0.00
6.	Goa	455.68	455.68	559.09	0.00	352.31	352.31
7.	Gujarat	9488.00	9488.00	10270.41	8934.63	11765.38	2353.08
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1959.39	1959.39	2291.20	2291.20	3628.00	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3671.61	3671.61	3626.50	3626.500	3749.80	576.36
10.	Jharkhand	9820.75	8656.91	11372.49	3676.43	8564.52	1167.20
11.	Karnataka	5100.00	5100.00	5955.37	3750.55	5347.76	954.74
12.	Kerala	808.09	288.10	808.43	367.06	335.00	67.00
13.	Madhya Pradesh	19236.61	15715.58	22828.70	9120.00	16968.97	3393.79
14.	Maharashtra	9547.00	9547.00	13760.38	13760.38	13802.57	0.00
15.	Manipur	2260.00	2260.00	3790.38	3790.38	5442.48	1088.50
16.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2739.20	486.60
17.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1220.00	244.00
18.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3225.00	645.00
19.	Odisha	11806.27	11806.27	11975.00	2100.00	17553.22	3510.24
20.	Rajasthan	11072.90	11072.90	10051.83	10051.83	10327.93	0.00
21.	Sikkim	1497.62	399.95	5986.00	242.89	0.00	0.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	600.00	486.58	894.10	645.09	315.00	0.00
23.	Telangana	3845.35	3845.35	4493.55	1436.39	2850.32	570.06
24.	Tripura	1345.76	1245.70	1649.77	1602.69	1294.38	258.88
25.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	679.00	247.73	1012.88	132.14
26.	Uttar Pradesh	121.92	0.00	458.35	0.00	0.00	0.00
27.	West Bengal	5995.50	5995.50	5397.11	5397.11	5833.41	1166.68

(b) State-wise details of the funds released and utilization reported by the State Governments under grants under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution during last three years

(₹ in lakh)							
Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Release	Utilization Certificate submitted	Release	Utilization Certificate submitted	Release	Utilization Certificate Awaited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2869.43	2869.43	4591.11	757.26	6390.77	1736.59
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6580.53	6580.53	8378.82	3324.68	12170.52	282.95
3.	Assam	844.12	618.82	0.00	0.00	3916.32	0.00
4.	Bihar	1467.58	1433.88	991.89	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	10488.52	10488.52	10964.49	10964.49	11352.92	4187.50
6.	Goa	450.00	126.19	103.00	0.00	345.66	0.00
7.	Gujarat	9739.02	9739.02	11384.08	6504.78	11648.20	3949.85
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1595.87	1595.87	2074.70	2074.70	3378.16	0.00
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	3539.66	156.77	3049.06	0.00	2051.79	193.03
10.	Jharkhand	9489.38	6254.74	12386.93	4217.01	7354.30	0.00
11.	Karnataka	4664.00	4664.00	5881.74	5065.81	5220.61	0.00
12.	Kerala	695.58	412.86	803.17	0.00	472.28	244.45
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14971.43	14971.43	22399.48	4587.92	24635.30	5209.04
14.	Maharashtra	11536.53	11536.53	13862.24	12862.24	17015.91	0.00
15.	Manipur	1694.40	1694.40	2308.80	2308.80	5367.65	1220.20
16.	Meghalaya	1576.21	536.36	3603.40	875.00	5129.79	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Mizoram	1927.49	1927.49	2504.41	2504.41	3507.71	0.00
18.	Nagaland	6368.00	6368.00	4434.11	4434.11	9194.49	0.00
19.	Odisha	11954.96	11954.96	15995.30	2900.00	21449.15	2252.98
20.	Rajasthan	10341.39	10341.39	10240.58	2048.12	13769.23	3301.70
21.	Sikkim	1147.00	1147.00	405.30	354.48	355.34	0.86
22.	Tamil Nadu	798.24	798.24	378.00	219.48	773.57	510.57
23.	Telangana	3608.05	3608.05	5015.32	0.00	3248.89	2560.34
24.	Tripura	1280.99	1280.99	2040.99	706.59	2006.73	706.46
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1138.62	890.12	189.00	189.00	252.43	0.43
26.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	1577.56	263.21	1255.27	176.30
27.	West Bengal	5814.37	5814.37	5376.51	5376.51	9235.73	1478.60

(c) *Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilised under the Scheme of Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST students during last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Release	Utilization Certificate submitted	Release	Utilization Certificate submitted	Release	Utilization Certificate Awaited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5282.94	5282.94	1210.81	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
4.	Assam	321.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	2534.15	2534.15	1805.30	1805.30	4755.63	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	-
8.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	8.04	8.04	0.00	-
9.	Goa	52.64	52.64	3.75	3.75	80.83	16.88
10.	Gujarat	80.81	80.81	3650.84	3650.84	4482.31	4482.31
11.	Himachal Pradesh	51.21	51.21	0.00	0.00	38.91	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
13.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1704.53	1704.53	2345.92	-
14.	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	1364.59	1364.59	1256.31	1003.18
15.	Kerala	796.40	796.40	0.00	0.00	308.73	308.73
16.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5539.17	5539.17	5884.33	-
17.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
18.	Manipur	867.38	867.38	619.09	619.09	773.00	-
19.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	156.69	122.94	0.00	-
20.	Mizoram	336.36	336.36	132.25	132.25	319.79	-
21.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
22.	Odisha	3376.36	3376.36	5134.98	5134.98	6665.88	1448.55
23.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	3284.79	3284.79	1716.12	1716.12
24.	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	25.72	25.72	7.97	-
25.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
26.	Telangana	0.00	0.00	358.02	358.02	693.84	-
27.	Tripura	0.00	0.00	232.89	0.00	0.00	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
29.	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	104.44	104.44	0.00	-
30.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	584.62	-

(d) Fund Released to State Governments/UT Administrations and utilised under the Scheme of Post-Matric Scholarship for ST students during last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Release	Utilisation Certificate submitted	Release	Utilisation Certificate submitted	Release	Utilisation Certificate Awaited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.09	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	9777.62	9777.62	8269.11	8269.11	13945.02	13945.02
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1136.32	1136.32	5803.65	5803.65	1883.82	
4.	Assam	266.65	266.65	2516.48	2516.48	3248.03	3248.03
5.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	71.25	0.00	0.00	
6.	Chhattisgarh	2674.82	2674.82	3811.26	3811.26	4609.57	-
7.	Daman and Diu	53.63	53.63	26.19	26.19	3.41	-
8.	Goa	645.00	645.00	364.80	364.80	536.26	
9.	Gujarat	22040.27	22040.27	14609.74	14609.74	32429.12	32429.12
10.	Himachal Pradesh	931.36	931.36	3123.36	3123.36	278.15	-
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2587.84	2587.84	2322.56	1578.20	637.93	
12.	Jharkhand	8148.39	8148.39	2716.50	2716.50	5281.32	5281.32
13.	Karnataka	8540.00	8540.00	8873.31	8873.31	7341.33	
14.	Kerala	3122.00	3122.00	2745.46	2745.46	2674.37	2674.37
15.	Madhya Pradesh	13054.00	13054.00	10320.50	10320.50	13405.24	9654.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Maharashtra	22092.28	22092.28	10884.91	10884.91	15238.15	15238.15
17.	Manipur	3385.20	3385.20	6382.55	6370.06	2026.76	-
18.	Meghalaya	3189.00	3189.00	770.50	770.50	2457.52	
19.	Mizoram	4267.52	4267.52	2434.73	2434.73	3528.21	
20.	Nagaland	1344.00	1344.00	2515.00	2515.00	4716.66	-
21.	Odisha	15556.48	15556.48	8784.18	8784.18	14801.92	14801.92
22.	Rajasthan	9800.00	9800.00	19912.49	19912.49	13598.95	13598.95
23.	Sikkim	938.16	938.16	1247.32	1247.32	1134.36	242.75
24.	Tamil Nadu	3061.85	3061.85	2440.39	2440.39	3933.65	-
25.	Telangana	11483.00	11483.00	18031.25	18031.25	9921.68	9921.68
26.	Tripura	1323.90	1323.90	2756.25	2756.25	3626.55	3593.89
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1057.50	1057.50	1244.91	1243.47	1210.54	-
28.	Uttarakhand	5090.57	3591.84	600.25	0.00	0.00	
29.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	2807.89	2807.89	2219.39	2219.39

*(e) Funds released under the scheme National Fellowship for
ST students during last three years*

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
7312.25	7022.00	8208.91

*(f) Funds released under the scheme "Scholarship for Higher Education"
(Top Class Education) during last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
687.75	2951.00	1789.09

*(g) Funds released under the National Overseas Scholarship for ST students
during last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
39.00	100.00	200.00

(h) State-wise details of the funds released and utilisation reported by the State Governments under scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) during last three years

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Release	Utilisation Certificate submitted	Release	Utilisation Certificate submitted	Release	Utilisation Certificate Awaited
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5105.00	5105.00	2076.00	2076.00	1837.00	1194.05
2.	Andaman and Nicobar island	100.00	57.00	200.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Bihar	342.87	0.00	295.91	158.47	0.00	0.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	1230.00	1230.00	1089.50	1089.50	1051.50	683.48
5.	Gujarat	779.12	779.12	390.67	390.67	604.00	456.00
6.	Jharkhand	3120.00	3120.00	2043.75	2047.75	3295.79	1719.90
7.	Karnataka	136.00	136.00	467.00	467.00	460.00	234.00
8.	Kerala	100.00	0.00	62.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Madhya Pradesh	10460.40	9950.40	8232.46	8232.46	7998.09	5198.75
10.	Maharashtra	2077.00	2077.00	1226.25	1226.25	1230.26	799.67
11.	Manipur	329.00	329.00	195.00	195.00	1157.55	770.40
12.	Odisha	1379.00	1379.00	1297.00	1012.31	3626.00	2587.44
13.	Rajasthan	1331.00	1331.00	1038.00	1038.00	1008.00	655.20
14.	Tamil Nadu	3055.00	2355.00	1770.75	1458.55	0.00	0.00
15.	Telangana	1139.00	1139.00	778.00	778.00	533.00	346.45
16.	Tripura	2250.00	2110.28	2305.00	1716.63	789.53	489.53
17.	West Bengal	574.00	574.00	330.76	330.76	843.42	693.47
18.	Uttarakhand	292.48	292.48	130.00	47.00	565.86	421.66
19.	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	17.96	0.00	0.00	0.00

(i) Details of Funds released under the Scheme of Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs.

(Amount in ₹)				
Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16058361	17673320	12876354
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	45605089	60523973	48711344
3.	Assam	13766060	17077370	18876952
4.	Chhattisgarh	6596669	7536088	11033311
5.	Gujarat	11193835	7314906	14690260
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27733860	25109636	28015712
7.	Jharkhand	40575895	96628728	142916370
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	1968601	1968822
9.	Karnataka	38909904	24493869	46771879
10.	Kerala	11355052	6655688	7730092
11.	Madhya Pradesh	15278404	11921282	30695279
12.	Maharashtra	20295458	37748141	31231544
13.	Manipur	39406207	26428954	20618831
14.	Meghalaya	60692770	69770760	82478380
15.	Mizoram	4016475	5589524	9373256
16.	Nagaland	-	3079598	1803888
17.	Odisha	45737410	116896969	222285411
18.	Rajasthan	6783268	1449967	12601952
19.	Sikkim	5205330	9081202	8501627
20.	Tamil Nadu	3891019	28049531	32912993
21.	Telangana	63786629	7676131	5363885
22.	Tripura	6602040	3261804	5771765
23.	Uttarakhand	11263873	3742689	13381104

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3448897	6743175	-
25.	West Bengal	31533450	93743775	80566551
26.	Delhi	907171	1714742	540869

*(j) Funds released under the Scheme of Strengthening Education among
ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts*

Sl. No.	State	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27094085	111723355	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	3764528	-
3.	Chhattisgarh	3963499	3711971	6448929
4.	Gujarat	285792943	151247653	9321262
5.	Jharkhand	-	-	3613140
6.	Madhya Pradesh	42004939	32520606	63501647
7.	Maharashtra	15838410	14986427	25460395
8.	Odisha	192941396	110218151	101356147
9.	Rajasthan	14877810	2513350	16817293
10.	Telangana	71975792	32190954	-

Note: Grant-in-aid under the schemes 'Grant-in-Aid to Voluntary Organisations working for the Welfare of STs' and 'Strengthening Education among ST Girls in Low Literacy Districts' are released only after receipt of utilisation certificates against the previous grants from the grantee organisations as per GFR provisions. Unspent balance, if any, is adjusted while releasing subsequent grant for the particular project.

*(k) Funds released to States/UTs and Utilisation Certificates (UCs) received
under the Scheme Support to Tribal Research Institutes (TRIs)
during last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund	UC	Fund	UC	Fund	UC
		Released	Received	Released	Received	Released	Received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	940.42	470.00	749.58	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99	0.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	647.99	0.00	253.01	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00	0.00	183.65	152.15	198.75	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	168.73	23.46	504.49	0.00
6.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	2438.00	2438.00	0	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	106.8	0.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	340.00	240.00	0.00	0.00	97	0.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1211.83	1211.83
10.	Karnataka	117.00	117.00	130.00	115.00	106	0.00
11.	Kerala	67.99	36.35	745.65	0.00	401.25	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	54.35	54.35	732.51	168.14	738.3445	0.00
13.	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	485.01	0.00
14.	Manipur	109.00	109.00	58.00	58.00	530.11	0.00
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	564.36	202.00
16.	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	825	50.00
17.	Odisha	322.39	334.89	662.90	647.90	819.07	500.00
18.	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	169.25	169.25	214	0.00
19.	Sikkim	111.00	111.00	136.00	136.00	194.5	194.5
20.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	133.20	0.00	177.25	42.42
21.	Telangana	121.90	121.90	339.50	339.50	454	0.00
22.	Tripura	73.25	73.25	198.75	171.24	316.14	0.00
23.	Uttar Pradesh	43.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
24.	West Bengal	150.82	150.82	215.45	215.45	380.15	380.15
25.	Meghalaya					574.3515	0.00

(l) Funds released/utilised by States under the Scheme 'Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Products/Produce' during the last three years

Sl. No	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund released	Utilised	Fund released	Utilised	Fund released	Utilised
1.	Kerala	-	393.52	298.52	-	-	-
2.	Rajasthan	43.43	0.00	-	-	-	-
3.	Tripura	351.10	276.79	201.48	0.00	-	-
4.	West Bengal	431.47	431.47	-	85.00		
5.	Mizoram	174.00	174.00	-	-	696.00	696.00
6.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	219.00	-

(m) Funds released/utilised by States under the Scheme "Mechanism for Marketing of Minor Forest Produce (MFP) through Minimum Support Price (MSP) and Development of Value Chain for MFP" during the last three years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund released	Utilised	Fund released	Utilised	Fund released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Gujarat		-	-	-	6.19	-
2.	Madhya Pradesh			-	-	26.81	-
3.	Chhattisgarh			0.89	-	1.97	-
4.	Andhra Pradesh			3.00	-	7.10	-
5.	Manipur			0.11	-	0.90	-
6.	Nagaland			0.19	-	0.66	-
7.	Uttar Pradesh			2.40	-	8.21	-
8.	Kerala			-	-	4.18	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	West Bengal			-	-	6.57	-
10.	Karnataka			-	-	1.25	-
11.	Assam			-	-	1.55	-

(n) Funds released/utilised by States under the Scheme "Support to National/ State Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporations" during the last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		Fund released	Utilised	Fund released	Utilised	Fund released	Utilised
1.	Arunachal Pradesh		-	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Goa			465.00	465.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Kerala			50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Tripura			0.00	0.00	300.00	0.00
5.	West Bengal			0.00	0.00	500.00	0.00

Displacement of tribal people

2191. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of tribal people are being displaced as a result of various construction/ development projects;

(b) if so, whether Government maintains any data in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial steps taken or being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) to (c) In so far as land related issues are concerned, the Ministry of Rural Development, Department of Land Resources (DoLR), is the nodal Ministry at the Centre, which plays a monitoring role in the field of land reforms. Land and its management fall under the exclusive

legislative and administrative jurisdiction of States as provided under the Constitution of India (Seventh Schedule - List II (State List) - Entry No. (18). Therefore, this data is not maintained centrally.

(d) The Scheduled Tribes (STs) have been the most marginalised, isolated and deprived population. To protect and safeguarding the land rights of STs and to address the issue of Land Acquisition and displacement of tribals, following Constitutional and legal provisions have been put in place:

- (i) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 (FRA in short), in section 4 (5) states that save as otherwise provided, no member of a forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes or Other Traditional Forest Dweller shall be evicted or removed from the Forest Land under his occupation till the recognition and verification procedure is complete.
- (ii) Under Section 5 of FRA, Gram Sabha is, *inter-alia*, empowered to ensure that the decisions taken in Gram Sabha to regulate access to community forest resources and stop any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forest and the biodiversity are complied with.
- (iii) Government has enacted the 'Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013' (RFCTLARR Act, 2013 in short). The purpose of the said Act is to ensure, in consultation with institutions of local self-government and Gram Sabhas established under the Constitution, a humane, participative, informed and transparent process for land acquisition with the least disturbance to the owners of the land and the other affected families and provide just and fair compensation to the affected families whose land has been acquired or proposed to be acquired.
- (iv) Under Section 48 of RFCTLARR Act, 2013, a National Level Monitoring Committee for Rehabilitation and Resettlement has been constituted in the DoLR *vide* DoLR's Order No. 26011/04/2007-LRD dated 2nd March, 2015 for the purpose of reviewing and monitoring the implementation of rehabilitation and resettlement schemes and plans related to land acquisition under the RFCTLARR, 2013 and National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy, 2007.
- (v) By way of safeguards against displacement special provisions have been made for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under Sections 41 and 42

of the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 which protect their interests. As per Section 41 (1), As far as possible, no acquisition of land shall be made in the Scheduled Areas. As per Section 41 (2) Where such acquisition does take place it shall be done only as a demonstrable last resort. As per Section 41 (3) in case of acquisition or alienation of any land in Scheduled Areas, the prior consent of the concerned Gram Sabha or the Panchayats or the autonomous District Councils, at the appropriate level in Scheduled Areas under the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution, as the case may be, shall be obtained, in all cases of land acquisition in such areas, including acquisition in case of urgency, before issue of a notification under this Act, or any other Central Act or a State Act for the time being in force. The RFCTLARR Act, 2013 also lays down procedure and manner of rehabilitation and resettlement.

- (vi) The Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, also provides that the Gram Sabha or the Panchayats at the appropriate level shall be consulted before making the acquisition of land in the Scheduled Areas or development projects and before resettling or rehabilitating persons affected by such projects in the Scheduled Areas; the actual planning and implementation of the projects in the Scheduled Areas shall be coordinated at the State Level.
- (vii) Constitutional provisions under Schedule - V also provide for safeguards against displacement of tribal population because of land acquisitions etc. the Governor of the State which has scheduled Areas is empowered to prohibit or restrict transfer of land from tribals and regulate the allotment of land to members of the Scheduled Tribes in such cases. Land being a State subject, various provisions of rehabilitation and resettlement as per the RFCTLARR Act, 2013 are implemented by the concerned State Governments.
- (viii) "The Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989" has been introduced to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for the trial of such offences and for the relief of rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Wrongfully dispossessing members of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes from their land or premises or interfering with the enjoyment of their rights, including forest rights, over any land or premises or water or irrigation facilities or destroying the crops

or taking away the produce therefrom amount to offence of atrocities and are subject to punishment under the said Act.

Apart from the above, a 3 judges bench of Supreme Court in *Odisha Mining Corporation Vs. Ministry of Environment and Forest & Ors.* vide W.P.(C) 180 of 2011, held that forest approval cannot be granted for a developmental project without the informed consent of the Gram Sabhas, given after proper consideration in a duly convened Gram Sabha and passed by resolution. The Court stated that the Gram Sabha is also free to consider all the community, individual as well as cultural and religious claim.

The Ministry of Mines, vide their letter dated 5th January, 2017 sent a letter to all State Governments regarding imposing of conditions in the lease deed in regard to FRA compliance in the cases covered under Section 10(A)(2)(c) of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation, Act, 1957. In the said letter it has been *inter-alia* mentioned that execution of lease deed shall not be construed to dilute any provision of FRA.

Further, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has informed that during diversion of any forest land under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, for non-forestry purpose, compliance under FRA, 2006 is ensured to safeguard the rights of Tribals. There are well laid down procedure in Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and FRA, 2006 to process the settlement/disposal claims of rights of Tribals.

Notified STs in Delhi

†2192. SHRI RAM VICHAR NETAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no notified list of Scheduled Tribes (STs) in Delhi and they are being deprived of special benefits they are entitled to and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to resolve this issue; and

(c) whether the migrant population in Delhi is facing extreme difficulties in registering themselves as Scheduled Tribes and if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) to (c) There is no notified list of Scheduled Tribes in Delhi. The Government of India on 15.6.1999 (further amended on 25.6.2002) has laid down the modalities for deciding the claims for inclusion in, exclusion from and other modifications in Orders specifying Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists. As per the modalities, only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State Government / UT Administration and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are to be considered and legislation amended.

The list of Scheduled Tribes is State/UT specific and a community declared as a Scheduled Tribes in a State need not be so in another State/UT. Where a person migrates from the portion of the State in respect of which his / her community is scheduled to another part of the same State in respect of which his / her community is not scheduled, the person will continue to be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Tribe, in relation to that State; and where a person migrates from one State to another, he can claim to belong to a Scheduled Tribe only in relation to the State to which he originally belonged and not in respect of the State to which he has migrated.

Annual budget for Eklavya Model Residential Schools

†2193. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the annual budget allocated for the Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) during the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether Government has undertaken any survey to ascertain the extent of fund utilisation;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantum of funds required for the development and promotion of education in tribal dominated areas could not be allocated under this scheme; and

(d) if so, whether Government would provide the required funds for implementation of this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN MUNDA): (a) The component of Eklavya Model Residential School (EMRS) was part of the activities funded through

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

"Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution". During 2018-19 a separate scheme for EMRS was formulated for which a token provision has been made during 2019-20. Therefore, in the current year, EMRS are funded through "Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution". Allocations for EMRS are demand driven keeping in view the number of students enrolled in the schools and approval for new schools.

(b) Utilisation of funds is regularly monitored through Physical Progress Reports, Utilisation Certificates, review meetings at various levels and field visits by officers from the Ministry.

(c) and (d) All justified demands for funds from State Governments have been met through available budget.

Measures for safety of women at workplace

2194. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to amend the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken cognizance of the growing number of cases of sexual harassment of women at workplace and other areas; and

(d) the other measures taken by Government to ensure the safety and well being of women at workplace?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Since The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 is comprehensive, Government of India is currently not proposing any amendment.

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

(c) and (d) Safety and security of women in the country is of utmost priority for the Government. All Ministries of Government of India and State/UT Governments have been requested to organize workshops and awareness programmes in their Departments/ Offices for sensitizing employees about matters pertaining to sexual harassment of women at workplace and related legal provisions and redressal mechanisms.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development issues advisories from time to time to all State Governments/UT Administrations, Ministries/Departments of Government of India and leading business associations including Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM) etc., to ensure effective implementation of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.

Apart from the above, the Ministry of Women and Child Development has identified resource institutions to provide capacity building programmes *i.e.* trainings, workshops, etc. on the issue of prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment of women at workplaces.

Crime against children

2195. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plans to get the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Bill, 2019 passed which has been pending in the Parliament from quite sometime now, and if so, the details in this regard;

(b) whether Government is taking any significant steps to spread an awareness in rural areas about the significant social problem of child sexual abuse which was historically denied by both the public and clinicians; and

(c) whether Government has taken note of the sharp increase in the numbers of crimes against children in the country and the backlog of cases thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Amendment Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 08.01.2019 and the Bill stands lapsed on dissolution of the 16th Lok Sabha.

(b) Section 43 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) provides that the Central Government and every State Government shall take all measures to give wide publicity to the provisions of the Act. This the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), has taken various steps from time to time to create awareness of the provisions of the POCSO Act through electronic and print

media, consultations, workshops and training programmes with stakeholders concerned. The Ministry has also issued an advisory dated 20.06.2019 to all the State Governments/ UT Administrations for effective implementation of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2015 and the POCSO Act and has entrusted the supervision of child welfare in each district to the District Magistrate/District Collector. Further, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) are also mandated to monitor the implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012.

Ministry of Home Affairs has also issued advisory advising States/UTs to take certain step for improving general awareness about legislations relating to crime against children and mechanisms in place for safety and protection of the children.

(c) As per the information provided by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 89423, 94172 and 106958 cases were reported in the country under Crime against Children during 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. Further, a total of 35881, 45473 and 55384 cases were pending investigation at the end of the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively. A total of 130925, 165853 and 204100 cases were pending trial at the end of the years 2014, 2015 and 2016 respectively.

Formation of STF as per BBBP guidelines

2196. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of States which have formed the State Task Force (STF) headed by Chief Secretary to coordinate the Multi-Sectoral implementation of the Scheme as per the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) guidelines, 2019;

(b) by when the District Level Task Force and Block Level Committees would be set up for implementation of the Scheme as per the BBBP guidelines; and

(c) the details of amount spent by the Ministry for the above mentioned scheme during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per information received in the Ministry of Women and Child Development, all States and UTs except West Bengal have constituted the State Task Force headed by Chief Secretary/ UT Administration as per the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Scheme guidelines.

(b) So far, out of 405 districts selected for Multi-Sectoral activities, 390 districts have constituted the District Task Force. Block Level Committees (BLCs) have been constituted by the twelve States/UTs namely, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Lakshadweep, Maharashtra, Nagaland, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(c) The details of amount spent by the Ministry under the Beti-Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme during the last three years, State-wise are given in the Statement.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of amount spent under Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme during last three years

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released under BBBP Scheme		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16.25	21.66	16.54
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	25.71	181.86
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	32.51	165.42
4.	Assam	-	2.78	12.73
5.	Bihar	-	20.71	395.51
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	36.91	36.54
7.	Chandigarh	-	19.53	0.65
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	-	16.36	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	-	11.90	25.00
10.	Delhi	-	97.86	119.15
11.	Goa	-	-	0.00
12.	Gujarat	-	112.93	389.55
13.	Haryana	126.58	381.74	179.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	89.72	161.21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.62	262.91	405.17
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	313.37

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Karnataka	-	32.51	140.78
18.	Kerala	-	6.11	14.56
19.	Lakshadweep	-	27.56	21.33
20.	Madhya Pradesh	22.75	101.30	955.93
21.	Maharashtra	-	295.39	514.00
22.	Manipur	-	44.95	269.45
23.	Meghalaya	16.23	17.13	15.97
24.	Mizoram	-	32.50	100.00
25.	Nagaland	24.05	23.30	295.52
26.	Odisha	-	31.80	102.31
27.	Puducherry	-	28.11	25.00
28.	Punjab	-	510.99	436.49
29.	Rajasthan	36.09	245.70	553.22
30.	Sikkim	32.51	42.09	50.00
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	30.88	429.60
32.	Telangana	-	11.32	192.88
33.	Tripura	-	-	25.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	-	601.76	1243.15
35.	Uttarakhand	-	101.82	281.62
TOTAL		290.07	3318.42	8069.40

Support to women abandoned by husbands

2197. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any information regarding the number of women who are abandoned by their husbands every year;

(b) the breakup of women belonging to the Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Sikh and Parsi religion; and

- (c) the support Government plans to provide to such women?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) No such data is maintained in the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing the Swadhar Greh Scheme for rehabilitation of women in difficult circumstances. The scheme covers women who are deserted and without any social and economic support, women victims of domestic violence, family tension and natural disaster.

Besides the above, Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing Universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme which is envisaged to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence, both in public and private spaces by linking them with appropriate authorities such as police, One Stop Centres, hospital, legal services etc. Under the 'One Stop Centre Scheme', One Stop Centres for violence affected women across the country as part of the Nirbhaya Framework, are established with the help of States/UTs for providing legal and psycho-social counselling along with other facilities including temporary shelter, police facilitation and medical support to the women needing the same under one roof in an integrated manner.

Unutilised money under ICDS scheme

2198. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any money meant for malnourished children under ICDS scheme remains unutilised by various States during the last three years; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Details showing unutilised money under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) of Anganwadi Services under Integrated Child Development Services Scheme by the States/UTs during the last three years are given in the Statement.

Statement

*Details regarding unutilised money under ICDS scheme during
the last three years*

(₹ in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Status of unutilised money under Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP) Component under ICDS Scheme				
		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19
		Unspent Balance	Excess Expenditure	Unspent Balance	Excess Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	377.4	-	2176.58	-	
2.	Bihar	681.3	-	-	6237.58	Unspent
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	3025.09	2819.86	-	Balance/
4.	Goa	-	293.43	4.48	-	Excess
5.	Gujarat	-	10261.15	484.26	-	expenditure
6.	Haryana	1592.26	-	340.36	-	for F.Y.
7.	Jharkhand	Nil	-	Nil	-	2018-19 will
8.	Karnataka	-	10786.76	6000.25	-	be
9.	Kerala	-	2680.60	-	0.58	calculated
10.	Madhya Pradesh	-	11051.77	-	847.44	after
11.	Maharashtra	-	36764.94	-	17292.99	receiving
12.	Odisha	-	8761.71	2957.67	-	all the
13.	Punjab	862.5	-	4473.51	-	UCs/SoEs
14.	Rajasthan	-	5991.98	-	1728.90	from the
15.	Tamil Nadu	-	2243.17	-	24.78	State/UT.
16.	Telangana	-	54.39	-	875.11	
17.	Uttar Pradesh	-	5420.19	51576.91	-	
18.	West Bengal	-	23603.79	-	13626.87	
19.	Delhi	3387.81	-	3287.52	-	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Puducherry	N.R	-	N.R	-	
21.	Himachal Pradesh	Nil	-	0.01	-	
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	4913.87	-	7230.65	-	
23.	Uttarakhand	-	3819.69	-	1522.13	
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	Nil	-	Nil	-	
25.	Chandigarh	Nil	-	Nil	-	
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil	-	Nil	-	
27.	Daman and Diu	Nil	-	Nil	-	
28.	Lakshadweep	Nil	-	Nil	-	
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	485.87	-	599.28	-	
30.	Assam	4320.6	-	14440.89	-	
31.	Manipur	1008.83	-	1920.88	-	
32.	Meghalaya	-	1243.53	-	67.94	
33.	Mizoram	460.88	-	399.28	-	
34.	Nagaland	-	97.78	577.42	-	
35.	Sikkim	173.61	-	300.45	-	
36.	Tripura	193.63	-	-	293.23	

Note: N.R- Not reported by the State Government.

Child malnutrition level

2199. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the level of child malnutrition, State-wise; and
- (b) the details of money allocated for the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The State-wise details of prevalence of malnutrition among children as per the National Family Health Survey - 4 (NRHS-4) are given in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) The details of the money allocated under the Supplementary Nutrition Programme of the Anganwadi Services (previously ICDS) under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme during the last three years, State-wise and year-wise, are given in the Statement-II.

Statement-I

Prevalence of Underweight, Stunting, Wasting and Anaemia among children under 5 years of age as per National Family Health Survey 4 (2015-16)

Sl. No.	State	Underweight	Stunting	Wasting	Anaemia
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.5	23.3	18.9	49
2.	Andhra Pradesh	31.9	31.4	17.2	58.6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.4	29.3	17.3	54.3
4.	Assam	29.8	36.4	17	35.7
5.	Bihar	43.9	48.3	20.8	63.5
6.	Chandigarh	24.5	28.7	10.9	73.1
7.	Chhattisgarh	37.7	37.7	23.1	41.6
8.	Delhi	27	31.9	15.9	59.7
9.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38.8	41.7	27.6	84.6
10.	Daman and Diu	26.7	23.4	24.1	73.8
11.	Goa	23.8	20.1	21.9	48.3
12.	Gujarat	39.3	38.5	26.4	62.6
13.	Haryana	29.4	34	21.2	71.7
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21.2	26.3	13.7	53.7
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.6	27.4	12.1	43.8
16.	Jharkhand	47.8	45.3	29	69.9
17.	Karnataka	35.2	36.2	26.1	60.9

Sl. No.	State	Underweight	Stunting	Wasting	Anaemia
18.	Kerala	16.1	19.7	15.7	35.6
19.	Lakshadweep	23.6	26.8	13.7	53.6
20.	Madhya Pradesh	42.8	42	25.8	68.9
21.	Maharashtra	36	34.4	25.6	53.8
22.	Manipur	13.8	28.9	6.8	23.9
23.	Meghalaya	28.9	43.8	15.3	48
24.	Mizoram	12	28.1	6.1	19.3
25.	Nagaland	16.7	28.6	11.3	26.4
26.	Odisha	34.4	34.1	20.4	44.6
27.	Punjab	21.6	25.7	15.6	56.6
28.	Puducherry	22	23.7	23.6	44.9
29.	Rajasthan	36.7	39.1	23	60.3
30.	Sikkim	14.2	29.6	14.2	55.1
31.	Tamil Nadu	23.8	27.1	19.7	50.7
32.	Telangana	28.3	28	18	60.7
33.	Tripura	24.1	24.3	16.8	48.3
34.	Uttar Pradesh	39.5	46.2	17.9	63.2
35.	Uttarakhand	26.6	33.5	19.5	59.8
36.	West Bengal	31.5	32.5	20.3	54.2
INDIA		35.7	38.4	21	58.4

Statement-II

State/UT-wise Fund allocated under the Anganwadi Services Scheme (previously ICDS) during last three years

(₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
		SNP	General	SNP	General	SNP	General
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33996.12	29181.74	32916.43	22222.12	39530.13	28884.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Bihar	58085.28	44755.08	54423.27	38381.93	70750.25	47613.06
3.	Chhattisgarh	19992.11	23544.28	22699.81	19351.46	27099.81	23943.28
4.	Goa	498.28	917.67	664.6	530.03	863.98	721.02
5.	Gujarat	21973.18	28651.54	28235.82	21604.78	32535.82	25716.23
6.	Haryana	6575.13	14834	6342.75	10888.88	7645.58	13080.7
7.	Jharkhand	18153.74	22688.66	25140.96	16057.34	29083.25	19003.49
8.	Karnataka	41444.92	32470.64	45222.48	26394.44	49589.22	31161.5
9.	Kerala	6280.32	20509.06	8296	14255.09	10784.8	15699.34
10.	Madhya Pradesh	49406.18	45980.31	55724.11	38534.69	63241..34	47132.09
11.	Maharashtra	39526.98	51439.62	49665.28	44035.79	55055.2	50947.2
12.	Odisha	35046.9	35630.84	35698.64	28603.34	46408.23	32117.23
13.	Punjab	4978.88	16275.01	6144.75	10965.67	7488.18	12981.63
14.	Rajasthan	23535.76	31038.94	28939.88	23913.52	33221.84	27873.05
15.	Tamil Nadu	25535.68	28000.3	28651.21	17790.77	37246.57	23379.78
16.	Telangana	18292.97	19669.76	18076.35	14347.47	21170.5	17816.79
17.	Uttar Pradesh	160784.24	90387.95	165244.43	70772.24	156155.99	80195.01
18.	West Bengal	38485.72	55610.05	47617.5	45755.55	54420	51081.49
19.	Delhi	6740.28	11160.11	6762.17	6278.02	6762.17	5479.59
20.	Puducherry	3404.04	1181.74	348.12	421.65	0	447.65
21.	Himachal Pradesh	5523.79	16407.14	5366.32	11828.07	6976.22	18179.26
22.	Jammu and Kashmir	8070.34	26300.45	4257.02	20305.29	4257.02	29614
23.	Uttarakhand	9691.34	15442.56	11392.44	11226.46	12090.44	17648.3
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	262.67	551.92	284.57	501.85	369.94	756.8
25.	Chandigarh	380.98	539.86	592.09	339.162	769.72	553.9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	203.8	365.81	129.89	186.12	168.86	300.97
27.	Daman and Diu	174.12	133.84	130.83	66.373	170.08	76.45
28.	Lakshadweep	68.31	481.11	77.12	76.375	100.26	169.44
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	4239.79	8591.49	4085.14	4184.17	5010.68	7528.29
30.	Assam	37818.61	49218.48	35875.31	37084.11	45037.9	50802.45
31.	Manipur	3077.49	9857.74	3914.63	6797.25	5089.02	9709.45
32.	Meghalaya	8352.22	5676.27	9422.19	3326.62	10468.21	5613.68
33.	Mizoram	2156.92	3164.76	2000.25	1415.31	2242.64	2544.32
34.	Nagaland	3490.47	3884.45	6902.3	2214.17	7588.35	4828.28
35.	Sikkim	585.52	1537.34	632.47	793.03	751.11	1430
36.	Tripura	5946.55	8579.66	6650.22	6084.74	7488.55	8940.65
TOTAL		702779.63	754660.18	758527.35	577533.88	857631.86	713971.26

Committee for investigation of allegations of sexual harassment

2200. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of recent allegations of sexual harassment made by many women from various industries;

(b) whether Government plans to set up a Committee to investigate those allegations as well as any allegations that may be made in future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government plans to set up a special court for speedy disposal of sexual harassment allegations?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) Safety and security of women, including prevention and redressal of problems relating to sexual harassment at workplaces faced by women in

the country, is of utmost priority for the Government. The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 mandates that every employer of a workplace shall constitute an Internal Committee (IC) and every District Officer notified under this Act shall constitute a Local Committee (LC) in the concerned district to receive and investigate allegations of sexual harassment of women at workplaces. The details of constitution of ICs are provided in Section 4 and those of LCs are in Section 6 and 7 of this Act.

(b) No Sir. However, the proposal for setting up of 1023 Fast Track Special Courts (FTSCs) in the country for speedy disposal of cases of rape and The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 has been appraised and recommended by the Empowered Committee of Officers set up under the Nirbhaya Fund Framework.

Death of children due to hunger

2201. SHRI SANJAY RAUT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that out of nearly 1.5 million children who die in a year, nearly 3,00,000 die every year because of hunger;

(b) if so, whether Government has made any study on prevalence of hunger, starvation and malnutrition in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) the details of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for making the country hunger free?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) The data on number of deaths of children is not maintained by this Ministry. However, as per the information received, no State/UT has reported any incidence of death due to starvation in the country.

This Ministry has not made any study on prevalence of hunger and starvation in the country. As regards malnutrition, the data is captured under the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. As per the report of National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 4 conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in 2015-16, 35.7% children under 5 years of age are underweight and 38.4% are stunted.

The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition in the country.

The National Food Security Act, 2013 (NFSA) which came into force *w.e.f.* 05.07.2013 seeks to provide for food and nutritional security in human life cycle approach by ensuring access to adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to people to live a life with dignity. The Act provides for coverage of up to 75% of rural and upto 50% of the urban population for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), thus covering about two-thirds of the entire population or at least 81.35 crore persons, at Census 2011 population. Eligible households, which are comprises of Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) households and priority households, are entitled to receive foodgrains at ₹ 1/2/3 per kg for nutri-cereals/ wheat/rice. While priority households are entitled to receive 5 kg per person per month, AAY households, which constitute the poorest of the poor, continue to receive 35 kg of foodgrains per household per month.

NFSA also has special focus on the nutritional support to women and children. Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers and children upto 14 years of age are entitled to nutritious meals, free of cost, as per the prescribed nutritional standards.

Child Health and Nutrition Mission

2202. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched the Child Health and Nutrition Mission or Nutrition Campaign in Andhra Pradesh;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh;
- (c) whether Government has received any information regarding the challenges faced by people in adopting the Mission; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Government of India has set up POSHAN Abhiyaan on 18.12.2017 for a three year time frame commencing from 2017-18 with an aim to reduce stunting in children (0-6 years), under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years) and Low Birth Weight @ 2% per annum and reduce anaemia among young children (6-59 months), women and adolescent girls @ 3% per annum across the country. The details of work undertaken under this Mission are ensuring convergence with various other programmes; IT enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery and interventions; Community Mobilization and Awareness Advocacy leading to Jan Andolan-to educate the people on nutritional aspects; Capacity Building of frontline functionaries, etc. Under the Abhiyaan, all districts of the 36 States/UTs (including 13 districts of Andhra Pradesh), have been covered for implementation in a phased manner.

(c) and (d) The challenges faced by people in adopting the Abhiyaan are addressed through review with States /UTs, video conferences, regular meetings and conferences, etc. This is an ongoing process.

Posts vacant in Anganwadi Centres

2203. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts are vacant in Anganwadi Centres throughout the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to fill up these posts;

(c) whether it is also a fact that various associations/unions of Anganwadi Workers have threatened to close down their Anganwadi Centres if their demands are not met;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken to improve the condition of Anganwadi Centres in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) State Government/UT Administration are responsible for the implementation including recruitment of functionaries under the Anganwadi Services of

Umbrella ICDS Scheme. As reported by States/UTs, the vacancy position under Anganwadi Services scheme on all India basis (as on 31st March 2019) is as under:-

Name of the Post	Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
CDPO	7075	4944	2131
Supervisor	51312	37124	14188
Anganwadi Worker	1399697	1302617	97080
Anganwadi Helper	1282847	1184954	97893

(b) The issue of non-filling of the vacant posts of the above functionaries is taken up in various review meetings held with the States/UTs from time to time. Considering the difficulties faced by the States/UTs and with a view to avoid vacancies in the above positions, the States/ UTs have been requested to take time bound action in this regard. States/UTs have been advised to recruit the aforesaid personnel on contract basis till such time the vacancies are filled on regular basis. Separately, States /UTs have been advised to authorize the District Magistrates to recruit AWWs and Supervisors at their level.

(c) and (d) No such incident has come to the notice of this Ministry in the recent past. However, if any such representation is received, it is forwarded to the concerned State Government/ UT Administration for taking necessary action, as the scheme is implemented by States/UTs.

(e) To improve the condition of Anganwadi Centres in the country, under the Anganwadi Services, construction of 1 lakh Anganwadi Centre buildings per year in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) has been approved. Central share for construction of new Anganwadi buildings @ ₹ 1.00 lakh per AWC building is reimbursed to States/UTs after completion of construction of AWC buildings.

In addition, MWCD has formulated Swachchata Action Plan (SAP) and subsequently released funds during 2017-18 to the States/UTs to the tune of ₹ 54.12 Crore for construction of 69974 toilets and ₹ 13.28 crore for providing drinking water facilities in 19993 Government owned Anganwadi Centres (AWCs). During 2018-19, funds to the tune of ₹ 72.67 crore for construction of 70000 toilets and for providing drinking water facilities In 20000 Government owned AWCs have been released to States/UTs.

Orphanage in Maharashtra

2204. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of orphanages presently operating in Maharashtra and the number of inmates living therein as on date, district-wise;

(b) whether Government provides Central funds to the State Government for supporting the orphanages in the State and for implementing welfare measures for the unfortunate orphans; and

(c) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the information provided by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), the number of Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) district-wise alongwith number of inmates living therein in Maharashtra, is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(b) and (c) The Ministry releases funds to State of Maharashtra under the scheme 'Child Protection Services' (CPS). The details of funds released under CPS for institutional care (including SAAs), non-institutional care and service delivery set up is as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
762.32	3138.75	2272.33	608.15	3156.52

Statement

The number of SAAs district-wise alongwith number of inmates living therein in Maharashtra as on 8.07.2019.

Sl. No.	Name of district	Number of SAA	Number of Children in SAA
1	2	3	4
1.	Ahmednagar	2	37
2.	Akola	1	31
3.	Amravati	2	28

1	2	3	4
4.	Aurangabad	2	36
5.	Bhandara	1	8
6.	Buldana	2	15
7.	Chandrapur	1	15
8.	Dhule	1	9
9.	Jalgaon	1	13
10.	Jalna	1	14
11.	Kolhapur	2	19
12.	Latur	4	16
13.	Mumbai	11	200
14.	Nagpur	8	45
15.	Nanded	3	55
16.	Nasik	1	46
17.	Parbhani	1	19
18.	Pune	7	142
19.	Raigarh	1	4
20.	Ratnagiri	2	10
21.	Sangli	2	33
22.	Satara	1	16
23.	Sohlapur	2	44
24.	Thane	2	108
25.	Wardha	2	14
TOTAL		63	977

Probe of children shelter homes

2205. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in a recent probe of shelter homes for children in various parts of the country, it has been found that corporal punishment to children

in such shelter homes is a routine matter and given without any fear of law;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action Government has taken or proposes to take to save the inmates of such shelter homes from corporal punishments and sexual abuse?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Women and Child Development conducted a national mapping exercise of Child Care Institutions (CCIs) in 2016, in order to ascertain whether CCIs being run by State Governments/UT Administrations under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), are in line with the standards mandated by the JJ Act and Model Rules framed thereunder and to institute corrective measures where required. The analysis showed that many CCIs use forms of disciplining children which fall under the ambit of corporal punishment as defined by the JJ Act.

The Ministry shared the information with States/UTs drawing their attention towards the findings *vide* letter dated 4th May, 2017. The Ministry stressed upon the need for mandatory monitoring as prescribed under the Juvenile Justice (Child and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which mandates regular monitoring by Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards and State Governments. The primary responsibility in execution of the JJ Act lies with the State/UT Governments.

The Chief Secretaries of all the States/UTs were requested to get the inspection conducted under the supervision of District Magistrates. The Ministry also issued an advisory to the States and UTs regarding actions required to be taken in case of abuse of children in any Child Care Institutions. Further, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 provides for stringent punishment for persons who, being on the management or staff of a Home, commit 'sexual abuse on any child living in that home.

Besides the Government has also legislated The Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (CPCR), under which National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) have been created as Statutory bodies for protection of child rights. The Commissions have also been mandated to monitor the implementation of the provisions of the JJ Act as per Section 109 of the JJ Act, 2015.

Registration of child care institutions

2206. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that the ratio of children available for adoption to parents interested is as low as 1:10;
- (b) whether it is a fact that registration of about 4,000 child care institutions with CARA is still pending; and
- (c) the steps being taken to speed up the process of mandatory registration to increase the opportunities for more and more children to get a family?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) All adoptions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (JJ Act), 2015 are done through a Centralised System - Child Adoption Resource Information and Guidance System (CARINGS) which is maintained by Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA). As per CARINGS, 3664 children are legally free for adoption in Specialised Adoption Agencies (SAAs) and Child Care Institutions (CCIs) against 25,265 Prospective Adoptive Parents who registered for adoption.

(b) and (c) As per provisions of the J J Act, 2015, CCIs are not required to be registered with CARA. However, under Section 41 of the JJ Act, 2015, all CCIs housing children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law are to be mandatorily registered with State Governments/UT Administrations. As reported by States and UTs on 8.01.2019, there are 7909 CCIs registered in the country under the JJ Act, 2015.

In order to ensure that all registered CCIs housing orphaned/ abandoned/ surrendered children are linked to a SAA, the Ministry of Women and Child Development issues advisories from time to time to all State Governments/ UT Administrations.

Empowerment of women

2207. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA:

MS. SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to implement different projects for empowerment of women; and

(b) the steps taken by Government during the last five years towards women empowerment and the details of improvement recorded as a result of these initiatives?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing various schemes for empowerment of women across the country. The details of major schemes are as under:

- (i) Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme empowers rural women through community participation by involvement of Student Volunteers. The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels and at the national and state level technical support to the respective Government on issues related to women is provided.
- (ii) Swadhar Greh scheme targets the women victims of unfortunate circumstances who are in need of institutional support for rehabilitation so that they could lead their life with dignity.
- (iii) Ujjawala is a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking with the objective to prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation, to facilitate rescue victims and placing them in safe custody, to provide rehabilitation services by providing basic amenities/needs, to facilitate reintegration of victims into the family and society, to facilitate repatriation of cross border victims.
- (iv) Working Women Hostel aims at providing safe and affordable accommodation to working women. These hostels have Day care facility for the children of inmates too. The Ministry provides financial support for establishing such hostels by NGOs or State Governments.
- (v) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme is a tri-ministerial initiative of Ministries of Women and Child Development, Health and Family Welfare and Human Resource Development with a focus on awareness and advocacy campaign for changing mindsets, multi-sectoral action in select districts, enabling girls' education and effective enforcement of Pre-Conception and Pre Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC&PNDT) Act. The specific objectives of the scheme include preventing gender biased sex selective elimination; ensuring survival and protection of the girl child and ensuring education and participation of the girl child.

- (vi) One Stop Centre (OSC) facilitates access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. The Scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund.
- (vii) Women Helpline - The Scheme is being implemented since 1st April, 2015 to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence through referral and information about women related government schemes/programmes across the country through a single uniform number (181).
- (viii) Mahila Police Volunteers (MPVs) Scheme is implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Home Affairs. It envisages engagement of Mahila Police Volunteers in States/UTs who act as a link between police and community and facilitates women in distress.

Some of the other initiatives taken for women empowerment by the Ministry of Women and Child Development are as under:

1. The Ministry has advised the States/UTs to increase the representation of women in the police force. 17 States/UTs have extended 33% or more reservation for women in police forces.
2. Capacity Building of Elected Women Representatives (EWRs) to empower women to participate effectively in the governance processes was taken up during 2017-18 and 2018-19. 33,332 EWRs were trained across the country.

Status report on malnutrition of children

2208. SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether malnutrition of children is the main cause of several life threatening diseases in States;
- (b) if so, whether Government has any status report on malnutrition of children in each State;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the steps being taken for containing malnutrition in children and women in each State?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Malnutrition is not a direct cause of death among children under five years of age; however, it can increase morbidity and mortality by reducing resistance to infections. Malnourished children are more vulnerable than normal children to any infection.

(b) and (c) The data on nutritional indicators is captured under the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. The State-wise prevalence of malnutrition in children as per NFHS-4 (2015-16) is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(d) The Government has accorded high priority to the issue of malnutrition and is implementing several schemes/programmes of different Ministries/Departments through States/UTs to address various aspects related to nutrition. This Ministry is implementing POSHAN Abhiyaan, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, Anganwadi Services and Scheme for Adolescent Girls under the Umbrella Integrated Child Development Services Scheme as direct targeted interventions to address the problem of malnutrition among children and women in all States/UTs of the country.

Further, the steps taken under the National Health Mission (NHM), a flagship programme of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, to address malnutrition *inter alia* include promotion of appropriate Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices, Anaemia Mukh Bharat, Iron and Folic Acid (IFA) supplementation, de-worming, promotion of iodized salt, Vitamin-A supplementation, Mission Indradhanush to ensure high coverage of vaccination in children, conducting intensified diarrhoea control fortnights to control childhood diarrhoea, management of sick severely malnourished children at Nutrition Rehabilitation Centers, monthly Village Health and Nutrition Days, Home Based Newborn Care (HBNC) and Home Based Young Child care (HBYC) programmes, Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram, etc.

Statement

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age as per National Family Health Survey 4 (2015-16)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)
1.	Bihar	43.9	48.3
2.	Chhattisgarh	37.7	37.6
3.	Himachal Pradesh	21.2	26.3

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	16.6	27.4
5.	Jharkhand	47.8	45.3
6.	Madhya Pradesh	42.8	42.0
7.	Odisha	34.4	34.1
8.	Rajasthan	36.7	39.1
9.	Uttar Pradesh	39.5	46.2
10.	Uttarakhand	26.6	33.5
11.	Arunachal Pradesh	19.4	29.3
12.	Assam	29.8	36.4
13.	Manipur	13.8	28.9
14.	Meghalaya	28.9	43.8
15.	Mizoram	12.0	28.1
16.	Nagaland	16.7	28.6
17.	Sikkim	14.2	29.6
18.	Tripura	24.1	24.3
19.	Andhra Pradesh	31.9	31.4
20.	Goa	23.8	20.1
21.	Gujarat	39.3	38.5
22.	Haryana	29.4	34.0
23.	Karnataka	35.2	36.2
24.	Kerala	16.1	19.7
25.	Maharashtra	36.0	34.4
26.	Punjab	21.6	25.7
27.	Telangana	28.3	28.0
28.	Tamil Nadu	23.8	27.1
29.	West Bengal	31.5	32.5
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21.5	23.3

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Underweight (%)	Stunting (%)
31.	Chandigarh	24.5	28.7
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38.8	41.7
33.	Daman and Diu	26.7	23.4
34.	Delhi	27.0	31.9
35.	Lakshadweep	23.6	26.8
36.	Puducherry	22.0	23.7
	TOTAL	35.7	38.4

Positive result of BBBP scheme

†2209. SHRI RAM NATH THAKUR: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been positive and encouraging result of Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme;

(b) if so, whether any such study has been conducted by Government which shows improvement in status before and after the implementation of the scheme; and

(c) whether Government would initiate any new scheme for the education of girls along with their empowerment in case the current scheme gives better results and shows improvement in sex-ratio?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes, Sir. The BBBP scheme has been well received and in the four and half years, several local innovative interventions have been demonstrated by the districts and States/UTs with support from their Departments of Women and Child Development, Health and Education, besides National Media and advocacy campaigns through Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The latest reports of Health Management Information System (HMIS) of Ministry of Health and Family welfare (MoHFW) reveal that Sex Ratio at Birth (SRB) is showing improving trends and has increased from 923 to 931 at National level for the time period between F.Y. 2015-16 and 2018-19. While at State/UT level, SRB in 21 States/UTs is showing improving trends whereas in 03 States/UTs, SRB is stable in F.Y. 2018-19 in comparison to previous F.Y. 2017-18.

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) An evaluation study on Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme has been entrusted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi (NCAER).

(c) No, Sir. At present there is no such proposal for new scheme for education of girls alongwith their empowerment. However, as per the information received from the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education (ISSE) has been launched throughout the country in year 2018-19. The Samagra Shiksha has specific provisions for promotion of girls' education and are beneficial to girl students viz. opening of schools in the neighborhood, provision of free text-books and uniforms to girls up to Class VIII, provision of gender segregated toilets in all schools, teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls' participation, provision for Self-Defence training for the girls from classes VI to XII, stipend to girls coming under category of children with special needs from class I to Class XII, construction of residential quarters for teachers in remote/hilly areas/in areas with difficult terrain etc. The Gross Enrolment Ratio of Girls at Secondary Level has increased to 80.29% in Financial Year 2016-17 against 80.10% in Financial Year 2015-16.

Monitoring of Anganwadi Centres

2210. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering effective monitoring of Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) across the country through digitisation;

(b) if so, the extent to which digitisation has been achieved, State-wise;

(c) the proposed timeline and the strategies implemented under this project, State-wise; and

(d) the details of initiatives taken by Government and the State Governments to improve nutrition, literacy and numeracy in Anganwadi Centres?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The digitisation of physical registers in Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) has been taken up with roll-out of ICDS-Common Application Software (CAS) Application under POSHAN Abhiyaan of Ministry of Women and Child Development. The software application CDS-Common Application Software especially developed for this purpose enables data capture, ensures assigned service delivery and prompts for

interventions, wherever required. Anganwadi Worker feeds the information regarding the services delivered through the mobile devices installed with ICDS-CAS application provided to her. As on 30th June, 2019, more than 3.50 lakh Anganwadi Centres are using ICDS-CAS Application for effective service delivery. The details of the Anganwadi Centres covered under ICDS-CAS are given in the Statement (*See below*). As per the planned implementation of scheme all Anganwadi Centres are targetted to be covered by March, 2020.

(d) The initiatives taken by the Government under POSHAN Abhiyaan are Convergence with various other programmes, IT enabled Common Application Software for strengthening service delivery and interventions, Community Mobilization and Awareness advocacy leading to Jan Andolan- to educate the people on nutritional aspects, and Capacity Building of Frontline Functionaries etc.

Statement

The details of the Anganwadi Centres using ICDS-CAS

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Number of Anganwadi covered through ICDS-CAS Application
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1,637
2.	Andhra Pradesh	55,560
3.	Bihar	25,500
4.	Chandigarh	450
5.	Chhattisgarh	10,473
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	303
7.	Daman and Diu	102
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7,591
9.	Jharkhand	10,701
10.	Madhya Pradesh	27,799
11.	Maharashtra	1,06,400
12.	Mizoram	2,169
13.	Nagaland	3,300

1	2	3
14.	Puducherry	836
15.	Rajasthan	18,730
16.	Sikkim	819
17.	Tamil Nadu	18,573
18.	Telangana	10,972
19.	Uttar Pradesh	50,537
20.	Uttarakhand	1,534
TOTAL		

Security of women

2211. SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of steps taken for security of women during the last three years;
- (b) whether these steps are sufficient; and
- (c) if not, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility of maintaining law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens rests with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws. However, safety and security of women and children in the country is utmost priority for the Government. The Criminal Law (Amendment), Act 2013 was enacted for effective legal deterrence against sexual offences. Further, the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018 was enacted to prescribe even more stringent penal provisions including death penalty for rape of a girl below the age of 12 years. The Act also *inter-alia* mandates completion of investigation and trials within 2 months each.

The Government of India has set up Nirbhaya Fund for implementing innovative schemes and projects aimed at enhancing safety and security of women. The Ministry of Women and Child Development is also implementing Schemes including the Scheme of 'One Stop Centres' for violence affected women, the Scheme of 'Universalisation of Women Helpline' and the Scheme of 'Mahila Police Volunteers' under Nirbhaya Fund Framework.

Further, the Government has also taken a number of initiatives for safety of women, which are given below:

- I. In order to coordinate various initiatives for safety of women, a separate Women Safety Division has been set up in Ministry of Home Affairs.
- II. An online analytic tool for police has been launched on 19th February 2019 called "Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences" to monitor and track time-bound investigation in sexual assault cases in accordance with Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018.
- III. "National Database on Sexual Offenders" (NDSO) has been launched on 20th September 2018 to facilitate investigation and tracking of sexual offenders across the country by law enforcement agencies.
- IV. Emergency Response Support System (ERSS), which provides a single emergency number (112) based computer aided dispatch of field resources to the location of distress has been operationalized in 20 States/ UTs in 2018-19.
- V. A cyber-crime portal has been launched on 20th September 2018 for citizens to report obscene content. Further, Cyber Crime Forensic Labs have been set up in several States, and training of over 3,664 personnel, including 410 Public Prosecutors and Judicial Officers in identifying, detecting and resolving cyber-crimes against women and children has been imparted.
- VI. Using technology to aid smart policing and safety management, Safe City Projects have been sanctioned in phase-1 in 8 cities (Ahmedabad, Bengaluru, Chennai, Delhi, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Lucknow and Mumbai) under Nirbhaya Fund.
- VII. In order to improve investigation, steps have been taken to strengthen DNA analysis units in Central and State Forensic Science Laboratories. This includes setting up of a State-of-the-Art DNA Analysis Unit in Central Forensic Science Laboratory, Chandigarh. Setting-up and upgrading of DNA Analysis units in State Forensic Science Laboratories in 13 States/ UTs has also been sanctioned under Nirbhaya Fund.
- VIII. Guidelines have been notified for collection of forensic evidence in sexual assault cases and the standard composition in a sexual assault evidence collection kit. To facilitate adequate capacity in manpower, training and skill

building programs for Investigation Officers, Prosecution Officers and Medical Officers have commenced. 3,221 Officers have already been trained by Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) and National Institute of Criminology and Forensic Science (NIC & FS) in collection, handling and transportation of forensic evidence (as on 28 June, 2019). BPR&D has distributed 3,120 Sexual Assault Evidence Collection Kits to States/ UTs as orientation kit as part of training.

Diversion of funds released for BBBP

2212. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the funds released for Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao scheme during the last 5 years have been diverted into wasteful activities such as inaugurations and promotion and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) the steps taken by Government to increase the productivity of this scheme; and
- (c) whether the steps have ensured that the benefits are reaching to the beneficiaries and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No, Sir. The Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) Scheme is being implementing in all 640 districts (as per census 2011) of the Country since 8th March, 2018. Out of these, 405 districts are covered through Multi - sectoral intervention, Media and Advocacy, while remaining 235 districts are covered under advocacy and media campaign only. The funds are being released to these 405 districts by Ministry of Women and Child Development to implement the multi-sectoral and district level activities viz. inter-sectoral consultation, meetings of district task force, block level committees, innovation and outreach, information education and communication materials, awareness kit to anganwadi centers, monitoring, evaluation and documentation of the scheme, health and education related activities etc.

(b) The Multi-sectoral interventions and Media campaign and advocacy of BBBP have been structured for greater coverage and reach in the country to increase the productivity of the scheme. BBBP Scheme is beginning to generate people's consciousness in the country towards valuing girl child. To sensitize the masses and for changing mindset, Nation-wide media campaign is being implemented which among

others include radio spots/jingles in Hindi and regional languages, video spots, SMS campaigns, community engagement through mobile exhibition vans, and field publicity Mailers, Hand-outs, Brochures and other information education communication material in English, Hindi and regional languages has been adopted which includes social media platforms.

(c) The BBBP scheme has no provision for individual cash incentive/cash transfer component and thus is not a Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme.

Implementation of National Creche Scheme

2213. DR. V. MAITREYAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the proportion of women engaged primarily in domestic duties has increased during 2004-05 and 2011-12 and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any child-care subsidies are provided by Government to mothers;
- (c) the status of implementation of the National Creche Scheme; and
- (d) whether delayed and non-existent payments from the States have prompted many creche to shut down across the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Report No. 559(68/10/3), NSS 68th Round, proportion of women engaged in domestic duties increased from 35.3 per cent in 2004-05 to 42.2 per cent in 2011-12 in rural areas. Further, in urban areas, proportion of women engaged in domestic duties increased from 45.6 per cent in 2004-05 to 48.2 per cent in 2011-12.

(b) The Government of India provides direct/ indirect support in cash or kind to the mothers for nutrition support & child-care through various schemes such as Anganwadi services, Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana, etc.

(c) National Creche Scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme through the States/UTs with effect from 01.01.2017 to provide day care facilities to children (age group of 6 months- 6 years) of working mothers. The Scheme provides supplementary nutrition, health care inputs like immunization, polio drops, basic health monitoring, sleeping facilities, early stimulation (below 3 yrs), pre-school education for 3-6 yrs. As on 30.06.2019, 7930 creches are functional across the country.

(d) No such information is available with the Ministry.

**REGARDING ALLEGEDLY ATTEMPTING TO DISLODGE GOVERNMENTS
IN VARIOUS STATES**

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): Sir, with your kind permission, I have to raise an issue. Sir, we are proud to have democracy.

हमारे देश में लोग सरकार चुनते हैं, विधायक, सांसद चुनते हैं और सरकारें बनती हैं। अभी देश में चुनाव हुआ, सत्ताधारी दल भारी बहुमत से आया और हमने इनको शुभकामनाएं दीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the issue?

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: इश्यू यह है कि राज्यों में चुनी हुई सरकार, कर्णाटक में हमारी चुनी हुई सरकार को गिराने के लिए * जो हथकंडे अपनाए हैं, जो हमारे नेताओं की गिरफ्तारी हुई है और कल गोवा के अंदर, मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या जरूरत है? आपकी सरकार गोवा में है, * इन्होंने पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अरुणाचल से आरम्भ करके देश में अलग-अलग राज्यों में यह किया...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़ आप जनरल भाषण मत कीजिए। What is the point you want to make? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सभापति महोदय, गोवा में इनकी सरकार भी है, वहां पर भी इनकी भूख खत्म नहीं हुई। जहां भी अगवा कर सके, जहां भी सरकार गिरा सके ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not fair. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सभापति महोदय, यह हिन्दुस्तान के प्रजातंत्र के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा है।

श्री सभापति: ठीक है, श्री अनिल देसाई जी।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It is an assault on democracy. ...(Interruptions)... It is a grave threat to Indian democracy. ...(Interruptions)... And we protest. ...(Interruptions)...

इसको रोकना पड़ेगा, इस तरह से सरकारें गिरायी जा रही हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम इसे स्वीकार नहीं करते ...(व्यवधान)...

(At this stage some hon. Members left the Chamber)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I allowed you, but this is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर): सभापति महोदय, इनकी पार्टी का अध्यक्ष कौन है? यह बताइए। कोई भी अध्यक्ष नहीं है ...(व्यवधान)... इसके लिए बीजेपी कैसे जिम्मेदार है? ...(व्यवधान)... सर ...(व्यवधान)... यह मुद्दा है ...(व्यवधान)... कि यह राज्यों का इश्यू है ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन इस पार्टी की जो हालत है, उनको गिरेबान में झाँककर देखना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... क्योंकि उनकी पार्टी का कोई भी अध्यक्ष नहीं है। इसके लिए बीजेपी कैसे जिम्मेवार हो सकती है? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: ठीक है। ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी, मंत्री जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: लोग खुद जा रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to appeal to all the hon. Members. I was feeling happy from the beginning of this Session that we have had very meaningful days, almost 13 days and had good discussions; quite a number of questions have been taken up; many Zero Hour submissions and Special Mentions have been raised, and people also started appreciating. Now, an important issue like Budget has come up, but these disturbances are again happening. I don't want to make any further comments. I would appeal to all of you. मार्शल को भेजना पड़ेगा। यह क्या है? आप बाहर खड़े होकर हंगामा कर रहे हैं। दरवाज़ा बंद करिए। Maintain the dignity of the House, people are seeing; there are people in lobbies and outside; live television coverage is going on. Yesterday, after some stalemate, a request was made to the Deputy Chairman. The Deputy Chairman could not take any decision because already the agenda was set and it was agreed upon to have the Budget discussion. So, then, he contacted me and also some leaders spoke to me where they gave an assurance saying, "Sir, let this be over now; please adjourn the House. We will discuss the Budget tomorrow. With this understanding. I said, "If this is going to be the understanding, I have no objection. Otherwise, I can't stop the discussion in between." That was the understanding they stated. And, now, they are saying, 'some more developments'. In politics, developments will be taking place. We are more concerned about the development of the country. I can only say one word. I can only ask Members to go to their respective seats. I cannot ask Members or MLAs to go to their respective parties. That is not my duty. ...(Interruptions)... Please; I am saying this with all seriousness. That is not my duty. These are all political things happening. You settle them outside. Both of you are capable of settling it outside. You have settled earlier also. ...(Interruptions)... Please settle now also. Don't bring them here and then deny the Members of their precious time to participate in the Budget discussion. So, I call Shri Anil Desai.

THE UNION BUDGET, 2019-20†

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, yesterday, having congratulated the hon. Finance Minister, Sitharamanji on her presentation of a realistic Budget and welcoming the way sectoral provisions in the Budget have been made, it is certain that India is transforming into an all powerful economy in times to come. Having said that, I would like to speak about my State of Maharashtra. Sir, Maharashtra has the highest gross State Domestic Product among 33 Indian States and Union Territories. Maharashtra contributes around 14 to 15 per cent of the India's total GDP at current prices followed by Tamil Nadu at 8 plus percentage. Sir, Maharashtra may be the second most populous State in the country, but, it is the home to more than 9 per cent of the India's population which gets only 5.5 per cent share of the Union taxes from the Centre. Maharashtra accounts for around 38 per cent of total direct tax collection in India, according to data released by Central Board of Direct Taxes. Maharashtra leads the States in direct tax collection since many of the country's leading companies have their headquarters here, while some of the highest individual tax payers including bollywood stars and cricketers also reside here. Mumbai contributes around more than 6 per cent of the nation's GDP, 10 per cent of factory employment, 60 per cent of the customs duty collection, 30 per cent of the income tax collections. Mumbai has once again emerged as the top contributor to the Exchequer and accounted for 32 per cent of the overall tax collections in the financial year that ended this March. However, what Mumbai gets back from the Central Government is a very meager sum, which is not sufficient to take up infrastructure development or provide for other necessary facilities to the people of Mumbai. Similarly, Mumbai has a large network of Railways, which is the lifeline of the city. The hon. Finance Minister has mentioned about the improvements to be brought about in Mumbai Railways and Metro Rail infrastructure, but no specifics have been drawn out. Mumbai needs substantial outlay of expenditure for upgrading local railway network in the city and its suburbs, and development of Metro Rail among MMR area. I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to consider this aspect on priority basis and address the same to the satisfaction of people of Mumbai so that Mumbai gets back, at least, 50 per cent of what it pays to the Exchequer.

Sir, out of the total revenue raised by the Central Government through tax collection and non-tax revenue, part of this is transferred to various States as share of their net proceeds of the Central taxes and duties. The share of the State is determined by following criteria, like population, demographic change and income distance. With the

† Further discussion continued from the 10th July, 2019.

[Shri Anil Desai]

application of the above formula, it is observed that a progressive State like Maharashtra, gets the beating, and it is relegated to the down position in terms of share of revenue. Even in the case of GST collections, Maharashtra has been ranking at the top slot continuously with rising number of new registrations of the tax-payers in the State. Hence, Maharashtra, the top contributor of taxes and duties, should get its place of pride by maximum allocation of funds from the Central Government. I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to maximize the allocation of funds to Maharashtra to enable my State to maintain its progressive rank among other States.

Sir, Maharashtra has been reeling under a series of droughts for the last couple of years. Measures to mitigate the severity of crisis of farming community are falling well short in front of the vagaries of nature. The Maharashtra Government had asked for ₹7,522 crores, but the Central Government has approved only ₹4,714 crores as drought aid to the State. The State Government, in tandem with the Centre, has taken several steps to support the farmers by waiving the crop loans and helping them in realization of their insurance claims under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. With less than 12 to 15 per cent water left in dams and 8.5 lakh cattle in fodder camps, drought has intensified in Maharashtra. More than 12,000 villages and hamlets are dependent on water tankers. My Party President, Shri Uddhavji Thackeray, had initiated a campaign in rural Maharashtra, that is, Marathwada and Vidarbha, to open fodder camps for cattle and supply of water by tankers to villages in Marathwada and Vidarbha. The State Government too swung into action to supply water by tankers, and fodder camps for cattle were opened in drought-hit districts. Sir, it is observed that in the year 2018, under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, premium of around ₹22,000 crores was paid to the insurance companies. And, in return, the insurance companies paid the claims to the tune of ₹ 12,000 crores, making a huge whopping profit of around ₹8,000 crores by repudiating many claims of the farmers. These insurance companies, especially, private insurers seem to have made huge profits by making gross injustice to the innocent poor farmers. I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to look into this aberration in the operational system of Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana. Similarly, basic changes will have to be incorporated while underwriting crop insurance policy, as the present crop insurance policy doesn't cover the actual losses suffered by the farmers while assessing the losses as per the present formula. Unfortunately, Maharashtra is the State where maximum suicides have been committed by farmers in the last couple of years. Teams of surveyors from Centre promptly rushed to the concerned districts

in the State to take stock of the situation. यह एक ऐसा मामला है कि जहां पर स्टेट से रिपोर्ट होने के बाद loss assessment के लिए सेंटर से टीमों तो वहां पर जाती हैं, वहां पर जो भी crops के loss होते हैं उनके assessment के बाद, they send their estimates, their assessment, and by the time the aid reaches the real farmers, I think, वहां पर नयी-नयी समस्याएं खड़ी हो जाती हैं जहां से किसानों के मामले और उलझ जाते हैं, जैसे बैंक से लोन मिलना, बैंक का परतावा देना आदि। Then, he has to resort to take the step of taking away his life by committing suicide. Since, the aid takes a lot of time, and the amount also does not match up to the expectation and the whole exercise turns out to be carried haphazardly, I would request the Central Government to ensure that the whole exercise, in this regard, is completed within a specific timeline and money is released to the State in time.

Sir, it is laudable that the hon. Finance Minister has enhanced the allocations for improvement in the rural infrastructure and agriculture. The Centre has enhanced the allocation for Centrally-sponsored agriculture scheme from ₹ 67,800 crores in the Revised Estimates of 2018-19 to ₹ 1,30,000 crore in 2019-20, which is an increase of 92 per cent.

Sir, there are many irrigation projects which have remained incomplete for years together, which need support from the Centre. Hon. Finance Minister may take up these pending projects on priority basis and help the States in completing the irrigation projects.

Lastly, Sir, large-scale increase in domestic investment and creating job opportunities is the challenge ahead of the Government in the coming years. Disinvestment programmes as chalked out by the Government should not take away job opportunities from the people, as is the fear amongst the public. Also, all PSUs which are working profitably, should not be privatised. With these words, I conclude my speech with whole-hearted support to the Budget. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, before I call the next speaker, I would like to take the House into confidence that we will be skipping lunch and we will be sitting late in the night. Otherwise, we will not be able to complete twelve hours discussion. Please keep this in mind. If you have any objection, then, I will have to reduce the time of the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Sir, we have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Thank you all. The other day, the Lok Sabha sat up to 11.30 in the night. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति: विश्वम जी, प्लीज़ आप बैठ जाइए। Everything is going on smoothly. You will get an opportunity to speak on the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, it is a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the point of order?

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, it is under Rule 186(7). It says that "On a Bill being introduced in the Council or at subsequent stage, if an objection is taken that a Bill is a Money Bill within the meaning of article 110, it should not be proceeded with the Council, the Chairman shall, if he holds the objection valid direct that further proceedings in connection with the Bill be terminated." Sir, my point is that in the Budget Speech...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't want the Budget to be presented here!

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, in para 68, the Minister has mentioned that the Government is proposing to streamline multiple labour laws into a set. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no point of order. Mr. Biswam, you are a new Member. Please go through the Rules. There is no point of order. I have already told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, this is not new. This is old. I am new. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, Sir, labour laws cannot be part of Money Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It seems that you do not want to hear the advice of the Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: I will obey you. ...*(Interruptions)*... My question is whether labour laws are part of Money Bills. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a Bill. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not a Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Then, expunge this paragraph, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have gone through it. There is no point of order. Please sit down. Now, Shri D. Raja. We are going as per the rotation. So, you have got an early opportunity.

Hon. Members, I have decided that on such important issues, the Members in 'Others' category, who earlier used to get two to three minutes, shall be given a minimum of five minutes. Please go ahead.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Budget is all about the state of economy, the economic problems that country is confronting today and the solutions to the problems. Budget is not about rhetoric, Sir.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister who is the first woman Finance Minister to present the Budget. Sir, the hon. Minister referred to a Tamil poet, Purananooru. Sir, it is true that the poet was articulating the concerns of subjects or citizens and advising the king. The king should not behave as elephant trampling over the livelihood of the citizens. Now, who is the king, who is the ruler today, everybody knows. If that is the advice to the present ruler, I am happy about that. There it is referred to the king that the king should not trample over the livelihood of the citizens or the subjects because the poet was articulating the concerns of the citizens. Sir, now I come to the Budget. This Budget fails to address the real issues that the country is facing today. The Budget has nothing to improve the so-called animal spirit of what Keynes spoke about private investments. The primary task of the Government must be revenue generation, mobilisation of revenue and how to distribute the wealth created by the people to all sections of our society. What I understand is that this Government depends upon Foreign Portfolio Investment, Foreign Direct Investment and private investment for revenue mobilisation, revenue generation. Above all, this Government wants to sell out all public sector undertakings. I remember when the United Front Government was in power, there was a Disinvestment Commission. It conceded that if at all there is a public sector undertaking which is sick and which cannot be made viable, then that public sector undertaking can be considered for disinvestment. Here, the NITI Aayog is considered to be a think tank for this Government. This NITI Aayog is proposing to sell out everything; all public sector undertakings must be sold out. That is how this Government wants to generate revenue, mobilize revenue. I am opposed to it. I remember when Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was Finance Minister and Dr. Manmohan Singh was Prime Minister, there was an issue as to what the fundamentals of Indian economy are. They

[Shri D. Raja]

all agreed that the fundamentals of Indian economy are public sector banks, public sector insurance companies and public sector undertakings. Since these fundamentals are strong, our economy remained strong and withstood global crisis, meltdown, and everything. But now what is happening? This Government is breaking, dismantling all public sector undertakings, all public sector banks and public sector insurance companies. How can we save the economy? I would like to draw the attention of all sides to this issue. We may be here or we may not be here, but the country must survive and the people must survive. How do we address people's concerns? What is the allocation for social sector? We have been demanding that at least ten per cent of the GDP must be spent on education. What is the present allocation? Let the Minister tell this to the House. We have been demanding that at least six per cent of the GDP must be spent on health care. What is the allocation now? Let the Minister explain it. What is the allocation that the Government is making for welfare of women and children? This is the biggest problem. It has been reduced. And they talk about poverty alleviation. Under the NREGA, the money has been reduced by thousand crore of rupees. And we talk about alleviation of poverty. The Prime Minister says that there are only two castes. One belongs to those who live in poverty and the other one belongs to those who are fighting against the poverty and for the eradication of poverty. If that is so, then what is the money you spend on schemes like NREGA and what is the money you spend on manual scavenging and other working sections? My colleague raised the issue of labour code, the wage code. What is this code? Before the marriage is fixed, you fixed the divorce. It is fixed-term employment. What is this fixed-term employment? And it comes as part of the Budget. Whatever labour reforms this Government speaks about, I understand from my own experience that they are all anti-labour reforms. The Government should desist from these anti-labour reforms.

Sir, I have a lot of things to say. I will just come to the points relating to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Earlier we had sub-plans, tribal sub-plan. ...*(Interruptions)*... We had all those sub-plans. Now there are no sub-plans. The money is spent generally. Finally, what is the real allocation that goes for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes? I am just concluding it. Even the Post-Matric Scholarship for the students belonging to Scheduled Castes has been reduced. Sir, we talk about NPA. Crony capitalists, who take money from public sector banks, run away and they leave us. They are fugitive and living in other countries. We are unable to bring them back. Even today, I can say, in Tamil Nadu, there is an industrialist who took money and there is a lookout notice against him. He is going away and

nothing can be done. What I am saying is that if a student fails to pay back his loan, his photo is displayed and students are committing suicides. In case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, why have you reduced the money for post-matric scholarships? If this Government is sympathetic or if this Government has some consideration for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, then it should enhance it. Even for minorities, money allocation for them has not been increased. It is stagnating. This is the time we should address the concerns of economically exploited, politically marginalized and socially discriminated sections of our society. This Budget fails to address their concerns. That is why, Sir, I oppose this Budget.

डा. अनिल जैन (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका कोटिश: धन्यवाद। राज्य सभा में यह मेरा पहला भाषण है। लोक सभा के चुनाव के बाद, यह मौका आया कि यह सरकार फिर से आई है और लोक सभा के चुनाव में भारी जनादेश के साथ श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में फिर से सरकार बनी है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व और उनके कर्तृत्व को बधाई देता हूँ। हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष, श्री अमित शाह जी की रणनीति के कारण देश में 48 साल बाद, फिर से किसी सरकार ने बढ़ते हुए बहुमत के साथ repeat किया है।

मान्यवर, पांच साल जो सरकार चली, वह पांच साल की सरकार 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' इस नारे पर आई थी। पांच साल में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने, उनके नेतृत्व में देश ने देखा कि सबका साथ और सबके विकास के नारे को कार्यान्वित किया गया और देश की जनता ने देश के गरीब, देश के युवा, पिछड़े, महिला, शोषित, वंचित और पीड़ित सब लोगों ने नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को आशीर्वाद दिया और उसका परिणाम हम सब लोगों के सामने है। देश को मजबूत और शक्तिशाली बनाने का हरसंभव प्रयास किया गया।

'सामर्थ्यं मूलं स्वातंत्र्यम् श्रम मूलं च वैभवम्
न्याय मूलं स्वराज्यं स्यात् संघ मूलं महाबलम्।'

अर्थात् शक्ति स्वतंत्रता की जड़ है, मेहनत धन-दौलत की जड़ है और न्याय स्वराज्य अर्थात् good governance की जड़ है और संगठन महाशक्ति की जड़ है। इन चारों कारणों से हम दोबारा से सरकार में आए हैं। न्यायमूलक, स्वराज्य वाली सरकार, संगठन की शक्ति के आधार पर जनता ने हम सबको यह mandate दिया है।

महोदय, गांव, गरीब, किसान, युवा, महिला, मध्यम वर्ग, शहरी और व्यापारी सभी के लिए काम किए गए। हमारे राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते थे कि 22 करोड़ लोगों को किसी न किसी योजना के माध्यम से लाभ पहुंचा है और इन लाभार्थियों ने जो करके दिखाया है, वह हमारे सामने है।

मान्यवर, हम करने के बाद दावा करते थे कि हम 300 से अधिक संख्या में लोक सभा

[डा. अनिल जैन]

में आएंगे और कुछ लोग, टीवी स्टूडियो में, बहस में, पत्रकारों के साथ वार्ता करते हुए अपने दावे करते थे, क्योंकि उनके दावों में दम नहीं था।

'तुम्हारी राह में मिट्टी के घर नहीं आते
इसीलिए तो तुम्हें हम नजर नहीं आते।'

देश और गांव का गरीब, यह चिल्ला-चिल्ला कर कह रहा था कि आपको हम नजर नहीं आते, क्योंकि जब से हमने होश संभाला है, 'गरीबी हटाओ' - 'गरीबी हटाओ' के नारे को सुना है, लेकिन गरीबी हटी नहीं। गरीबी हटाने के लिए योजनाएं लाई नहीं गईं और पहले की अनेक सरकारों के तमाम कार्यकाल केवल नारे गढ़ने में लगे रहे कि गरीबी हटाओ-गरीबी हटाओ, फिर कुछ कार्यकाल में क्रियान्वयन दिखा, लेकिन result का कहीं पता नहीं था।

मान्यवर, मैं बड़ी गंभीरता के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की पहली सरकार है, जिसने अपने एक कार्यकाल में योजनाएं बनाईं और योजनाएं भी इस प्रकार की बनाईं कि जो देश के करोड़ों-करोड़ों लोगों को प्रभावित करती हैं। उन्होंने एक कार्यकाल में योजनाएं बनाईं, फिर योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन की पटल भूमि रखी, उसके बाद उनका क्रियान्वयन रखा। एक ही कार्यकाल में योजनाएं बनाना, क्रियान्वयन करना और उसका रिज़ल्ट आना, यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। जब जनता के सामने परिणाम आए हैं, तब जनता ने यह mandate दिया है। योजनाएं बनाना, उनका क्रियान्वयन करना और उनके रिज़ल्ट देना आदि काम करने वाली देश की यह ऐसी पहली सरकार है, जिसने हर पंद्रह दिन में कोई न कोई योजना देश के गरीबों के समक्ष रखी है, देश के गरीबों के कल्याण के लिए रखी है। पहले तो हर पंद्रह दिन में किसी न किसी स्कैम की कोई न कोई घटना सामने आती थी, लेकिन अब हर पंद्रह दिन में कोई न कोई योजना देश के गरीबों के उद्धार के लिए आती है, देशवासियों के उद्धार के लिए आती है। मान्यवर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि अब देश में इस प्रकार की सरकार चली है।

मान्यवर, मैं इस देश के अपने विपक्ष के साथियों से भी निवेदन करूंगा कि उन्होंने देश के गरीबों की, देश के गाँव की पहले की तस्वीर भी देखी है। आप आज जाकर देखिए और बताइए कि क्या उनको घर मिले हैं, उनके घर में गैस आई है, उन्हें बिजली मिली है, उनके घर में आयुष्मान योजना का लाभ पहुंचा है? इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने उनको सब प्रकार की सुविधा देने का यह काम किया है, देश के सामान्य मानव का उद्धार करने का यह काम किया है। यह संवेदनशीलता वाली बात है। इससे यह देखने को मिलता है कि जब संवेदनशील सरकार होती है, तो किस प्रकार के काम होते हैं। देश में इन योजनाओं को लाने के लिए करीब-करीब 5 लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा पैसा डीबीटी के माध्यम से देश के गरीबों तक पहुंचाया गया। देश की कांग्रेस पार्टी के एक बहुत बड़े नेता कहते थे कि केंद्र से एक रुपया चलता है, पर वहाँ तक 15 पैसा पहुंचता है, लेकिन आज देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने पारदर्शिता के साथ सरकार चलाई है। उन्होंने यह तय किया ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, I have a point of order. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: किस रूल के तहत?

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: I am reminding you about a decision of this House that the name of a party should not be taken. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the context of allegation. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: He has taken the name of a party. It should be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kalita, no. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... In the context of allegation. ...(Interruptions)... allegation के संदर्भ में ...(व्यवधान)... Mr. Kalita, please. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता: उस दिन हमने बीजेपी का नाम निकाल दिया ..(व्यवधान)... कांग्रेस का नाम भी निकालिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए।

डा. अनिल जैन: पहले के शासन में भ्रष्टाचार को शिष्टाचार बनाया गया था। ...(व्यवधान)... इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने कड़ी मेहनत, पक्का इरादा, दूर दृष्टि, ईमानदारी और पारदर्शिता के साथ सरकार चलाई है, इसलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि सरकार चलाना अलग बात है और सरकार, सरकार में फर्क भी होता है। इस देश की जनता ने इस बात को महसूस किया है। पिछले पाँच सालों में भारतीय जीवन में काम आने वाले ऐसे तमाम काम हुए हैं, मैं जिन्हें दोहराने की बात नहीं करता हूँ, लेकिन कुछ comparison तो करना पड़ेगा।

मान्यवर, देश के प्रधान मंत्री एक अर्थशास्त्री हुए। अर्थशास्त्री प्रधान मंत्री जी को सौगात में क्या मिला था? उन्हें 8.4 का ग्रोथ रेट मिला था, controlled fiscal deficit मिला था, महंगाई पर नियंत्रण था, लेकिन दस सालों में अर्थशास्त्री प्रधान मंत्री के नेतृत्व में जिस प्रकार की सरकार चली, उसने क्या दिया? उन्होंने 4.8 का growth rate दिया, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा (हिमाचल प्रदेश): यह बिल्कुल गलत है।

डा. अनिल जैन: उन्होंने double digit में inflation दिया और fiscal deficit 6 per cent of GDP तक गया। इस प्रकार की सरकार देश के एक अर्थशास्त्री प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दी थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, he is reading from a paper. ...(Interruptions)... He has to authenticate it. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please let him speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: He is not saying correct facts; so, he has to authenticate it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांति बनाए रखें।

डा. अनिल जैन: मान्यवर, ये अर्थव्यवस्था के कुछ आंकड़े थे। अर्थव्यवस्था किस प्रकार से चल रही थी। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सर, मैं 130 करोड़ भारतवासियों को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकार ने जो गड़बड़े बनाए थे, इस सरकार ने वे गड़बड़े भरे हैं और कल्याण के काम किए हैं। अब road smooth हो रही है, बस रफ्तार पकड़नी बाकी है। देश रफ्तार पकड़ चुका है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, वह सर्वसमावेशी, सर्वस्पर्शी बजट है। यह देश के सामाजिक जीवन के हर क्षेत्र को छूता हुआ बजट है, हर क्षेत्र के लिए कल्याणकारी बजट है। मान्यवर, यह बजट देश के युवाओं को, देश की महिलाओं को, देश के गाँव और गरीब किसानों को समर्पित बजट है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को ऐसा समावेशी बजट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए बधाई देता हूँ। मान्यवर, आज अर्थव्यवस्था की क्या स्थिति है, मैं इसके बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने हम और आप, सब लोगों का, 130 करोड़ भारतवासियों का आह्वान किया है कि हम आगे आने वाले पाँच सालों में 5 ट्रिलियन यूएस डॉलर्स की अर्थव्यवस्था बनाएँगे। 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर्स की अर्थव्यवस्था कैसे बन सकती है, इस बजट में इसको दर्शाया गया है। आज 2.7 ट्रिलियन यूएस डॉलर्स की अर्थव्यवस्था है। उस दिन राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण के धन्यवाद प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा करते हुए इस सदन के एक बहुत ही सीनियर नेता, आनन्द शर्मा जी ने एक बात रखी थी। आनन्द शर्मा जी ने कहा था कि 1.8 से 2.7 हुआ है, 0.9 ट्रिलियन बढ़ा है, तो क्या हुआ है! आनन्द शर्मा जी, पहले एक ट्रिलियन की अर्थव्यवस्था तक पहुँचने में 55 साल लगे थे और 67 साल में ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a right to stand up and. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is taking my name. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is referring to me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please check the Rules Book. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Please check the Rules Book. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tell me the rule. ...(*Interruptions*)... Tell me the rule under which you are saying this. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: When a Member's name is taken, the Member has the right to give his clarification. ...(Interruptions)... Please see the Rules Book. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under which rule are you saying this? ...(Interruptions)... माननीय आनन्द जी, आप सबसे सीनियर मेम्बर्स में से हैं, आप रूल बताएँ, मैं आपकी बात सुनने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, his name has been taken. ...(Interruptions)... He has the right to reply. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the Rules Book is crystal clear. If a Member's name is taken, the Member has a right to immediately get up and give his explanation. I don't want to enter into a conflict. We want the House to run smoothly. But a selective quoting of my statement in the House, which is a matter of fact and record, should not be there. The hon. Member should know कि मैंने यह भी कहा था कि भारत पहला देश बना था, जब डा. मनमोहन सिंह के प्रधानमंत्रित्व काल में उसने एक दशक में अपनी GDP को चार गुणा किया था। आप एक selective sentence मत बोलिए।

डा. अनिल जैन: मान्यवर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): सर, मैं रूल 235(2) के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। कालिता जी और आनन्द जी बहुत सीनियर मेम्बर्स हैं। रूल 235(2) में कहा गया है कि जब भी कोई सदस्य बोले, तो उसको बीच में न interrupt करें, न रोके, न noise करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अनिल जी, आप बोलिए प्लीज़।

डा. अनिल जैन: शर्मा साहब, मैं तो सीखने के लिए खड़ा हूँ, मैं पहली बार बोल रहा हूँ। मैं तो सीखने के लिए खड़ा हूँ, लेकिन मैंने तथ्य कहा है कि 67 साल में 1.8 ट्रिलियन यूएस डॉलर्स की अर्थव्यवस्था हुई है और पिछले पाँच साल में 0.9 परसेंट, ट्रिलियन करीब-करीब एक ट्रिलियन डॉलर्स की अर्थव्यवस्था बढ़ी है। यह दर्शाता है कि देश पाँच ट्रिलियन की अर्थव्यवस्था तक 2024 तक नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व और वित्त मंत्री जी के इस बजट के सहारे जा सकता है। जिस प्रकार से पाँच साल सरकार चली है, आगे आने वाले 10 साल सरकार कैसे चलेगी, उसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने 10 लक्ष्य गिनाए हैं। मैं उन 10 लक्ष्यों को पढ़ कर नहीं सुनाता, यह आप सबके ध्यान में है, लेकिन जिस प्रकार से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारने के लिए इस बजट में प्रावधान किए गए हैं, पिछले पाँच साल में जिस प्रकार से सरकार चली, उसकी वजह से Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code और अन्य कानूनों के माध्यम से 4 लाख करोड़ कर्ज वापस आए हैं और एक लाख करोड़ रुपए का NPA वापस हुआ है। मैं यहाँ यह कहना उचित समझता हूँ कि बैंकिंग की क्या हालत है। जिस प्रकार से पिछली सरकार ने सरकार चलाई, 2008 से 2014 के बीच 14 लाख करोड़ से 52 लाख करोड़ तक के ऋण जारी हुए थे, इन ऋणों

[डा. अनिल जैन]

के कारण देश की अर्थव्यवस्था गड़बड़ाई है, इन ऋणों के कारण NPA बढ़ा है, इन ऋणों के कारण, जो SMS से ऋण दिए जाते थे, इनके कारण देश की बैंकिंग व्यवस्था चरमराई है। मान्यवर, बैंक खोखले हो गए। इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बैंकिंग को *restrengthen* करने के लिए बैंकों के लिए 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है कि बैंक किस प्रकार से मजबूत हों और बैंक उद्यमियों को, छोटे व्यापारियों को, MSME को *develop* करने के लिए ऋण दे सकें।

मान्यवर, मैं अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भारत सबसे तेज गति से बढ़ने वाली अर्थव्यवस्था है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जिस प्रकार से सरकार चली है, उससे अर्थव्यवस्था को गति मिली है और यह आज ग्यारहवीं अर्थव्यवस्था से छठी अर्थव्यवस्था हुई है। मान्यवर, मैं अपने विपक्षी साथियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश की अर्थव्यवस्था तेरहवें नंबर पर थी और वह ग्यारहवें पर आई थी, तब सब लोगों ने बड़े जश्न मनाने की बात कही थी। और आज हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था ग्यारहवें नंबर से छठे नंबर पर पहुंच गई है। मान्यवर, मैं अपने विपक्षी साथियों से कहना चाहता हूँ, जब देश की अर्थव्यवस्था तेरहवें नंबर से ग्यारहवें नंबर पर आई थी, तब सब लोगों ने बड़ा जश्न मनाने की बात कही थी। लेकिन आज जब हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था ग्यारहवें नंबर से छठे नंबर पर आ गई है, तो कम से कम आप साधुवाद के दो शब्द तो कहते, शाबाशी के दो शब्द तो कहते। आपको देश का मनोबल बढ़ाने का काम करना चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को पटरी पर लाने का काम ही नहीं किया, बल्कि दुनिया की रेस में इसे तेज बनाने का काम भी किया है।

मान्यवर, देश में कुछ कल्याण के काम होते हैं। जो हमारे पास है, उसको ठीक प्रकार से रखा जाए और जो नहीं है, उसकी युक्ति की जाए।

"तेषां नित्याभियुक्तानां योगक्षेमं वहाम्यहम्।।"

अर्थात् जो है, उसको ठीक से संभाल कर रखा जाए और जो कमी है, उसकी युक्ति की जाए। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसी प्रकार की अर्थव्यवस्था बनाने का काम किया है और वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी देश के सामने इसी प्रकार का बजट रखा है।

मान्यवर, देश में रोज़गार किस प्रकार से बढ़े, इसका भी इस बजट में स्पष्ट उल्लेख है। 130 करोड़ की आबादी के देश में खाली नौकरियों से ही रोज़गार नहीं मिल सकता है। रोज़गार बढ़ाने के लिए क्या-क्या काम होने चाहिए? सबसे पहला काम यह होना चाहिए, जैसा हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने किया है कि हर साल 20 लाख करोड़ रुपये इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में लगाए जाएंगे और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर लगाया गया पैसा निश्चित रूप से रोज़गार बढ़ाता है। अगर सड़कें बनेंगी, तो दोगुनी गति से बनेंगी, उसमें दोगुने इंजीनियर लगेंगे, मज़दूर लगेंगे, कांट्रैक्टर लगेंगे, सीमेंट लगेगा, स्टील लगेगा। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर रोज़गार बढ़ाने का सबसे बड़ा माध्यम है। देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी और हमारी वित्त मंत्री जी ने अगले पांच साल में इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर 100 लाख करोड़ रुपये लगाना तय किया है। रोज़गार बढ़ाने का सबसे बड़ा माध्यम इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर ही है।

मान्यवर, बिजली के क्षेत्र में एक national grid स्थापित करने की व्यवस्था की गई है, इस प्रकार बिजली के क्षेत्र में निरंतर सुधार किए जा रहे हैं। 2022 तक देश के हर घर में बिजली पहुंच सके, इसकी व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके साथ-साथ जो 35 करोड़ एलईडी बल्ब लगाए गए हैं, उससे भी बिजली पर होने वाले खर्च को कम किया गया है। जिस प्रकार इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर खर्च की बात आती है, उसी प्रकार रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी पर भी ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय अनिल जी, आपकी पार्टी ने आपको 15 मिनट का समय दिया था। आप कन्कक्लूड करें। ...(व्यवधान)....

डा. अनिल जैन: मैं पार्टी से रिक्वेस्ट कर लूंगा, वह मेरे समय को बढ़ा देगी। सर, यह मेरा पहला भाषण है। अभी तो मैंने अपनी बात शुरू ही की है। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति: मेरे पास जो मैं लिखित समय दिया गया है, मैं उसी के अनुसार चलूंगा। आप कन्कक्लूड करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन: मान्यवर, मैं इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में रेलवे कनेक्टिविटी की बात कह रहा हूं। पहले रेलवे का महकमा किस प्रकार से चलता था? इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री ने रेल के लिए अलग बजट को समाप्त कर, मुख्य बजट में डलवाया। दुनिया में रेलवे को आगे बढ़ाने का तरीका क्या था? यूरोपियन कंट्रीज़ में रेलवेज़ में कैसे सुधार किया गया? रेल अपनी कमाई करे और अपना ही पैसा सुधार में लगाए, इससे रेलवे सुधरने वाली नहीं है। देश की सरकार रेलवे के ऊपर पैसा लगाए, सुधार तभी हो सकता है। इस सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया कि 2030 तक रेलवे पर 50 लाख करोड़ रुपये लगाए जाएंगे और आगे आने वाले वर्ष में रेलवे पर 50,000 करोड़ रुपये लगाये जाएंगे, जो पीपीपी के माध्यम से जुटाए जाएंगे। 300 किलो मीटर नई रेल लाइनें बिछाई जाएंगी। 50 लाख करोड़ रुपये 2030 तक और 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये, आगे आने वाले साल में ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: अनिल जी, अब आप कन्कक्लूड कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)....

डा. अनिल जैन: रेलवे में लाइनें बढ़ेंगी, सुविधा बढ़ेगी, स्टेशन सुसज्जित होंगे। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति: आप कन्कक्लूड कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)....

डा. अनिल जैन: मान्यवर, अभी तो मैं पांच प्रतिशत ही बोला हूं। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी ने आपको जो समय दिया है, हमें उसी के अनुसार चलना है। ...(व्यवधान)....

डा. अनिल जैन: सर, मैं कह रहा हूं, पार्टी मेरा समय बढ़ा देगी। पार्टी मेरा समय बढ़ा देगी, सर। ...(व्यवधान)....

श्री उपसभापति: मुझे लिखित में मिला है और जब तक मेरे पास पुनः लिखित में नहीं आएगा, तब तक यह कैसे संभव है?

डा. अनिल जैन: रेलवे के बाद कनेक्टिविटी में जल परिवहन का नम्बर आता है। इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह विज़न दिया है कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय अलग से हो। देश में ही नहीं, पूरी दुनिया में water crisis पर बहुत बड़ा कोहराम मचने वाला है। देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी की दूरदर्शिता देखिए, इस देश में जल शक्ति के लिए अलग से मंत्रालय की व्यवस्था की गई है। किसानों को जल पहुंचाने के लिए जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के माध्यम से गांव, गरीब तक नल से जल पहुंचे और 2024 तक सभी घरों में नल से जल पहुंचे, इसकी व्यवस्था की गई है। जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के माध्यम से जल की मांग पूरी की जाएगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप खत्म कीजिए, मैं दूसरे स्पीकर का नाम बुलाऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**.... अनिल जी, आप खत्म कीजिए, मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पार्टी ने आपको जो समय दिया था, उसके अनुसार आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**....

डा. अनिल जैन: देखिए सर, ऐसा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वह मेरी दिक्कत नहीं है। कृपया आप एक मिनट के अंदर कन्कक्लूड करें, अदरवाइज़ मैं दूसरे स्पीकर का नाम बुलाऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**....

डा. अनिल जैन: ठीक है, अब आप मुझे बोलने का मौका नहीं दे रहे हैं तो ...**(व्यवधान)**..

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, ऐसा नहीं है कि मैं मौका नहीं दे रहा हूँ। मैं पुनः स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि पार्टी ने आपके लिए जो टाइम एलोकेट किया है, मैं उसी को फॉलो कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया दूसरे सदस्य बीच में न बोलें, अपने सुझाव अपने तक रखें।

डा. अनिल जैन: महोदय, मैं चाणक्य के सूत्रों से मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। चाणक्य ने राज्य चलाने की 10 व्यवस्थाएँ दी हैं।

"सुखस्य मूल धर्मः।

धर्मस्य मूलं अर्थः।

अर्थस्य मूलं राज्यम्।

राज्यमूलं इन्द्रियजयः।

इन्द्रियजयस्य मूलं विनयः।"

विनय की आवश्यकता उधर भी है।

"विनयस्य मूलं वृद्धोपसेवा।

वृद्धसेवया विज्ञानम्।"

और विज्ञान क्या करता है?

"विज्ञानेन आत्मानं सम्पादयेत्।

सम्पादितात्मा जितात्मा भवति।

जितात्मा सर्वा संयुज्येत्।" ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन: "अर्थसंपत् प्रकृतिसंपदं करोति।" ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान).... अब और नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन: मान्यवर, मुझे सिर्फ एक सेंटेंस पूरा करने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... सुख के मूल में धर्म है, धर्म के मूल में अर्थ है, अर्थ के मूल में राज्य है, राज्य समृद्धि के मूल में इच्छाओं पर विजय है और विजय के मूल में विनय है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। ...(व्यवधान).... माननीय पी. चिदम्बरम जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन: विनय के मूल में विद्वानों की सेवा है। विद्वानों की सेवा के मूल में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आपकी बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान).... माननीय पी. चिदम्बरम जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल जैन: *

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय पी. चिदम्बरम जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I am on a point of order, before Shri Chidambaram starts his speech. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, there is no Minister from the Ministry of Finance present in the House. I just wanted to draw the attention of the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, there is no Minister from the Finance Ministry, not even the MoS! ...(Interruptions)... Sir, I am just telling the truth. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय पी. चिदम्बरम जी। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, the hon. Minister of Finance has gone to have a glass of water. She is coming. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I wish I was speaking on the Budget in happier circumstances. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़। बीच में इंटरप्ट न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That is okay. We were not protesting; we were just pointing it out. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: We are not saying anything. ...(*Interruptions*)...

I wish I was speaking on the happier circumstances. I am not unhappy only because India lost the cricket match yesterday. In fact, I am very unhappy that democracy is suffering a blow everyday. What we are seeing in Karnataka, what we are seeing in Goa may appear to be political upmanship. But, I think, it has a very damaging effect on the economy. Foreign investors, rating agencies, international organisations do not read Indian newspapers and do not watch the tamed Indian television channels. What they hear, what they read about political instability, political chicanery and political upmanship will have an impact on the economy. I only wish that the ruling party takes note of this. If they think that they are advancing their political goals, I think, at the same time, they are doing a great disservice to the economic goals of this country. I sincerely appeal to them to respect democracy. What has happened in the last two days has gravely damaged democracy and more such incident will completely damage the democratic framework of this country. I condemn what has happened in Karnataka. I condemn what has happened in Goa, not because it is a political event alone, but because it has a very damaging impact on the economy.

Sir, I wish to compliment the hon. Finance Minister.

*Mahakavi Bharathiar has said,
"We women have come to rule scholastically,
And create the laws for this world.
Clap and rejoice! For the women are no less to men,
In reaching the heights of knowledge."

Bharathiyar spoke about gender equality at the turn of the twentieth century in the early twentieth century. And I am very happy that she has had the distinguished privilege of being the first woman Finance Minister of India and I may also add I am doubly happy that she is from Tamil Nadu.

Having said that, I want to ask the Finance Minister what is her macro-economic view of the economy. Usually, one gleans it from reading the Budget Speech. There is a statement on the Government's macro-economic view of the world economy and there is a statement on the Government's macro-economic view and the outlook for the Indian economy. Unfortunately, that is absent in the Budget Speech. In fact, it is the first Budget Speech which does not give, in the speech, the numbers of total revenue, total expenditure, the fiscal deficit, the revenue deficit, the additional resource mobilisation,

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

what we call ARM, or the tax concessions which have been given away to sections of the people. I can't recall a Budget Speech, and I am sure the Finance Ministry's officers cannot dig up another Budget Speech which is so bereft of macro-economic data. You can always say, 'Well, it is there in the Annexure. It is there in the Budget documents.' But the Budget documents are not accessible to the millions of people of this country. People who are listening and watching the Finance Minister on Television, listening to her on radio deserve to know what are these broad numbers, deserve to know what is being allocated for Defence, deserve to know what is being allocated for women, Scheduled Castes, minorities, for health, for MGNREGA, for mid-day meal scheme. Whatever be, I would humbly request the Finance Minister to eschew this practice in future and make a speech that is self-explanatory and self-contained. So, we have an idea what the Government's view on the macro-economy is. When we come to the GDP we are perplexed. It is true that the Finance Minister appeared to give a very weak explanation yesterday in the other House. Let me give you my take on that. The GDP number for 2019-20 is the same, both in the Budget documents and in the Economic Survey, but, the calculation of GDP for the year that went by is very different. According to the Budget documents it is ₹ 1,88,40,000. According to the Controller of Government Accounts it is ₹ 1,90,29,000. You can always explain it away by saying, 'whatever be the GDP for year that went by, we are agreed on the GDP for the new year, 2019-20'. That's not the issue. The issue is, what is your growth projection? According to the Budget documents, the growth projection is eight per cent. But if you take the CGA's numbers, the growth projection is only seven per cent. It makes a big difference. Seven per cent and eight per cent are simply not different only by one per cent. Seven per cent and eight per cent make a huge difference and I am perplexed that the Government, *i.e.*, the Chief Economic Advisor, the Controller of Government Accounts and the Finance Minister cannot present a unified picture of what will be the growth rate in 2019-20. If the Government does not know, the Government speaks in different voices on the growth rate, what are the people to conclude? Be that as it may, Sir, whatever be the growth rate — I will come to it a little later — seven per cent or eight per cent, how do you plan to sustain this growth rate or increase the growth rate? We have repeatedly said this. The Finance Minister says in paragraphs 9 and 24 of her Budget Speech that we need to do structural reforms. This is a very interesting phrase. Everybody says, 'structural reforms'. But, what are 'structural reforms'? Every reform is not a structural reform. In fact, every change is not a reform. Every minor change at the margin is not a reform. You have to do structural reforms. The Speech recognises it in two places. But I ask myself, show me one structural reform in the entire Budget

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Speech. There is not one. If you ask me what structural reforms are — I wrote a column once saying — in all the last 20 or 25 years, I think we have had only 11 major structural reforms. Dr. *sahib* is not here, but a bulk of them are attributable to Dr. Manmohan Singh. Those are structural reforms. When we took the 'Red Book' for imports and exports and made a bonfire pit, that is structural reforms. When we abolished licensing, that is structural reform. When we said FERA will go, exchange control will go, and the rupee will find its market rate, that is structural reform. According to that, where is the structural reform? It is not enough to say 'structural reforms'; we must do structural reforms, and structural reforms require disruption. You will have to disrupt the *status quo* and do bold structural reforms. That alone will accelerate our development. When I come to numbers a little later, I will tell you the difference between doing structural reforms and not doing structural reforms. I am afraid, Sir, in this Budget Speech, there are no structural reforms. In the Budget documents, there is no indication of any structural reform. I am afraid the result will be that the economy will be a *status quo* economy, ambling along at a pace of about 6.5 per cent or 6.8 per cent, which is not good for this country, and, certainly not good for those who are at the bottom of the pyramid, the bottom 20 per cent.

Sir, the crucial question is — the Economic Survey says this; the Finance Minister says this — investment is the key to growth. There are four engines of growth — public expenditure, private investment, domestic consumption and exports. The only engine which was firing was domestic consumption. Unfortunately, even that engine seems to be sputtering now. The Economic Advisor says, investment is the key and exports are the key. I will come to exports a little later. It is said, 'Investment is the key'. Investment needs money. You can either have resources raised domestically or you can get FDI. Now, let us take resources raised domestically. What are the resources that you plan to raise domestically? The gross fixed capital formation was stagnant for three years, at 28.5 per cent. In 2018-19, if you do the calculation, you will find the GFCF improved to 29.5 per cent. At one point of time, it was 34.5 per cent. It fell by six per cent; now, it has fallen by five per cent. So, what have you in the Budget to say that domestic savings will increase, which will give an impetus to investment? If domestic savings are going to remain at 29.5 per cent, where is the additional money going to come from to spur investment?

12.00 Noon

I am afraid there is nothing in this Budget that will improve domestic savings; in particular, nothing in this Budget that will improve household savings. Who saves? It is the middle class which saves. And what have you done to the middle class? Is there anything in this Budget that will enthruse the middle class to save more? You have taxed long-term capital gains; you have now taxed buy-back of shares. About the super-rich, which is a separate issue, you have increased their tax rate but given no further relief to the middle class than what the Interim Budget gave. So where is the incentive for middle class to save more? And, if household savings don't improve, domestic savings will not rise. If domestic savings do not rise, domestic investment will not rise. If domestic investment does not rise, the Gross Fixed Capital Formation will remain at about 29.5 or 30. If it remains at 29.5 or 30, how will you get 8 per cent growth? Please teach me; I am willing to be a student if the Finance Minister will be a teacher. I believe there was some debate about teacher and student in the other House. I am willing to be a student. Let the Finance Minister be a teacher and tell me how will growth rise if domestic investment and GFCF remains at about 30.

Now let's come to FDI. The Budget Speech says that FDI was 64.37 billion US dollars. She is right but she forgot to mention that it is 'Gross FDI'. Gross FDI was 64.375 billion last year; net FDI was only 44 billion. So, we should be absolutely transparent. She should have mentioned either both figures or she should have added the word 'Gross' to describe the FDI. Now FDI has obvious limits. FDI is not in her control, not in anyone's control. FDI is controlled by the macro economy of the world—if US interest rates rise, if oil prices rise, if consumption rises in China. There are a variety of factors over which nobody has got control. So, you can't rely only on FDI. The best way to boost investment rate is to boost domestic investment; the best way to boost domestic investment is to boost domestic savings; and the best way to boost domestic savings is to boost household savings. There is nothing. I repeat there is nothing in this Budget that will increase household savings.

Sir, let me come to revenues. I have always held that this Government loves to tax and spend. But last time that policy became a cropper. Unfortunately, as against Budget Estimates for 2018-19, the revenue loss was ₹1,60,000 crore. Revenues simply did not come. One of the reasons is growth-falter. There are many other reasons. I don't have the time, - my colleagues will.

Now let's look at the Budget Estimates. Under the six major taxes — Corporation Tax, Income Tax, Customs, Excise, Service Tax, GST — the estimate was, for the year

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that went by, ₹22,42,833 crores. What did you actually collect? It was ₹19,67,187 crores. When you work out net to centre, you will find that as against an estimate of ₹14,84,406 crores, which was there in the Interim Budget Revised Estimates presented in February, you actually collected, according to the Controller of Government Accounts, only ₹13,16,951 crores. You lost ₹1,60,000 cores. And now, again, despite that experience, what are you projecting? Last year, income tax collections increased by 7.1 per cent. For the new year, the Finance Minister is projecting that income tax collections would rise by 23.25 per cent. If you achieve that, you would rank with the Olympian pole vaulter! From 7.1 per cent you would rise to 23.25 per cent! Customs was negative by 8.6 per cent; projection is plus 32 per cent. Excise was flat, negative by a half per cent; projection is 15.55 per cent. And now we come to the great GST. Last year, GST increased by 3.38 per cent; projection is 45 per cent. Now, if you achieve these targets, I would compliment you at the end of the year. But I am afraid, these targets are completely unrealistic. I wish her well. I wish the CBDT and the CBEC well, but i am afraid, these are completely unrealistic projections and unrealistic targets. Then, I ask this question — if last year you lost 1,60,000 crores and this year you would lose another 1,60,000 crores, or 2 lakh crores, how would you achieve your expenditure goals? How would you allocate money for all that you have said? Please take a look at these numbers.

Sir, I don't blame the Finance Minister entirely; she assumed office only about 50 days ago, but if she would have reflected on the macro economy — I am sure she would have done that, but not spelt it out in the Budget Speech — she would have realized — and I mean no disrespect to anyone - that the economy that she inherited was a wobbly economy. She did not inherit it from me; she inherited it from her own Government. She no longer can blame this as a legacy issue. After five years of NDA-I, in the last year, in 2018-19, growth was 8.0, 7.0, 6.6 and 5.8. In the last year, the economy was in a decline. That is point one to note. Farm sector grew at 2.9 per cent only, the lowest in those five years. If you look at the farm sector graph, it is a decline. Over 10,000 farmers commit suicide every year, and the State that I have the honour to represent, Maharashtra, had 800 suicides this year alone until the 16th of June. IIP for manufacturing in the last four years of NDA Government was barely 2.8, 4.4, 4.6 and 3.5; nowhere near the double-digit growth that is required. Now, I said I would come back to exports. The Finance Minister was Commerce Minister for a while. The highest level of exports was 315 million US dollars in March, 2014, when we left

office. After that, for four years, exports did not cross 315 billion dollars. Only in 2018-19, it barely crossed 315 billion dollars, merchandise export. As I said, there was a revenue loss of 1.6 lakh crore. Unemployment, according to the CMIE, is 7.8 per cent. The workforce shrunk by 4.7 crore people. Capital expenditure was only 1.7 per cent of GDP, and what she has projected for the new year is only 1.6 per cent of GDP. The gravity of unemployment can be looked at by only one example. For 62,907 khalasiposts, 82 lakh people applied out of which 4,19,137 were B.Tech. graduates and 40,751 had a Masters in Engineering. This is the economy that you inherited. I don't blame her for that. But taking note of the reality, you should have been bold. The Government has a superb mandate — 303 Members in the Lok Sabha. Dr. Manmohan Singh and I have exchanged notes and we wish we had a mandate of that kind sometime in our lives. We didn't have a mandate. He worked with 145 people and then 206 people. You have a mandate of 303 and with your allies you have a mandate of 352. Having inherited this situation, why don't they take bold measures? This is my grievance. Sir, I intend to take only thirty minutes. I intend to leave about a hundred minutes for my colleagues. I am sure they will deal with allocations, etc., etc. Let me say, this is not intended to provoke you; this is intended to underscore the reality. Let's do some facts check. Facts check is a favourite pastime today for media. I want to do some facts check. First one is, fifty crore Indians have got health insurance. Is that correct? Under your scheme, only thirty lakh people have got the benefit after hospitalisation. Then you say, forty crore people will get pension. Is that correct? No. The first pension payout will come in the year 2039. You will have to contribute and you will get your pension at 60 years. The first pension payout will come in 2039 and we are only in 2019. Then, 99 per cent of all villages are covered by sanitation and 5.6 lakh villages are ODF. Ask Mr. Bezwada Wilson and he will tell you what it means. It means that the kinds of toilets you are building today without double pit, soak pit, perpetuates the septic tank, perpetuates manual scavenging. Please address that first. One hundred and forty-four people have died as a result of cleaning septic tanks in Tamil Nadu since 1993; over 800 people have died in India. Eighty-eight people have died this year. A study by the Government reveals that 23 per cent own but don't use the toilet. A study by a private agency reveals that 43 per cent of toilets are not used or not usable because there is no water. Come to Nandurbar district of Maharashtra, the *Indian Express* field report said, "In the entire district, village after village said, 'We don't use the toilets; we are the most water-scarce district in the whole country. How can we use water for cleaning our toilets? We don't get water for drinking; we don't get water for bathing; we don't get water for cooking. We have great difficulty in getting water. How will we use water in

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our toilets?" Next fact check, I have already said this. FDI, you said, was 64.375 billion. Minor correction is there. It is gross FDI, not net FDI. Next fact check, you said *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana*, for which I salute Mr. Vajpayee. He introduced this programme. I acknowledged it even when I was the Finance Minister. You said, 97 per cent of the villages are covered. Come to my district. My District Collector, Sivaganga, tells me, "All villages are covered, Sir, in our district. Therefore, I don't get any more PMGSY money." I said, "What do you mean?" The roads that you built ten years ago are no longer motorable and you call it an 'all-weather road'. Just because you built a road ten or twelve years ago, it does not mean that it is an all-weather road forever and ever. What is it? Is it made of steel and gold? So, don't make this claim that 97 per cent of villages are covered. Come to my Constituency, I will show you village after village, where the road was motorable when I got PMGSY fund to invest there, but it is no longer motorable. And, finally, you said in your speech that NPAs have been reduced by one lakh crore. Absolutely correct. But, you should also say that in the five years of Modi-1, 5,55,603 crore rupees was written off for corporates. You reduced NPAs of one lakh crores but you write off ₹5,55,603 crore only for corporates. You won't write off farm loans, you won't write off education loans, you won't write off loans for micro and small industries. But, you would write off ₹5,55,603 crores. Finally, Sir, in the remaining two minutes-and-a-half that I have, there is a goal of a five trillion dollar economy. Very good. I will give you better goals. In 1990-91, India's economy was 425 billion dollars. It doubled by 2003-04. Then the UPA Government came. From 618 billion dollars, it doubled to 1.22 trillion dollars in four years. It doubled again to 2.48 billion dollars in September, 2017. It will double to 5 trillion dollars; it does not require a Prime Minister or a Finance Minister, it will double. Why? That is the magic of compounding. Any money lender knows this, any borrower knows this; if the nominal growth of economy is 12 per cent, it will double in six years; if the nominal growth of economy is 11 per cent, it will double in seven years. So, I am giving the Finance Minister higher goal. You are going around the country saying, "We are going to build a five trillion dollar economy by either 2023-24 or 2024-25 very wisely." If it grows nominally at 12 per cent, it will double in 2023-24. If it grows nominally at 11 per cent, it will double in 2024-25. But, I am giving you another goal. Please say that either you or your successor, whoever it may be, will double it to 10 trillion dollars by 2028-29, he will double it to 20 trillion dollars by 2032-33. - What is this great number of 5 trillion dollars? It will always double in every six years or seven years because nominal growth would be 11 or 12 per cent. So, please don't put this pie in the sky before the people and say, 5 trillion dollar economy is equal to Chandrayaan and

landing on the moon. Five trillion dollars is simple arithmetic. It will double again and again. If you grow faster; it will double faster, if you grow slower, it will take one more year. So, don't put the pie in the sky. Come down to the reality. The economy is weak. The Budget Speech is insipid. A weak economy needed a bold approach. I feel the Prime Minister has enough will and determination to take bold decisions. It is not necessary that everything has to be said in the Budget Speech, it can be done even after. It can be done during the course of this Budget Session. But, I expect this Government to come and tell us what structural reforms they would do, what bold steps they would take, how they would improve investment which is the only engine that seems to be available to them to spur India's growth to 8 per cent this year and to raise it to double digit, 10 per cent. I am afraid, Sir, this Budget does not inspire us to believe that this will happen. But, since this Government has a five year mandate, I can only appeal to the Government to pay serious attention to what we have said. It was said in a spirit of genuine friendliness to get our economy growing, Please ensure that bold structural reforms are done to boost economic growth. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR (Kerala): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on her maiden Budget. But let me bring before the Government one grievance of the print media in the country. This Budget has introduced a 10 per cent customs duty on newsprint, both the uncoated paper used for newspapers and the coated paper used for magazines.

This is the highest ever customs duty slapped on newsprint in the history of the industry. There was no customs duty for newsprint since 2009. Though the move is touted as an effort to provide a level-playing field to the domestic newsprint industry, there is no advantage in reality. The Indian newsprint industry has an annual production capacity of one million tons. This is only up to 40 per cent of the annual demand in India at present. Also the country does not have any advantage in installing fresh newsprint capacity as the prime inputs bear huge environmental burden. To increase newsprint production, you need trees to be cut for pulp, increase quality recycled fibre and power. In fact, China has recently shut many newsprint factories to reduce environmental hazard. Another disadvantage of the Indian newsprint is that the quality of the paper is not suitable for running on high-speed modern printing machines. No manufacturer in India is producing uncoated glazed and light-weight coated paper. So, there is no role, at present, left for the Indian newsprint industry to play in this area.

The customs duty on newsprint has come at a time when the print media is already reeling under severe financial pressure due to many factors like lower

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advertisement revenue, higher costs and digital onslaught from technological giants. Small and medium newspapers will go into deeper losses and many of them will be forced to close down. So, Sir, I request the hon. Minister, through you, to withdraw the customs duty slapped on the newsprint industry.

Regarding Kerala, I would like to say that this Budget reflects complete disregard for Kerala's concerns. The Union Government has ignored Kerala's request for help in the reconstruction efforts after facing an unprecedented deluge in August last year. The flood devastated the entire State throwing thousands of people in distress and left large stretches of land and crops washed away. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा। आपकी पार्टी के पास कुल 38 मिनट का समय है और आपकी पार्टी से दो वक्ता बोलने वाले हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। सर, अभी-अभी हम लोगों ने बहुत ही विद्वान वक्ताओं के वक्तव्य सुने। भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में और बजट के बारे में उन्होंने बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव भी दिए। कई वक्ताओं ने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि यह चुनाव एक landmark है, यह सरकार की उपलब्धियों का एक झंडा है, जो पिछले पांच सालों में किए गए कामों को reflect करता है। सर, इतने प्रयासों के बाद भी जो voter turnout था, वह 67.9 परसेंट था, उसमें से बीजेपी को जो वोट मिला है, वह 38 परसेंट के आस-पास मिला है। पिछले पांच साल की कारगुजारियों के दम पर जितनी उपलब्धियाँ हासिल की गयी हैं, उनके संबंध में मुझे थोड़ा सा संदेह होता है क्योंकि जिस बात का जिक्र अभी हमारे पूर्ववर्ती वक्ता ने किया - इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं है कि हिन्दुस्तान में लोग बहुत गरीब हैं और उनकी बहुत सी ज़रूरतें हैं, लेकिन जो delivery system का failure है, उसने पिछली सरकारों को लक्ष्य हासिल करने से रोका। लेकिन इस सरकार ने डीबीटी के माध्यम से direct benefit to every family, इस कॉन्सेप्ट पर बहुत डिटेल्ड काम किया है और उसके बाद में उन्हें यह जनमत मिला है। सर, इसमें एक चीज़ और भी आई है, जो कल आपको परेशान करेगी कि कोई सम्राट और राजा महाराजा, जो अतीत में हुआ हो, वह 126 करोड़ लोगों को कभी पाल नहीं सकता था। जो autocratic system होते हैं या जहाँ पर functioning के despotic trends होते हैं, उनकी सीमाएं सीमित होती हैं। इस देश की 126 या 128 करोड़ की जो आबादी बताई जा रही है, उसको अगर रखना है, sustain करना है, ग्रोथ की ओर ले जाना है, तो democratic system केवल होना ही नहीं चाहिए, वह दिखाई भी देना चाहिए। आपको बहुत से लोगों का सपोर्ट चाहिए। आज की तारीख में विशेष तौर पर, अभी हिंदुस्तान की बहुत बड़ी आबादी hand-to-mouth है, वह आबादी locked है। जब हम कभी-कभी गरीबी की बात करते हैं, तो इसमें मेरा थोड़ा difference होता है कि issue गरीबी नहीं है, issue productivity है। 200 रुपया रोज कमाने वाला आदमी, 2000 रुपया रोज कमाने के लायक नहीं बन सका, हमें तो शर्म इस बात पर आनी चाहिए कि 70 साल हो गए

हैं और हमारी व्यवस्था आदमी को productivity नहीं दे पा रही है और यथास्थिति में रखे हुए है। इतनी बड़ी आबादी का यथास्थिति में रहना, हिंदुस्तान की बड़ी उपलब्धि नहीं है, यह तो बहुत बड़ी liability है। इस liability को बहुत seriously address करने के लिए आपने तो कोई serious कदम नहीं उठाया है। हमें तो नहीं लगता कि आपने serious कदम उठाया है। यह बहुत बड़ी आबादी है। 40 करोड़ से ऊपर ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनको अक्सर शाम की रोटी भी मयस्सर नहीं होती है, जैसा आंकड़े बताते हैं। लेकिन ये लोग भी high productivity individual के तौर पर develop कर दिए जाने चाहिए थे, इससे आपको कोई दिक्कत नहीं होती। आज हम लोग इस बात पर चर्चा रहे हैं कि 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकोनॉमी, जो एक बहुत बड़ा objective बनकर सामने आया है, मैं आदरणीय चिदम्बरम साहब का आभारी हूँ कि उन्होंने उस मिथ को धोकर रख दिया है। यह मिथ जो बनाया जा रहा था कि यह बहुत बड़ा objective है, यह सहज रूप से आयेगा, लेकिन कब आयेगा, जब समाज में कम से कम शांति तो रहे। मैं यह बात बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ और हम सुनते थे कि clash of civilization एक doctrine थी, जो दुनिया में कहीं इस्तेमाल होती थी। सर, मैं पिछले कई महीनों से नहीं बल्कि कई वर्षों से देख रहा हूँ कि जो clash of civilization है - यानी एक आदमी की दूसरे आदमी से नफरत और unconditional नफरत, वह नफरत क्यों है, क्योंकि वह दूसरे sect से है, क्योंकि वह दूसरे मजहब से है, वह दूसरी जाति से है। This is going to take a heavy toll on your accounts. समाज के अंदर जो असुरक्षा पैदा होती है, वह productivity को चैक करती है और आदमी को आगे काम करने से रोकती है। जो लोग बिज़नेस करना चाहते हैं, मार्केट के अंदर रुपये का circulation बढ़ना चाहिए, turn-over बढ़ना चाहिए, वह क्यों रुक रहा है, क्योंकि कोई चीज़ उसको ब्लॉक कर रही है। कुछ लोग हैं, जिनके पास एजेंडा है कि हमें हिंदुस्तान की एक अच्छी-खासी आबादी को de-politicalise करके रखना है, धमकाकर रखना है, डराकर रखना है, मारपीट करके रखना है कि जैसा हम चाहते हैं, वैसे रहो। इस तरह की घटनाएं सामने आ रही हैं, अगर मुझसे कहा जाए, तो मैं उनका जिक्र भी कर दूंगा, लेकिन उन पर आपत्तियां होती हैं। आप पिछले चार-पांच साल का अखबार पढ़ लीजिए। अभी झारखंड में एक घटना घटी है, मैं उसका reference देना चाहता हूँ कि बहुत से लोग जो काम करने वाले लोग हैं, productive लोग हैं, उनकी productivity के ऊपर अब शंकाएं पैदा हो रही हैं। वे सोचते हैं कि क्या करें, कैसे करें, कहां जाएं, जो लेन-देन है, कारोबार है, वहां पर तो बड़े खतरे हैं। कोई भी आकर घेर लेगा और मारपीट करके जो चाहेगा, वह करवा लेगा। यह जो चीज़ पैदा हो रही है, मेडम मैं आपको आगाह करना चाहता हूँ, सरकार को आगाह करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार के जो आर्थिक और राजनीतिक महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य हैं, उनके ऊपर यह बड़े सवाल पैदा करने का काम करेगी। हम जानते हैं कि आपको अगली बार बहुत पैसा चाहिए, सरकार को डीबीटी के लिए बहुत पैसा चाहिए। मैं अपने पीडीपी के साथियों से बात कर रहा था, जिस दिन अमित शाह जी, यहां पर कश्मीर की स्थिति पर चर्चा कर रहे थे, तो वे बता रहे थे कि राजनीतिक जड़ताओं को दूर करने के लिए कि जो belongings होती हैं, वह confirm हो जाती हैं, लोगों के राजनीतिक तौर-तरीके बंध जाते हैं, उससे बाहर लाने के लिए, हम लोगों को डीबीटी दे रहे हैं। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसमें कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। किसी को गैस का चूल्हा दिया जा रहा है, किसी

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

को टॉयलेट बनाकर दिया जा रहा है, किसी को आवास दिया जा रहा है, किसी को बिजली दी जा रही है, A list of amenities are there. हम हर individual family को कोई न कोई amenity दे रहे हैं और उससे उनका मिजाज़ बदल रहा है। यह बात लोगों ने मुझे confirm की है, यह उन्होंने confess किया है कि जो आपको काम करने का समय वहां पर मिल रहा है, अब हालात तो बदल रहे हैं, लेकिन सच्चाई यह है कि जिंदगी की जरूरतें उससे आगे भी हैं। आप चिड़िया को सोने के पिंजरे में रखकर, अगर सोने की कटोरी में मैदा खिलाएंगे, तो वह बहुत दिन जियेगी नहीं, क्योंकि उसको आज़ादी चाहिए, उसको liberty चाहिए, उसको जिंदगी जीने का माहौल चाहिए। हम सब लोग, जो हिन्दुस्तान के बाशिंदे हैं, हमको और कुछ भी चाहिए, इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आपको thumping majority मिली है, लेकिन इसके बाद भी इस देश में उत्सव देखने को नहीं मिला। जो जीते हैं, वे तो बहुत खुश हुए, चाहे वे उसके पात्र थे या नहीं थे, लेकिन जिन लोगों ने वोट डाला है, उनके भी चेहरे गंभीर हैं, उनके दिल में उत्सव नहीं है। वे अभी भी सोच रहे हैं कि क्या हुआ? कैसे हुआ? बहुत से लोग तो यह कह रहे हैं कि भैया, अगर पुराने वाला सिस्टम आपने लाँच नहीं किया तो अगली बार हम लोग वोट डालने के लिए जाएंगे ही नहीं। यह बहुत गंभीर बात है। हालांकि यह इससे थोड़ी-सी अलग बात है। मैं आपको आगाह कर रहा हूं कि लोगों की जो sense of belonging है, जो लोगों की sense of participation है और लोगों की इस देश के लिए जूझकर काम करने की जो तमन्ना है- मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि जो आदमी 200 रुपये की दिहाड़ी करने के लायक है, उसको 2,000 रुपये रोज की दिहाड़ी करने के लायक बनाना हमारा, आपका, सबका, इस पार्लियामेंट का कर्तव्य है, इस सरकार का कर्तव्य है। इसलिए इन लक्ष्यों को हासिल करने के लिए बहुत दूर जाना पड़ेगा।

सर, जो high growth trajectory set की गई है, उसके लिए यह निश्चित है कि आपको ... और विशेषज्ञ भी बता रहे हैं कि कम से कम 12 परसेंट जीडीपी की एक sustained level पर लगातार आवश्यकता होगी। इतनी ऊँच-नीच के बावजूद - इतना राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक घटना क्रम घट रहा है और यह दुनिया में भी घट रहा है। आज की तारीख में war अप्रासंगिक हो चुका है। परन्तु हम लोगों के दिमाग में एक war सब जगह चल रहा है, हम लोग युद्ध लेकर चल रहे हैं। सर, आज की तारीख में लड़ाई सिर्फ आर्थिक होती है। बहुत से ऐसे देश हैं, जो अपनी आर्थिक नीतियों से दूसरे देशों को दिवालिया बना देते हैं और उनके ऊपर आर्थिक कब्जा कर लेते हैं, पाकिस्तान का हाल सामने है। उन्होंने अपनी आंतरिक हालत पर गौर नहीं किया, वे दूसरों के सहारे खड़े रहे, आज हालत यह है कि जो चीन चाहता है, वह पाकिस्तान में होता है। वे क्या सोचते हैं, इस बात से कोई मतलब नहीं है। आज लड़ाइयां आर्थिक होती हैं। आज हम डर रहे हैं। हम जो सोच रहे हैं, वह होगा या जो बहुराष्ट्रीय कम्पनियां World Bank में बैठी हुई हैं, जिन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान पर लगभग एक लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा लाद दिया है, जो वे चाहेंगी, वह होगा। सर, ये सवाल हैं और ये सवाल मेरे नहीं हैं, ये सवाल जनता के बीच में से निकल रहे हैं। लड़के बहुत बड़ी तादाद में पढ़ लिख चुके हैं और अब उनके पास

Internet के माध्यम से बहुत सारी जानकारियां आती हैं और जब वे हम लोगों के सामने बैठकर बातें करते हैं, तो कई बार तो हम भी लाजवाब हो जाते हैं, आपको भी होना पड़ेगा किसी दिन!

सर, मैं सरकार से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि especially जो कृषि क्षेत्र है, जिस पर आज भी लगभग 77 per cent population sustain कर रही है, उसकी growth के बारे में अभी आदरणीय चिदम्बरम साहब बता रहे थे कि यह 2.9 परसेंट है, वह भी allied है। अगर इसमें से आप forestry या दूसरे processing के काम को निकाल दीजिए, तो यह एक परसेंट भी नहीं है। सर, 77 परसेंट आबादी जिस खेती पर पल रही है, वह stagnant है और कोई कारण नहीं है। इसीलिए आदमी को आदमी से दूर करना, उसको लड़ाना... जिस घर की पूँजी टूटती है, वह टूट जाता है, जिस कारोबार की पूँजी टूटती है, वह कारोबार बिखर जाता है। मुझे डर के साथ या अफसोस के साथ बताना पड़ रहा है कि आज agriculture धीरे-धीरे non-sustainable हो रहा है और जो families उस पर पल रही थीं, चाहे वह किसान के तौर पर, चाहे वह मजदूर के तौर पर, उनके सामने आजीविका के भयानक संकट पैदा हो गए हैं। सर, उससे भी खतरनाक बात क्या हो रही है, एक forced migration रोटी के लिए है या तो कोई मंत्र सिखा दिया होता कि भूख न लगती! या कोई योग सिखा दिया गया होता, जिसके बाद में भूख न लगती, लेकिन भूख तो लगती है। इस भूख का इलाज क्या है, रोटी का विकल्प क्या है? आज वहां पर रोटी की समस्या पैदा हो रही है और लोग बाहर निकल कर जा रहे हैं। उससे भी खतरनाक बात यह हो रही है कि अगर कोई मुम्बई जा रहा है, तो वहां होता है कि भय्ये भगाओ, अगर कोई दिल्ली आ रहा है, तो यहां होता है कि बंगाली भगाओ, यदि कोई किसी दूसरे राष्ट्र में जा रहा है, तो वहां कहा जाता है उसे भगाओ। उस दिन धारा 370 पर चर्चा हो रही थी, उसकी बहस को सुनकर मुझे तो लगता है कि अब हर राज्य को धारा 370 की जरूरत पड़ने लगेगी, क्योंकि कोई राज्य किसी दूसरे राज्य के आदमी को अपने राज्य में निभाना नहीं चाहता। कैसे करेंगे? हम कहाँ जा रहे हैं, हमें देखना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, यह बजट नहीं है, यह बहुत कुछ है, जिससे हमें आगे का रास्ता मिलता है। अगर हम अपने primary sector को, अपने हम agricultural sector को vibrant बना पाते, यदि हम गांवों को processing का centre बना पाते, गांवों को production का centre या business का centre बना पाते तो हम बहुत तरक्की कर चुके होते। अब तो IT है, बिजली है, अब तो हमारे पास सारी information है, यदि हम उस लेवल पर investment कर पाते, तो ये forced migration नहीं होते और गांवों में turnovers बहुत बढ़ चुके होते। मैंने उन गांवों को देखा है, जिनके अंदर कृषि प्रसंस्करण के काम चालू हो चुके थे, वहीं से packaging और marketing होने लगी थी, उन गांवों के turnovers 10 times से भी ज्यादा बढ़े हैं और वहां लोगों को नौकरियां मिली हैं।

महोदय, समस्या सिर्फ यह नहीं थी कि हम गरीब आदमी को केवल रोटी दें, बल्कि समस्या यह भी थी कि जो unskilled है, उसे semi-skilled labour में convert करना, जो semi-skilled labour है, उसे skilled-labour में और expert labour में convert करना था, जिससे कि गांव अपने आप में एक vibrant इकाई बन जाता। आज भी बहुत सारी manufacturing का काम है, जो गांवों में हो सकता है।

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

महोदय, हमने चीन के उदाहरण देखे हैं। वहां खेती ही नहीं, बल्कि industrial manufacturing, metallurgy और बिजली आदि के सारे काम गांवों में होने लगे। आखिर हमारे पास ऐसा कौन सा अभाव था, जिसके कारण हम अपने गांवों को production hub नहीं बना पाए? जब WTO में negotiations चल रहे थे, तब तो यह कल्पना की गई थी कि हमारे 5.50 लाख गांव हैं, हर गांव अपने आप में एक production hub बनेगा और पूरी दुनिया को हम यहां से customized products export करेंगे। हमने करने की कोशिश भी की है, लेकिन पता नहीं, वह सिलसिला कहां और क्यों रास्ते में छूट गया, यह आज तक मेरी समझ में नहीं आया।

महोदय, मेरा अपना मानना है कि हमारे देश में जो आन्तरिक हालात बन रहे हैं, वे GDP को बरबाद करने के लिए बहुत जिम्मेदार हैं। मेरे पास जो आंकड़े हैं, उनके अनुसार पिछले साल का gross value addition 6.8 परसेंट था, फिर जैसा एग्रीकल्चर का बताया गया 2.9 परसेंट था, उसमें भी कम कर दें, क्योंकि उसमें से forestry निकालें या हाउसिंग कम कर दें, तो और भी कम हो जाता है। इसी प्रकार manufacturing 6.9 परसेंट और industry 6.9 परसेंट है। सिर्फ ये दो sector थे, manufacturing और industry, इनके के माध्यम से हम अपने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को बहुत अच्छी स्थिति में ला सकते थे। अभी मेरी कुछ विशेषज्ञों से बात हो रही थी, वे कह रहे थे कि यही वह टाइम था जब हिन्दुस्तान को एक well-defined industrial policy बनानी चाहिए थी और manufacturing को बढ़ाना चाहिए था, क्योंकि केवल यही क्षेत्र है, जहां बहुत ज्यादा रोजगार दिया जा सकता है।

महोदय, हम देख रहे थे कि पिछले वर्षों में जो झटके हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था ने खाए उनके कारण हमारा जो unorganized sector है, वह लगभग मिट्टी में मिल गया है, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा employment वहां मिलता था और यह सैक्टर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में local economy को sustain करने के लिए ये बहुत जिम्मेदार था। मुझे लगता है कि इसे हम लोगों ने क्यों नहीं बढ़ाया?

महोदय, मैं फिर आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि युद्ध का उन्माद और विकास का कार्यक्रम, ये साथ-साथ कैसे चल सकते हैं? हम सब लोगों के दिमाग में वॉर भरी हुआ है। हमें किस से वॉर लड़ना है? यह वॉर हमें गरीबी से लड़ना चाहिए, लाचारी से, मजबूरी से, बेचारगी से लड़ना चाहिए। देश में बेरोजगारी का जो इतना बड़ा सीन है, उससे वॉर लड़ें, लेकिन लड़ाई सिर्फ पाकिस्तान से है। मुझे यह समझ में नहीं आया कि जो हमारे philosopher हैं या contemporary हैं, जो हिन्दुस्तान का political unification, इस वॉर के माध्यम से करना चाह रहे थे, उन्होंने जो clash of civilizations दिमाग में भर दी है, अब वह इतनी बड़ी loyalty बन गई है कि कभी भी आपके दिमाग को perform करने ही नहीं देगी। इस नफरत के सहारे देश कैसे चल पाएगा? यह आपको सोचना पड़ेगा, मुझे लगता है कि यह बहुत गम्भीर सवाल है।

महोदय, अभी जैसा कि जिक्र हो रहा था कि ग्रोथ के जो ड्राइवर्स हैं, उनमें investment, exports और consumption, ये बड़ी चीजें हैं। ये कुछ बड़ी चीजें हैं।

सर, जब बाजार में पैसा ही नहीं रह गया है, लोगों की आमदनी गिर रही है, तो consumption कैसे बढ़ जाएगा? आज यह सवाल सामने खड़ा हो गया है कि लोगों को अपनी जमीनें गिरवी रखनी पड़ रही हैं। यह बहुत दुखद है।

सर, मैं कल Facebook पर पढ़ रहा था कि आदिवासी इलाकों में लोग अपने बच्चों को गिरवी रखकर अपना काम चला रहे हैं। इतने वर्षों के बाद भी हिंदुस्तान का, लोकतंत्र का यह चेहरा है ! इस पर बहुत सोचना पड़ेगा। आम आदमी जो मेहनत कर सकता है, जिसकी productivity lock हो चुकी है, वह भी सिर्फ इसलिए है कि उसके पास पैसा नहीं है, वह सामाजिक पायदान के उस मुहाने पर बैठा हुआ है कि जहाँ पर access into funds नहीं है।

सर, आप जानते होंगे कि आज भी हमारी जो institutional funding है, उससे ज्यादा साहूकारों की funding चल रही है। आज भी हमारी बहुत बड़ी आबादी उन लोगों के चंगुल में फंसी हुई है। क्या आपको मालूम है कि वे कर्ज पर कितना ब्याज लेते हैं? वे रुपया सैकड़ा per month के हिसाब से लेते हैं। आप इसको imagine करें। मैं तो दंग रह गया था यह जानकर कि जिन लोगों ने एक महीने के लिए मजबूरी में कर्ज लिया था, उन्होंने साहूकारों को दस रुपये सैकड़ा का ब्याज दिया। क्या यह ब्याज है? यह तो आदमी को पकड़ने का जाल है। आपको देखना पड़ेगा कि कहाँ पर बड़ी चूक हुई है।

सर, मुझे आपसे एक बात और बात कहनी है। अभी investment का काफी जिक्र किया गया है कि जो बाहर से investment आ रहा है, उसके सहारे नहीं, लेकिन जो domestic investment है, जो domestic savings हैं। जिसमें लोग जो पैसा बचाते हैं, उस पैसे को बैंकों में रखते हैं, फिर वह पैसा corporate sector इस्तेमाल करता है, यह सही process है। हमें याद है कि कई साल पहले एक मॅडेट हुआ करता था कि Budget बनेगा और उसमें आंतरिक ऋण का एक बड़ा रोल होगा। 30 per cent के आस-पास का आंतरिक कर्ज ही किसान विकास पत्रों से हुआ करता था। इधर हम कई सालों से देख रहे हैं कि वह missing हो गया है। गाँव के लोग पैसा बचाते थे, बहुत से काम होते थे, जिनमें NSC mandatory अवश्य कर दी गई थी, लेकिन उसमें कुछ पैसा बचता था। आज आपने इस चीज को निकाल दिया है और आप बाहर से कर्ज लेकर, विदेशी कर्ज के सहारे देश चला रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि आपको इसको फिर से देखना पड़ेगा। यह चीज़ सब लोगों को समझ में नहीं आ रही है। जो public के बीच में आमदनी है, यह एक बड़ा issue है।

मान्यवर, मुझे याद आ रहा है कि हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी उत्तर प्रदेश गए थे। उन्होंने इस बात का जिक्र किया था, हमारे सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर साहब परसों इस बात का जिक्र कर रहे थे कि हमारे यहाँ दसियों हज़ार रुपया गन्ने की payment का बकाया है। इधर किसानों का गन्ने की payment का पैसा बकाया है और प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि हम इसको चौदह दिन के अंदर दिलाएंगे। ऐसा rule था, लेकिन समय हो गया है और अब कुछ बड़े वायदों की भी बात हो रही है। विश्वास का जो संकट पैदा हो रहा है, उससे इस पर कैसे यकीन करें? प्रधान मंत्री की बात हल्की नहीं हो सकती। पूरी दुनिया में यह message जा रहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री

[श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा]

की बात पक्की होनी चाहिए, बुलंद होनी चाहिए कि जो कह दिया जाए, वह कर दिखाया जाए। अगर एक बात पक्की नहीं हो पाई, तो मुझे लगता है कि अभी जो बाकी बातों के fact check करने की बात चल रही थी, वह उसी रास्ते पर जा रहा है, इसलिए आपको जरा सावधान होने की जरूरत पड़ेगी।

सर, हमारा manufacturing sector, जो बढ़िया ढ़िया नहीं कर पा रहा है, आपको उस पर थोड़ा extra focus करना पड़ेगा। उससे ग्रामीण रोजगार का सृजन होगा। उसके लिए सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि tariff support, जो आप बाहर से आयात कर रहे हैं - 2016 में 1 लाख, 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये का जो आंकड़ा हमें मिला, वह खाद्यान्न आयात हुआ है। वह गेहूं है, चावल है, मक्का है, दलहन है, तिलहन है और हम food security के ऊपर 1 लाख, 37 हजार करोड़ रुपया खर्च कर रहे थे। हमें foodgrain procurement करना है, FCI में रखना है, गरीबों को बांटना है। अब नीति आयोग को दिक्कत लग रही होगी कि यह महंगा काम है और आपने आयात पर आधारित food security plan कर ली है। क्या आपको मालूम है कि आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं? यह बहुत खतरनाक काम होने जा रहा है। जो देश खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर हो गया था, ऐसा होने के बाद अब उसकी निर्भरता छिन्न-भिन्न हो जाएगी। आप इस बात को समझ नहीं सकते हैं कि जब हम लोग foodgrains पैदा कर रहे हैं, हम self-sufficient हैं, अगर उसे proper market नहीं मिलेगी, तो पूंजी का कितना बड़ा क्षरण होगा? हमने खेती में देखा है कि जो लोग आलू की खेती कर रहे हैं, जो लोग टमाटर की खेती कर रहे हैं, जब हम खरीदने जाते हैं, तो पता लगा कि 10 रुपए, 20 रुपए, 50 रुपए, 60 रुपए किलो है और जब उनके पास इसका उत्पादन होता है और वे बेचने जाते हैं, तो आठ आने किलो! यह क्या हो रहा है? यह पूंजी नष्ट हो रही है, यह पूंजी का क्षरण हो रहा है। अब गन्ने में भी यही होगा, अब गेहूं में भी यही होगा, अब पैड़ी में भी यही होगा, अब दूसरी crops में भी यही होगा, तो हम पूंजी कहाँ से लाएंगे? हर हाल में ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खेती पूंजी को बनाने का माध्यम बन जानी चाहिए थी, तब शायद आपको बाहर से कर्ज लेने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय रवि जी, आपकी पार्टी की तरफ से एक और स्पीकर हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं अब close कर रहा हूँ, केवल दो-तीन points हैं।

मैडम, unemployment सबसे खतरनाक चीज है। ये वे बच्चे हैं, जो बहुत इंतजार करने वाले नहीं हैं। टाइम बीत रहा है। मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि हमारे यहाँ सचिवालय में 400 jobs निकले थे, तो उनके लिए 26 लाख लोगों ने apply किया था, जिनमें graduates भी थे, post graduates भी थे और post-graduates के लोग भी थे। अभी रेलवे में 60 हजार नौकरियाँ निकली हैं, उनके लिए दो करोड़ applications आई हैं। यह critical mob है। ये जो नौजवान हैं, ये नंबरस critical हैं, ये बारूद हैं। अगर आपने इनको सृजन करने की दिशा में नहीं लगाया, तो ये पूरे सिस्टम को destroy करके रख देंगे। यह चीज यहाँ ही नहीं, पूरी दुनिया में देखने को मिल रही है कि जहाँ पर लोगों ने employment के issue की उपेक्षा की है, वहाँ पर परिणाम

राजनीतिक लोगों के हाथों से बाहर निकल गया है। अबकी बार जो unemployment का ratio आया है, हालाँकि data को रोका गया था, यह बहुत ज्यादा है। Especially जो unemployed youth है, जो PLFS का सर्वे बता रहा है, वह 17.8 परसेंट है। इसमें लड़के भी हैं और लड़कियाँ भी हैं। इस ऊर्जा का आपके पास क्या उपयोग है? या तो इसका खाली राजनीतिक उपयोग है कि जहाँ चाहो लड़ा दो, या फिर इस देश की model building में, एक नए आदर्श देश को बनाने में हमारी यह युवाशक्ति इस्तेमाल हो सकती है।

मैडम, मेरा बार-बार यह मानना है कि अभी हमारी education policy आने जा रही है, लेकिन संकट नौकरी का कम है, विश्वास का ज्यादा है। अगर यह शोहरत हो जाए कि हमारा लड़का ईमानदार है, लड़का मेहनती है, लड़का professional है और high productivity individual है, जिम्मेदार है, झूठ नहीं बोलता है, मक्कारी नहीं करता है और जो कहेगा, वह करके दिखा देगा, तो उसके लिए नौकरी खाली नहीं है। लेकिन हमारी जो सामाजिक प्रणाली है, जो शिक्षा प्रणाली है, वह धीरे-धीरे ऐसे लोगों का निर्माण कर रही है, जो competent तो हैं, लेकिन यह भरोसा नहीं है कि उन्हें जो काम दिया जाएगा, वे उसे पूरा कर देंगे या नहीं या उसके अन्दर नाटक करेंगे। यही कारण है, मैं ज्यादा बात नहीं कहूँगा, कि अब बहुत ही dignified jobs में जाने के बावजूद, MP/MLA बनने के बावजूद, IAS/IPS अधिकारी बनने के बावजूद, judiciary या बड़े-बड़े jobs में जाने के बावजूद लोगों पर corruption के आरोप लगे हैं, चूँकि उनको इस चीज से दिक्कत नहीं होती है।

श्री उपसभापति: रवि जी, दूसरे स्पीकर के लिए अब केवल 13 मिनट्स बचे हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं केवल एक बात कह रहा था, अब मुझे केवल दो-तीन suggestions देने हैं।

सर, मेरा मानना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान की जो जाति प्रथा है, वह एक बहुत ही refined दास प्रथा है। इसने आदमी की productivity lock करके रखी हुई है। उसका economic मूल्यांकन सही नहीं हो रहा है। उस दिन यहाँ sanitation का काम करने वाले लोगों की बात चल रही थी, तो sanitation के बारे में कहा जा रहा था कि वह divine job है, देवतुल्य job है, ईश्वरीय कार्य है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने खुद उसका बीड़ा अपने ऊपर उठाया है, उन्होंने बाकायदा सफाई कर्मचारियों के पैर धोए, लेकिन क्या उसका उसकी आमदनी से कुछ रिश्ता है? नहीं है। क्यों? चूँकि वह locking system के तौर पर हमारा यह काम कर रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

श्री उपसभापति: रवि जी, आप wind up कीजिए, आपके दूसरे स्पीकर के लिए सिर्फ 12 मिनट्स रह गए हैं। आप अपनी बात खत्म करें।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं close कर रहा हूँ।

सर, मुझे लगता है कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस बात की पहल करनी चाहिए। आज की तारीख में, मैं एक छोटी सी बात कहना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आप wind-up करें, otherwise आपके स्पीकर को समय नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, केवल दो बातें हैं, फिर मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर दूँगा। सर, मेरी मुलाकात एक लड़की से हुई, जो चीन की रहने वाली थी। वह यहां mobile marketing कर रही थी। मैंने उससे पूछा कि तुम्हारे यहां क्या हाल है? तुम India और China को कैसे compare करोगी? सर, उसने बड़ी मज़ेदार बात कही। उसने कहा कि चीन में जब कोई बच्चा जन्म लेता है, तो हम लोग उम्मीद करते हैं और यह मान कर चलते हैं कि वह अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो जाएगा, किसी पर बोझ नहीं बनेगा। लेकिन मैं आपके यहां कई सालों से हूँ और यहां का तमाशा बड़ा मज़ेदार है। यहां सिर्फ एक godfather दूँढ़ना पड़ता है, उसके बाद कुछ नहीं करना पड़ता। यहां सारा काम एमपी और एमएलए की सिफारिश से, powerful लोगों की सिफारिश से होता है। यह है वह संस्कृति, जिससे टकराव होना चाहिए था। ...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, मैं आखिरी बात कहूँगा। मैडम ने इस बात का जिक्र किया कि महिलाओं ने 50 प्रतिशत के आसपास वोट दिया है। उन्होंने, "नारी, तू नारायणी" की बात कही है। मैडम, मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूँ कि महिलाओं को इस देश में एक बेहतर नागरिक का दर्जा मिलना चाहिए। उनकी जो सेवाएं हैं, वे घर चलाती हैं, नई पीढ़ी को सामने लाती हैं, उनको अच्छा नागरिक बनाती हैं, इन सारी सेवाओं का अगर आप जीडीपी में economic services के तौर पर मूल्यांकन कर पाएंगी, तो शायद उनको आप ज्यादा सुरक्षा दे पाएंगी। अगर किसी के लिए बढ़िया न्याय प्रणाली की विश्वसनीयता एवं सामाजिक सुरक्षा की विश्वसनीयता जरूरी है, तो वह महिलाओं के लिए जरूरी है। ...(समय की घंटी)... चूंकि समाज में असामाजिक तत्व हावी हो रहे हैं, इसके लिए मेरा एक suggestion है। आने वाले 10 वर्षों में, अगर यह पार्लियामेंट हुकूमत को और आगे आने वाली सरकारों को कंपैल लेकर सके, तो एक child focused planning को लाया जाए, क्योंकि हमारे आज के बच्चे ही कल के नागरिक बनने वाले हैं। आप अगर child focused planning कर पाएं, तो ...(समय की घंटी)...

सर, एक चीज़ और रह गई है।

श्री उपसभापति: मैं दूसरे वक्ता का नाम बुला रहा हूँ, क्योंकि आपकी पार्टी के दूसरे वक्ता के लिए सिर्फ 10 मिनट का समय रह गया है। आप उनका पूरा समय ले सकते हैं, इसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन उनको बोलने के लिए सिर्फ दस मिनट ही मिलेंगे।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मैं एक मिनट का समय और लूँगा। सर, मेरा मानना है हिन्दुस्तान की जो प्रशासनिक प्रणाली है, जो Constitutional system है, इसकी performance का भी assessment होना चाहिए। सर, corporate sector में जालसाज़ी चलती है। वहां इतनी malpractices हैं, अभी मुझे कुछ लोग मिले, जिन्होंने किन्हीं कंपनियों में पैसे जमा कराए थे और वे कंपनियां उनका पैसा लेकर भाग गईं, लेकिन सेबी उनका पैसा वापस नहीं दिला पा रही है। सर, corporate sector की जो performance है ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय वर्मा जी, आप पूरे दस मिनट का इस्तेमाल कर लें, मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। आपकी पार्टी के दूसरे स्पीकर के पास अब महज दस मिनट या फिर नौ मिनट का समय है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, मुझे कुछ विशेष बातें करनी हैं। चूंकि आपने इतना ज्यादा आग्रह किया है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने कोई आग्रह नहीं किया है, आपका जो समय है, मैं वही बता रहा हूँ।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: सर, ये कुछ गंभीर सवाल थे, जो मैंने सदन के सामने रखे। आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से कहना चाहूंगा कि वे इनके उत्तर से सदन को अवगत करा दें, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी के दूसरे स्पीकर के लिए अब मात्र नौ मिनट बचे हैं।

श्री रवि प्रकाश वर्मा: ठीक है, सर, कोई दिक्कत नहीं है। जब तूफान आएगा, तब देखेंगे।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री आर. वैद्यलिंगम जी। Your party has three speakers with 29 minutes' time. So, every Member would get around nine minutes, please.

SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I express my hearty congratulations on the maiden Budget presented by the dynamic woman Finance Minister of our country. I would like to express in this august House a few observations in Tamil.

*Hon'ble Chairman Sir, Saint Thiruvalluvar has said:-

'A King is he who treasure gains, stores up, defends,
And duly for his kingdom's wealth expends'

That is, he is a king who is able to acquire wealth, to lay it up, to guard and to distribute it.

Accordingly the Union Government under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India and Union Finance Minister had announced various schemes for the welfare of the people. It is commendable. Farmers are the backbone of our country. That is why Thiruvalluvar has said, "Who ploughing eat their food, they truly live:

The rest to others bend subservient eating what they give."

That is, they alone live who live by agriculture, all others lead a cringing, dependent life. Thiruvalluvar has written 1330 couplets, all couplets are relevant for all ages, but this particular couplet is losing its relevance today due to farmers' distress.

* English translation of the original speech made in Tamil.

[Shri R. Vaithilingam]

Farmers are born in debt, live in debt and have to die of debt. Their sufferings have to be wiped out. In this budget ₹1.39 lakh crore is allocated for agricultural sector. It is laudable. The announcement of doubling of farmer's income by 2022 gives satisfaction. But at the same time, I would like to mention that we should not classify farmers as small farmers and big farmers. They have to spend a lot for agricultural productivity. Small farmers have to suffer from small amount of loss and big farmers have to face huge loss.

The Minimum support price for paddy has been increased by ₹65 per quintal and it is now increased to ₹1815 per quintal. I request you to increase it further to the tune of ₹2,000. Similarly the minimum support price for sugarcane has to be increased to ₹5,000 and for coconut it should be increased to ₹12,000. When we say that farmers are the backbone of our country, I request an assurance from the Government to ensure farmers welfare. In Tamil Nadu, farmers have been severely affected due to natural calamities such as cyclone, flood and drought. Therefore they could not pay their loan on time. I request the Union Finance Minister to waive off the loans given to farmers by cooperative banks and nationalized banks.

Sir, Under the Namaami Ganga Project, river Ganga is being rejuvenated. Similarly, efforts have to be taken to rejuvenate Cauvery, Vaigai, Thamiraparani, and Noyyal rivers. I request the Union Government to allocate ₹10,000 crore to Tamil Nadu to carry forward this scheme.

Our Union Finance Minister had quoted a verse from Puranaanooru in her Budget Speech. Tamils have expressed their pride through various Sangam texts such as Puranaanooru, Aganaanooru, Naaladiyaar, Iniyavai Narpathu, Inna Narpathu, etc. During Sangam age, there was a port called Poompuhar. Later that port town was destroyed by natural disasters such as sea inundation. The Sangam literature talks about the sea trade that flourished in Poompuhar and the relationship ancient Tamils had with Greece, Rome, Egypt, Malaysia and Indonesia. The port town was then called Cauveripoompatinam. Our Hon'ble Finance Minister who is interested in reading Sangam literature would have known about this. I request her to establish a port at Poompuhar.

Next I would like to speak about water management. Thiruvalluvar has said, "The world cannot exist without water". It seems the Union Government had understood this message, and that is why they have established a new Ministry by name 'Jal Shakti'. Through this Ministry, all rivers have to be interlinked. Our Hon'ble puratchithalaivi

Amma had raised her voice for interlinking of southern rivers. As a first phase, I request that action has to be taken to interlink southern rivers Godavari, Cauvery, Vaigai and Gundar. There is water crisis in Tamil Nadu. Whether we will receive Cauvery water or not is uncertain. The State Government of Karnataka says that they will build Mekedatu dam across river Cauvery. The decision to release Cauvery water is lingering between the final award of the Tribunal and the Supreme Court Judgement. The Union Ministry of Environment and Forest had to grant permission for construction of Mekedatu dam across Cauvery. I request the Union Government not to allow the Government of Karnataka to build Mekedatu or any other dam across Cauvery.

Next, I would like to speak about rain water harvesting. When our Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma, goddess of our heart, was Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during 2001-2006, she introduced the rainwater harvesting scheme. It was a pioneering scheme in the entire country. The Union Government also appreciated her for this effort. I request you to implement this scheme throughout our country.

Mahatma Gandhi has said, 'Heart of India beats in its villages'. Development of villages leads to the development of the country. With this view in mind, the Government has decided to provide piped water supply to all households by the year 2024. This decision really deserves our appreciation. You have taken efforts to while away our thirst by spending crores of rupees. At the same time, I would like to mention that the Government of Tamil Nadu had decided to install a desalination plant at an estimated cost of ₹5000 crore. I request you to allocate the fund to Tamil Nadu.

Next, I would like to speak about the development of unorganized labourers. The Government has announced to provide ₹3000 pension to crores of unorganized workers. They spend their entire life in labouring. As far as they are concerned, working is advancement. They sacrifice their life in toil. When they lose all their energy at 60 years of age, Government has decided to give them a helping hand by giving pension. It is a noble measure. I appreciate it.

It has been announced to give ₹1 lakh loan to one person in a Woman Self Help Group, under Mudra Scheme. I request that this facility has to be given to each and every woman in a self help group. Next, I would like to speak about education. Thiruvalluvar has said, "Learning is excellence of wealth that none destroy, To man nought else affords reality of joy"

That is, learning is the true imperishable riches, all other things are not riches. If education is given to a person, he can earn other riches. You have increased the

[Shri R. Vaithilingam]

allocation to education by 13%. It is a welcome measure. In order to give qualitative education to all, educational infrastructure has to be upgraded in rural areas also. You have brought a scheme, 'Study in India' for inviting foreign students to study in India. Similarly, another scheme like 'Study in Abroad' has to be brought to enable our students to study abroad. New Educational Policy is formulated to develop higher education. ₹400 crore is allocated for upgrading higher educational institutions to international standards. A National Research Fund will be set up to encourage research. All these are welcome measures.

There is a tamil proverb which says, "Cross the seas to earn prosperity". Similarly the foreign visits of our Hon'ble Prime Minister is significant. He is a brave man. He is a 'Man of detached attachment'. He is a guide to the people of this country. His every foreign visit aims at annihilating extremism and terrorism, attracting foreign direct investment and in propagating our culture to the world. It has been announced to develop transport infrastructure through Bharatmala, Sagarmala projects. It has also been announced that 25,000 kilometres of rural roads will be upgraded at the cost of ₹80,250. These are welcome measures.

It is announced that 17 tourism sites will be upgraded to international standards. Tamil Nadu occupies the first place in attracting foreign tourists. I am from Thanjavur. Our city is the seat of Lord Brahadeeshwara Temple, which was built by Raja raja Chola 1000 years ago. Its architectural magnificence attracts world tourists. Similarly, Grand Anicut was built near Thanjavur across Cauvery. The entire dam was built by granite. It was built 2000 years ago. It is the first dam built in India. It should be developed as a world tourism site. I request that five tourism sites from Tamil Nadu, that is, Thanjavur, Mahabalipuram, Kancheepuram, Madurai and Rameshwaram have to be included alongwith the above mentioned 17 tourism sites .

I appreciate that 1 crore 54 lakhs of houses have been given to houseless poor under 'Housing for All' scheme. It has been announced to provide 1 crore 94 lakh houses to rural poor families by 2021. It is a commendable announcement. The Union Government under the leadership of Hon'ble Prime Minister Modi works very hard to create a New India. When BJP came to power in the year 2014, Indian economy's value was at 1.55 trillion American Dollars. In five years, it grew into 2.7 trillion American Dollars. Now the Government has planned to increase the economic growth to 5 trillion American Dollars. I appreciate it wholeheartedly. Our Former Finance Minister said,

"whether it is magic to achieve this economic growth!" I request you to achieve this target. Our goal is to make India an economic super power in the world arena.

Our leader Peraringar Anna has said, "Tap the Rich and pat the poor".

In his way, you have imposed taxes on the rich and had given tax rebates for the poor. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has determined to develop India to be the third prosperous economy of the world by 2024. We appreciate him. By and large, this budget has catered to the needs of all sections of people. That too, a woman from Tamil Nadu has presented the Budget. We are happy that the first full time woman Finance Minister of India is from Tamil Nadu. On behalf of my party, All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I welcome and appreciate the budget. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through you, I congratulate Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, for assuming the charge of the Ministries of Finance and the Corporate Affairs. At the outset, as already mentioned by our distinguished colleague and the former Finance Minister of the country, Shri P. Chidambaram that there are some misleading and contradictory numbers about information in regard to the receipt and expenditure of the Central Government, Sir, I may be permitted to quote from an article authored by a Professor of Economics at Jawahar Lal Nehru University. Our present Finance Minister is an alumni of that University. The article says that the last column of the Table 2.5 of the Economic Survey, 2018-19, Volume-II, on page A59 provides the 'provisional actuals'. This is the document; everybody has seen it. Since this Survey was brought in July, rather than in February or March, it gave ample time for the Ministry to record actual receipts and spending of the fiscal year ending March 31, 2019. Most of the numbers stated as the 'Revised Estimates' for 2018-19 do not tally with Government's own estimate or actual revenues and expenditure as shown in the Economic Survey. Sir, the biggest discrepancy and shortfall is in the tax revenues, which were actually lower than the Revised Estimates by Rs-.1,65,176 crores or as much as 13.5 per cent of the Revised Estimates of total tax revenues. There are so many contradictory figures mentioned in the article that I have referred to. Sir, I am sure that this article must have been shown to the hon. Finance Minister. If you want, I would like to place a copy of that article. I am not a student of Economics, Sir, but many people like me may be confused. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to respond to this. Sir, in para 11 of the Budget Speech, though the hon. Finance Minister has rightly lauded the role of private sector industries, but she did not mention about the decisions taken by the Central Government in regard

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray]

to disinvestment or privatisation of 42 public sector enterprises which have played a very crucial role in our economy from their very inception. Sir, this abrupt announcement of death sentence on the 42 public sector undertakings will not only render lakhs of our workmen and their families in utter uncertainty, this will also affect our economy as a whole. Sir, it is necessary to mention in this context that the Government has failed to disclose the names of the wilful defaulters, particularly the top 100 wilful defaulters, in spite of the rulings of the apex court twice in succession in this regard. Sir, seven or eight years back, the then Finance Minister published a White Paper on black money. Thereafter, certain revelations came out from Panama Papers and Paradise Papers. What action has been taken by the Government in regard to those revelations, this House does not know. So, I demand, on behalf of my Party, that the Government should publish another White Paper showing what happened in regard to the revelations on Panama and Paradise Papers.

Sir, a mention has been made in this Budget about Udaan Scheme. सर, मैं सिर्फ कुछ बिंदुओं पर चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मेरे बाद दूसरे स्पीकर्स हैं, He will speak in details. Sir, about this UDAAN Scheme, I would request the hon. Finance Minister that the Government should take early steps to ensure air connectivity under this Scheme for smaller cities like Coochbehar, Balurghat, Malda and other places in West Bengal that have already been included in the Scheme but nothing has progressed so far.

Sir, it has been claimed in the Budget that 657 kilometres of Metro Rail network has become operational. Good enough. But, Sir, the condition of the first Metro Rail Service in the country, which is in Kolkata, is deteriorating fast day by day. Services are disrupted very often due to old and almost junk coaches; and the new coaches which were brought from the Integral Coach Factory of Madras, they could not be made operational because they are also defective and of inferior quality. So, I urge upon the hon. Minister to look into this aspect and take appropriate steps.

Sir, Budget allocations for Railway projects in West Bengal have also been slashed. It is a matter of great regret. Sir, Phase-2 of FAME, which has been mentioned in the Budget Speech, is good provided e-vehicles are manufactured in adequate numbers and made available in affordable prices and sufficient number of charging stations are set up throughout the country.

Sir, in this Budget, I have not found anything said about jute and tea industry. I remember when the present hon. Finance Minister was the Commerce Minister, she

visited the tea estates of North Bengal on number of occasions and made public statements that Government will take all steps for revival of the tea industry but nothing has been done so far and the Tea Board, which is a Central Government agency, has done nothing for development of the tea industry. Sir, similarly, the jute industry is reeling under severe crisis for a long time. Although the hon. Textile Minister, who is present in this House, has taken certain steps, no doubt, for revival of the jute industry, but yet we are not in a position to compete with Bangladeshi jute. Bangladesh is much ahead in terms of exports of jute goods compared to India. So, I would request, through you, Sir, that some more effective steps should be taken.

The hon. Finance Minister assured 100 per cent FDI in insurance intermediaries. I would like to know what would be the impact of this on our public sector insurance companies. That has not been clarified by the Minister, and while she will be responding, I would expect that she will clarify on these. Similarly, on easing of local sourcing norms for FDI in single brand retail, I want to know whether this will pave the way for FDI in multi-brand retail also; I do not know. I am a bit anxious and worried as to what is going to happen.

Sir, a lot of prescriptions have been made for agriculture sector but it is a common knowledge that the Minimum Support Prices that are being announced by the Government from time to time may help only five per cent of the farmers; not more than that. Why? Because there is no proper procurement drive either by the Food Corporation of India or the Jute Corporation of India or the Cotton Corporation of India or NAFED or any other cooperative society as such. There lies the problem. The Government is announcing many things for the improvement of our अन्न दाता। इन्हें अन्नदाता बोल रहे हैं कि ये हमारे अन्नदाता हैं। अन्नदाता की भूख मिटाने के लिए, उनको थोड़ी मदद देने के लिए स्कीम्स तो बहुत हैं, लेकिन उनका implementation नहीं हो रहा है और जो implementing agencies हैं, वे कुछ नहीं कर रही हैं, बस चोरी कर रही हैं। Sir, this is why farmers are being exploited by the moneylenders and middlemen. This is the hard reality. Sir, the current growth rate in farmers' income is only two per cent, or a little more than that, and the target of doubling farmers' income cannot be achieved by 2022, as has been assured. It may take time up to 2040 if the current growth rate of farmers' incomes, two per cent, continues. The target can't be achieved before 2040; that is our apprehension. My State, West Bengal, under the stewardship of Ms. Mamata Banerjee, has tripled the income of farmers in the past seven years, between 2011 and 2018. The Government is talking about cooperative federalism. West Bengal should be rewarded and given more funds for agriculture because we have tripled farmers' income under the leadership of Ms. Mamata Banerjee.

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray]

Sir, a massive programme of modernization of railway stations has been envisaged in this Budget, in para 75 of the Budget Speech. जब विजय गोयल जी यहाँ स्पोर्ट्स मिनिस्टर थे, he announced a programme, 'Khelo India'. अब तो यह 'बेचो इंडिया' हो गया, बिकाऊ सरकार। सरकार की मंशा अब "खेलो इंडिया" से "बेचो इंडिया" हो गयी है। कैसे? There is privatization of railways in the name of adopting a PPP model. After modernization of the Habibganj Railway Station, 23 stations including, Howrah, Kanpur Central, Prayagraj, Lokmanya Tilak Terminal, Pune, Visakhapatnam, Kamakhya, Faridabad, Udaipur City, Secunderabad, Vijayawada, Ranchi, Chennai Central, Bengaluru Cantt., Mumbai Central, Bandra Terminus and Indore, would be auctioned to private parties. आप किसी भी इंटरनेशनल हवाई अड्डे के इंटरनेशनल departure zone में चले जाइए, जहाँ से हमारी इंटरनेशनल फ्लाइट्स जाती हैं या नेशनल-डोमेस्टिक departure ज़ोन में भी देखेंगे कि वहाँ चारों ओर शराब की दुकानें हैं। कोई भी विदेशी हिन्दुस्तान आएगा और वह अपना पाँव जैसे ही दिल्ली, मुंबई, कोलकाता या कहीं के भी एयरपोर्ट पर रखेगा, तो वह सोचेगा कि यह शराबी देश है, शराबियों का देश है। वहाँ चारों ओर कुछ नहीं, सिर्फ शराब की दुकानें नज़र आती हैं। ऐसे ही रेलवे स्टेशन भी होने वाला है। हमारे बच्चों के लिए यह बहुत अच्छा होगा।

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा कारपोरेट कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर):
बंगाल में ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय : आप टोकिए मत। आप मिनिस्टर हैं, टोकिए मत, प्लीज़। Sir, in the same way, 400 railway stations have been targeted to be auctioned. Those are in the pipeline. वह एक ज़माना था, जब middle of 19th century, हमारे देश में East India Company थी, उस समय सारी प्राइवेट रेलवे कंपनीज़ थीं। ये हमारी घड़ी को पीछे उस समय में ले जाना चाहते हैं। So, यह "बेचो इंडिया" की कर्म सूची है। Sir, as per the report of the United Nations World Food Programme, published in June in collaboration with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation of the Government, almost one in three Indians under five years would be stunted by 2022. Over the last decade, child stunting has been estimated to have reduced in our country by about one per cent per year, the slowest decline among all emerging economies. Foodgrain yield has risen to 33 per cent over the last two decades, but the consumers' access to rice, wheat and other cereals has not increased at the same rate, or even at a moderate rate, due to population growth, inequality, food wastage and exports. This is what the report envisages. Hence, it is high time this Government came out with a time-bound comprehensive programme to arrest this situation. The Budget does not raise much hope for the vast armies of unemployed youth in our country as also the senior citizens. While job opportunities are minimal, job cuts are rampant. Declining rate of bank

interest has added salt to the miseries of the pensioners. To a large section of senior citizens, in this Budget, only ₹50,000 deduction on interest income from deposits has been provided and deduction limit for medical expenditure on critical illness has been increased from ₹60,000 to ₹1,00,000. But this deduction limit on expenditure for critical illness should be, at least, ₹5,00,000. I would like to appeal to the Government to consider that the limit should be increased to ₹5,00,000 for critical illness. Sir, this Budget shows 7 per cent reduction in the total expenditure on social security and social protection. This will further push down the disposable income resulting in the reduction in consumption and, in turn, lowering the investment, wages and employment, all of which will only deepen the economic crisis of this country. Sir, additional tax on both diesel and petrol will cause a sharp rise in the prices of essential commodities in particular keeping in view the inevitable rise in the freight of trucks and goods trains. Sir, it was high time for increasing our defence budget. But nothing has been said about this. Particularly when the economy of a neighbouring country is in shambles, it would have been a very good option for this Government to increase our defence budget also and it would have a cascading effect on that country which is aiding and abetting terrorist activities in our country. Sir, I have seen that the hon. Finance Minister has made a departure from holding a briefcase, and used a red cloth folio to bring the Budget Document. In our college days, Mao Zedong's Little Red Book was very popular. But it seems to me that this Budget Document brought in the red folio neither reflects any revolutionary steps nor any remarkable proposals to boost our economy. Sir, like many people of our country, I have witnessed on television the hon. Finance Minister feeding *halwa* to Anurag Thakurji, hon. Minister of State for Finance and other senior functionaries of the Finance Ministry. So, I hope that some *halwa* should also be there in this Budget for the common people. But that is absent in this Budget. अभी यह बताया गया है कि जो लोग बजट का विरोध कर रहे हैं, वे लोग निराशावादी हैं। मैं निराशावादी नहीं हूँ। मैं जो कुछ भी बोल रहा हूँ, वह देश के हित में बोल रहा हूँ, सरकार कंसिडर करे या न करे, यह मेरा बोलने का अधिकार बनता है, इसलिए मैंने बोला है, लेकिन फिर भी अगर मुझे निराशावादी ठहराया जाता है तो मैं आपकी इजाज़त से उनको एक पुराने गीत की चंद पंक्तियाँ सुनाना चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: जी बिल्कुल।

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय: मैं इन्हीं पंक्तियों के साथ अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मेरी पार्टी से दूसरा स्पीकर भी है और मेरे 18 मिनट पूरे हो चुके हैं।

महोदय, यह गीत आनन्द बख्शी जी का लिखा हुआ है और लक्ष्मीकांत प्यारेलाल जी ने इसे स्वरबद्ध किया था ...(व्यवधान)... वह बाद में बताएंगे, हाउस में नहीं बताएंगे। महोदय, वह फिल्म

[श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय]

40 साल पुरानी है, फिल्म का नाम 'आशा' है और लता जी ने गीत गाया था। मैं आपकी इजाज़त से उसकी चंद पंक्तियां बोलना चाहूंगा ...(व्यवधान)...

"दुनिया एक तमाशा है, आशा है और निराशा है,
थोड़े फूल हैं, कांटे हैं, जो तकदीर ने बांटे हैं,
अपना-अपना हिस्सा है, अपना-अपना किस्सा है,
कोई लुट जाता है, कोई लूट जाता है,
लब तक आते-आते हाथों से सागर छूट जाता है।"

महोदय, मैंने सरकार को यह गीत इसलिए सुनाना चाहा, क्योंकि यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि कहीं ऐसा न हो कि लब तक आते-आते हाथों से सागर छूट जाए।

श्री उपसभापति: सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी, धन्यवाद। माननीय प्रसन्न आचार्य जी।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Thank you, Sir. Sir, Sukhenduji completed his speech by this couplet. "दुनिया एक तमाशा है, आशा और निराशा है"। सर, मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि यह बजट ऐसा ही है। इसमें कुछ आशा भी है और कुछ निराशा भी है। इसमें कुछ आशा भी है, ऐसा नहीं है कि इसमें पूरी निराशा ही है, इसलिए when my Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik commented upon this Budget, उन्होंने बहुत आशा और निराशा की बात कही है, and he had a very mixed reaction on this Budget. Surely, I am going to support this Budget, but, from my and my party's point of view, I will just point out some *aashas* in the Budget and also some *nirashaas* in the Budget. So, it will be a mixed reaction to this Budget. Sir, our former Finance Minister, a very experienced economist was explaining to us nicely. We have learnt a lot of things from his half-an-hour speech. He was finally explaining the shortcomings in this Budget. I do not have the intentions nor do I have the capacity or the authority to enter into all those details of finances. But, as he has rightly pointed out, Sir, in the 2018-19 Budget, that is, last year the revenue shortfall was ₹1.6 lakh crore. How did the Government manage it? The Government's main shelter was cutting the Budget short and this Government did that. So, I do not understand, if, last year, the revenue shortfall was ₹1.6 lakh crore, under what presumption the Government this year unnecessarily escalated their revenue collection target? That is my point. The hon. Finance Minister, who is not present in the House, will explain this. In spite of all the claims we are making about this Budget, that Madam Finance Minister, — it is her maiden Budget speech — has presented, my question is: Why is Sensex crashing and why is it happening? That needs to be explained. As you have seen, Sir, the Sensex is crushing after this Budget was presented by the hon. Finance Minister. Will the Government or will the Finance Minister explain

why it is happening? Sir, among the top 13 Ministries, the highest percentage increase in allocation is absorbed in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. The agriculture is the main lifeline of our society. Till today, we are more or less an agro-based economy. So, I welcome it. But, out of the total allocation in agriculture, where has the major chunk gone? ₹75,000 crore goes to only *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana*. I fail to understand that under the *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana*, you are giving ₹6,000 per annum to the Kisan, in three instalments, that is, ₹2,000 per instalment. So, you expect that by providing this amount of ₹6000 to the farmer, you are trying to bring revolution in agricultural sector. Sir, what is happening in agriculture sector? As Sukhenduji was very rightly pointing out just a while ago, what is our growth in agriculture? If you go through the records, the growth rate in agriculture has been decelerating since 2016-17. And, at present, it is 2.9 per cent. In 2018-19, the agricultural growth was 2.9 per cent. In 2016-17, it was 6.3 per cent. In 2017-18, it came down to 5 per cent and then, in 2018-19, it drastically came down to 2.9 per cent. This is the growth rate in agriculture. I don't know who says that putting ₹75,000 crore in *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana*, we want to double the income of the farmers and increase the growth in agriculture. It is misnomer. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has mentioned, in her Budget Speech, "अन्नदाता से ऊर्जादाता बनाना है।" किसान, जो अन्नदाता है, उसे ऊर्जादाता बनाने का इरादा है। Unless you provide more *urja* to the farmers, how can you make the farmers the *Urjadata*? It is not at all possible. Sir, the Economic Survey has pointed out that due to non-realisation of fair price for their produce, the farmers are discouraged to produce, and, therefore, there is such a decline in the agricultural production. One of the major reasons for decline in agricultural production in our country, as has been indicated in the Economic Survey, is that we are yet to provide the real cost of production to farmers. Due to the upcoming elections, last year, the Government hiked the MSP for paddy by ₹200. We clapped, we thumped, but what has happened this year? There is an increase of only ₹65. It is disgraceful, Sir. आप अपने सीने पर हाथ रखकर बताइए कि एमएसपी के बारे में स्वामीनाथन कमीशन की रिपोर्ट में जो recommendations हैं, क्या सही अर्थों में यह सरकार उन्हें लागू कर रही है? We have not implemented the recommendation of the Swaminathan Commission in true sense, so far as the MSP is concerned. I urge upon this Government to please do it. How do you propose to double the income of the farmer unless you are able to give the genuine Minimum Support Price? At least, you should ensure a price which is more than the real cost of production to the farmers. How do you contemplate to double the income of the farmers? This is a big question mark for me, at least. So, Sir, I don't know how this Government is planning to do this.

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Now, I come to another reason for the declining of our agricultural production. The size of the agricultural land is the same. But, the workforce is increasing in the agricultural sector. Families are dividing, and, as a result, the land holdings are becoming smaller. So, there is unemployment even in the agricultural sector. The agricultural sector was supposed to provide the maximum employment to the people of this country. जब workforce बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन employment opportunities कम हो रही हैं। One of the reasons is that we have not been able to increase the size of agricultural land in this country. ज़मीन का अभाव नहीं है, लेकिन कृषि योग्य ज़मीन का अभाव है। Therefore, Sir, we have to ponder over this issue. Then, there is migration of farm labourers from rural areas to urban areas. In urban areas, the workforce is increasing, but there is a lack of employment opportunities.

Sir, in this regard, I must tell you about the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana. You are giving ₹6,000 per annum per kisan family, and it is paid in three installments of ₹2,000 each. How is it going to help the farmer? I want to refer to the KALIA Yojana of the Odisha Government propounded by our Chief Minister, Mr. Naveen Patnaik. Sir, I think, Andhra Pradesh was the first State in the country which came out with Rythu Bandhu Yojana. And, other States have also come out with some schemes in relation to farmers. Karnataka has also come out with a scheme. Some other States have also come out with their own schemes in this regard. But, I think, the KALIA Yojana for farmers is one of the best schemes related to farmers that have been implemented in this country so far. Under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, you are giving an installment of only ₹2,000, and a total amount of ₹6,000 to the farmer. What does the KALIA Yojana provide for? We are giving ₹5,000 to the farmer per crop because the farmer is indebted. Every year, around 14,000 to 15,000 farmers commit suicide even today in this country. Why? The main reason is the loan burden. The farmer is not able to repay his loan, and, therefore, he commits suicide. So, we are giving ₹5,000 per crop, not per annum, to start cultivation. Every farmer requires some funds before he starts the new season's cultivation. For that, he has to go to the bank, but he returns frustrated. Then, he has to go to the private moneylender and he falls in the trap of private moneylender. And, ultimately, what happens? What is the result? He commits suicide. Sir, because of crop failure, because he does not get the Minimum Support Price for his produce, because of his inability to repay the loan, because of his many social and economic burdens, he has no other option but to commit suicide.

So, as I was saying, under the KALIA yojana, we are providing ₹ 5,000 per crop to the farmer to start his cultivation. We tell them, don't go to the private moneylender,

don't go to the *mahajan*, don't stand in queues for hours in the banks, and, don't stand before the bank manager with folded hands for sanctioning the loan, but start the cultivation. They don't have to repay it; no interest, no repayment. Sir, there are so many other things. Sir, the KALIA yojana is covering not only the land holding farmers. We are even covering the landless farmer, whom the PM-KISAN yojana is not covering. There are lakhs and lakhs of farm labourers, whom the PM-KISAN yojana is not covering but Odisha's KALIA yojana is covering the landless farm labourers also. Not only that, we are covering the share croppers while the PM-KISAN yojana does not cover them. Not only that, we are providing a pension of ₹ 10,000 to those farmers who are beyond sixty years of age, and, who are incapacitated and cannot work in the fields anymore. This is KALIA yojana, Sir! Not only that, we are providing scholarship to the sons and daughters of those farmers who are unable to afford the costs of higher education of their children.

So, Sir, my sincere suggestion to the Central Government would be to please coordinate with such State Governments like Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Odisha and let these *yojanas* be merged so that the Centre and the States can share the monetary burden, and, it would be more helpful for the kisan's welfare. So, this is my suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, as far as MNREGA scheme is concerned, I think, this time, there has been a little curtailment in the MNREGA allocation. Sir, the IMD has a forecast of drought in some of the States and when there is a drought-like situation, the demand for MNREGA is more. When the demand for MNREGA is more, you are curtailing the allocation for MNREGA! This is one problem. The second problem in MNREGA is that there is discrimination in wage rate. If you see what was happening earlier when the MNREGA was initiated and what is happening now, you will see that there is a difference of wage rate. The minimum wage rate of States and the minimum wage rate provided in MNREGA is different in many States. There are some States like the State of Odisha where the State Government's minimum wage rate is much more than the wage rate under MNREGA. And, therefore, people are not interested to work under MNREGA because they get lesser wages than the wages they get under the State Government employment. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister and the concerned Minister to look into this.

Sir, many Members have referred to the problem of unemployment. Sir, one of the biggest problems which the country is facing today is the problem of unemployment. You claim to have increase in fixed capital investment; you claim to have increase in FDI inflow; you claim to have increase in industrial production but if all these things

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are true, then, why do we have the unemployment problem? If industries are growing, if you are putting more money in infrastructure, if FDI inflow is growing, if your capital investment is more, then, why is the country having unemployment problem? I see contradiction in it. Sir, the unemployment is the highest during the last 45 years. It is highest in the last 45 years, Sir, and, this is one of the biggest and toughest problems that we are facing today.

Sir, hon. Finance Minister has hinted about the single brand retail. She has proposed relaxation of local sourcing norms for FDI in single brand retail trading. I do not understand this. I am not an economist, I am a layman but I know that it will significantly benefit the multinational companies. It is okay that you give benefit to the multinational companies. I have no objection but at whose cost? At the cost of local artisans, local MSMEs, and small traders. At whose cost are you going to benefit the multinationals and inviting FDI by relaxing the norms? I fail to understand this. The prevalent law has a rider that mandates the firm concerned to source 30 per cent of its goods from local sources, preferably from medium, small and micro enterprises, artisans and cottage industries. Now you are going to relax that clause. For whose benefit? I would sincerely urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to kindly reconsider this. You invite FDI, you invite multinationals, but not at the cost of poor artisans, small-scale industries and small traders of this country. Please don't do that. It will have huge repercussions for the nation.

Sir, I very much appreciate हर घर जल कार्यक्रम of the Government. It is a very good सपना that within a particular period, I think by 2024, every household of this country will be connected with piped water. सर, यह सपना बहुत अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन इसको वास्तविकता में लाना चाहिए। We have to turn it into reality. But how? A Jal Shakti Mantralaya is proposed. I welcome this proposal of a Jal Shakti Mantralaya. जल शक्ति तब आप पहुंचा पाओगे, जब इसको आर्थिक शक्तियां दोगे न! What is the budgetary allocation for such a big dream? I think some more allocation is needed for this programme. This is a very, very good programme. A while ago hon. Minister for Textiles was sitting here. She has gone out of the House now. I would have felt happy had she been present here. Now I am moving to handloom sector. After agriculture, it is the textile and handloom sector which probably provides the maximum employment opportunities in the country. I would particularly refer to handloom sector because I hail from a handloom area and family. Handloom is not just part of our economy, it is part of our social fabric,

social life. Lakhs and crores of handloom weavers live in this country. What is their position today? Surprisingly, in the Budget 2018-19, the Government had slashed 36 per cent of the allocation from the handloom sector. In this year's Budget, not much emphasis has been put on handloom sector. I think the Government should revisit this sector. Though handloom comes in small-scale industry, it is a big industry in this country and creates ample employment opportunities. I have seen my area. If there is one weaver in a family, it does not mean that only one employment is there. It is a venture family where the husband, the wife, the son and the daughter, almost everybody in the family is engaged in it. Somebody is doing one thing while another is doing something else. Handloom is such a thing. It is well-designed. It is well-coloured. It has a beautiful fabric. It has attractive and beautiful designs. And the Government is neglecting that. So, my constructive suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister is that please look into it and make some more allocation for handloom sector and encourage the handloom weavers. Don't compel them to commit suicide as farmers are committing suicide today. Don't push them to more misery. This is our tradition. This is our past. This is our present. In spite of the industrial revolution, this will be our future in the economy. We can't eschew handloom and textile sector. What is the problem? I will cite only one problem. I hail from Sambalpur. Sambalpuri tie and dye are famous all over the country and abroad as well. What is happening nowadays? What is the plight of the weavers of that area? Sambalpuri dye has got what we call GI tag. Whichever product has got a GI tag, nobody else can copy it. What is happening is, our design is copied and it is printed in the mills in lakhs and lakhs numbers, and flushed into the handloom market. By that, the handloom market is severely affected. We are giving profit to the mill owners at the cost of the poor handloom weavers. I think it is a very serious matter and the Government should look into it.

Sir, we are talking of FDI. Okay, you invite FDI because we need it. सर, हमें तो कैपिटल की जरूरत है। The former Finance Minister has very nicely described that. तो domestic savings कहाँ है? What are you doing to encourage domestic savings? Unless you go in for more domestic savings, you can't have internal capital. And we are depending on FDI.

Sir, now, in insurance sector, as Sukhendu Sekharji was saying, you are getting FDI. Then, there is a proposal of 100 per cent FDI in media. Now, there is a proposal that we will allow FDI in media sector. I fail to understand that.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, आपका एक मिनट और है।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, are we going to throttle media? As such, the print media is now facing so many problems, particularly the small and medium newspapers and journals. If I am correct, we are importing more than 80 per cent of the newsprints from outside and you are levying 10 per cent customs duty on that. What does it mean? On the one hand, you are levying customs duty on import of newsprints, - on the other hand, you are inviting FDI to internal media. I think it will have very serious implications. Regarding imposing 10 per cent customs duty on newsprints, I think the Government has to re-think about it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I would say one thing. They are talking of cooperative federalism. Sir, there are States like Odisha. We have been fighting against poverty since last many decades. We are successful. If you go into the poverty list of Odisha, you will find that every day, we are improving and we are taking more and more people above poverty line. That is our success. But we should get the kind of cooperation that we are expecting from the Central Government. I would tell this thing in two minutes. We are demanding a special category status. A few other States are also demanding. It is because you will be astonished to know that in the 19th Century, in 100 years, Odisha suffered severe natural calamities 78 times. Can you imagine that? In 100 years, it was 78 times.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prasanna Acharyaji, please conclude.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, one minute, please. Therefore, Sir, there is a demand for special category status. If you don't give a permanent special category status, at least, give it for a prescribed period or for a certain period. Then, there is coal royalty. There is no revision in the coal royalty since the last couple of years.

श्री उपसभापति: प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, धन्यवाद। मैं अब दूसरे स्पीकर को बुला रहा हूँ।

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, half a minute please. I am concluding. Sir, as I said, इस बजट में कुछ निराशा है, लेकिन कुछ आशा भी है। सर, मैं आशा की बातों के बारे में सिर्फ आधे मिनट में बोल रहा हूँ। I don't entirely disapprove the Budget. There are certain welcome propositions in this Budget. Therefore, I congratulate the Finance Minister, particularly the interchangeable provision of Aadhaar and PAN. Sir, in my personal view, it is not a bad proposal. Sir, the proposal to increase deduction amount for housing loan will give boost to real estate sector and relief to home buyers. Sir, another prudent step towards curbing black money is imposition of two per cent TDS on withdrawal

of cash of more than ₹1 crore. Sir, another good proposal which the Finance Minister has moved is this.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, आप अपना भाषण समाप्त करें। यदि आप conclude नहीं करेंगे, तो मैं अगले स्पीकर को अपना भाषण प्रारम्भ करने के लिए call करूंगा। Please conclude.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, just half a minute. Sir, there is a huge pending litigation from pre-GST period and an amount of more than ₹3.75 lakh crore is blocked against Service Tax and Excise. Therefore, I welcome the proposal for a Legacy Dispute Resolution Scheme. It would facilitate quick closure of litigation. Thank you, Sir, for giving me time.

श्री उपसभापति: प्रसन्न आचार्य जी, धन्यवाद। अब मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बोलने के लिए आग्रह कर रहा हूँ।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और उन्हें तीन बातों के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सबसे पहले तो, उन्होंने पहली महिला वित्त मंत्री के रूप में बजट प्रस्तुत किया है और दूसरे कि हम दोनों ही JNU से रहे हैं। पहले हार्वर्ड के लोग बजट प्रस्तुत करते थे, इस बार जेएनयू वालों को मौका मिला है, हम इसके लिए उन्हें बधाई देते हैं।

महोदय, तीसरी बात, जो इस बजट में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण थी, वह इस देश को एक vision देना और 5 trillion dollar की economy बनाने की बात थी। माननीय पूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी ने उस पर भी अपनी मुहर लगा दी है। उनको आज ही एक बहुत बड़ी सफलता मिल गई है कि 2024-25 तक 5 trillion dollar प्राप्त करने का जो लक्ष्य है, वह मिल गया है। इन तीन बातों के साथ-साथ मैं आगे उन्हें इस बात के लिए भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में महात्मा गाँधी जी को याद किया गया है। चूँकि हम लोग उनकी 150वीं जयंती मना रहे हैं, अतः Gandhipedia बनाया जाएगा। गाँधी जी का जो जीवन था, उनके जो आदर्श थे, उन्होंने जिन मूल्यों के लिए संघर्ष किया था, उनके बारे में वह pedia बनाई जाएगी। मैं इसके लिए भी उन्हें धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि पूरे हिंदुस्तान के लोग फिर से जान पाएंगे कि महात्मा गाँधी जी की क्या सोच थी, उनके कैसे विचार थे और वे किस प्रकार के व्यक्ति थे कि आज से कई वर्षों पूर्व उन्होंने सत्य और अहिंसा के माध्यम से इतने बड़े साम्राज्य को, बाहर से यहाँ आकर जो लोग हमारे देश पर शासन कर रहे थे, उनको यहाँ से बाहर कर दिया। यदि आज कोई छोटा-मोटा झगड़ा होता है, तो लोग उसको निपटा नहीं पाते हैं। वे बल्कि सीधे - सीधे violence की बात करते हैं, लेकिन यह कितनी बड़ी सोच थी, उनका कितना बड़ा व्यक्तित्व था और उन्होंने किस प्रकार का काज किया कि इतना बड़ा साम्राज्य, जिसका सूर्यास्त नहीं होता था, उसको वापस भेज दिया। मैं इसके लिए उनको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

सबसे बड़ी बात है, जिसकी अभी चर्चा हो रही थी, मैं उसी चर्चा से अपनी बात शुरू करता हूँ। सर, मैं फिर से गाँधी जी से अपनी बात शुरू करता हूँ। अभी सुखेन्दु बाबू बोल रहे थे, उनकी एक-एक बात आ रही थी कि जहाँ भी railway stations का modernization होगा, वहाँ शराब की बोटलें दिखेंगी। मैं सुखेन्दु बाबू को आश्चर्य करना चाहूँगा कि ये बिहार में नहीं दिखेंगी। चूँकि बिहार में जो सरकार है, उन्होंने पहले से ही पूर्ण रूप से शराबबंदी लागू कर दी है। चूँकि हम लोग गाँधी जी की 150वीं जयंती मनाने जा रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करूँगा कि यह उनके लिए एक बहुत बड़ा tribute होगा, क्योंकि उनकी सोच थी कि शराबबंदी लागू की जानी चाहिए।

जिस प्रकार से आज के युवा नशे से प्रेरित हो रहे हैं, जिस प्रकार से समाज और घर में तनाव हो रहा है, उसके लिए सब लोगों को सोचना पड़ेगा। अगर हम अभी नहीं भी सोच रहे हैं, तो आगे सोचना पड़ेगा और यह हमारे लिए, देश के लिए एक बहुत बड़ा अवसर है कि इसको किया जाए।

महोदय, आज गाँधी जी को भी अच्छा लग रहा होगा और लोहिया जी को तो और अच्छा लग रहा होगा कि सरकार का पूरा का पूरा ध्यान स्वच्छता पर है। खास कर जो toilet की बात की गई है, 5.6 lakh village, जिनको ODF किया गया है, आप उस पर अवश्य कह सकते हैं कि इतने शौचालय काम नहीं कर रहे हैं, वहाँ काम ठीक से नहीं हो रहा है, यहाँ पानी की समस्या है, लेकिन आप सोच पर जाइए कि कम से कम जब सोच आ गई है कि हिंदुस्तान के हर एक घर में शौचालय बनेगा, तो काम अवश्य होगा। जब धीरे-धीरे लोगों का attitude चेंज होगा, लोग शौचालय का उपयोग करेंगे, तब उससे बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन आएगा।

सर, हम सरकार को इसलिए भी धन्यवाद देते हैं कि इस बार उन्होंने स्वच्छता के साथ-साथ ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी Solid Waste Management के काम को हाथ में लिया है। इससे बहुत बड़ा composite कार्यक्रम चलेगा और मैं आपको बता दूँ, चूँकि मैं नालंदा से आता हूँ, मैं चुनाव के दौरान वहाँ के गाँव में गया था, उस गाँव के लोग Solid Waste Management पर काम कर रहे हैं। जब धीरे-धीरे इस तरह की चीजें वहाँ जाएंगी, लोगों को सहायता मिलेगी, तो निश्चित रूप से स्वच्छता का विषय, जो हमारे गाँधी जी के बिल्कुल दिल से लगा हुआ विषय था, यह देखकर उनको भी अच्छा लगेगा और लोहिया जी की आत्मा भी प्रसन्न होगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरा एक सुझाव है। अभी जहाँ पानी की कमी है, उसके बारे में कह रहे थे, लेकिन जहाँ flood आ जाता है, जैसे कि हमारे बिहार के बहुत सारे इलाकों में flood आ जाता है, उसमें समस्या क्या होती है? उसमें यह समस्या होती है कि जितने भी शौचालय होते हैं, उनमें पानी भर जाने से समस्या आती है। वह इलाका दो-तीन महीने तक पानी से घिरा रहता है। सर

, मेरा एक अनुरोध होगा। चूंकि जब मैं दौरे पर जाता हूं, तब सब लोगों से बातचीत करता हूं, उनका एक बड़ा अच्छा सुझाव था कि साहब, ऐसे इलाकों को, जहाँ पानी भर जाने से शौचालय पानी से भर जाता है, वहाँ, जिसे हम लोग "चलन शौचालय कहते हैं, उसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जब भी वहाँ पर बाढ़ आती है, तो इस तरह की बात हो जाए, जिससे बरसात के समय में लोगों को और सहूलियत मिलेगी।

दूसरी बात, जो एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है, वह यह है कि हम लोग हर एक घर में बिजली पहुँचा रहे हैं। यह बहुत बड़ा परिवर्तन है। पहले लोग सोचते नहीं थे। आज यह सही है कि यह घर-घर में पहुँच गई है। अगर आप देखेंगे, तो ग्रामीण इलाकों में quality of life बदल गई है। बहुत सारे लोग तो गाँवों के बारे में कागजों में पढ़ते होंगे, मैं तो अपने गाँव में रहता भी हूँ। पहले जहाँ गाँवों में 9-10 बजे तक सब लोग सो जाते थे, आज अगर आप वहाँ जाएँ, तो लोग देर रात तक जागते हैं, उनके बच्चे पढ़ते हैं और दुनिया में जो भी घटना घटती है, टीवी देख कर वे उसका अध्ययन करते हैं। इसका बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिला है। यह एक ऐसी योजना है, जिस पर हम लोगों को हमेशा सतर्क रहना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि बहुत सारे ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहाँ पर बिजली ले जाना संभव नहीं है। उनके लिए solar power की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसकी permanent व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, जिससे उनको यह feeling न हो कि जहाँ पर तार से बिजली दी गई है, उनको तो अच्छी बिजली मिल रही है, लेकिन हमको नहीं मिल रही है। यह व्यवस्था होनी बहुत जरूरी है। हम सब लोगों को नीचे स्तर पर इसका बहुत ज्यादा फायदा मिल रहा है और मिलने वाला है।

इसके अलावा आज ग्रामीण इलाकों में जो सबसे बड़ी बात है, वह रोजगार की समस्या है। मैं फिर से सरकार को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि जो Self-Help Groups हैं, उनके लिए इस बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है। आज हमारे बिहार में 8.55 लाख Self-Help Groups हैं। इनमें करीब 88 लाख से ज्यादा परिवार लगे हुए हैं। इस बजट में बहुत अच्छा प्रावधान किया गया है कि Self-Help Groups में कोई भी महिला, जिसका identification हो चुका है, उसका overdraft 5 हजार रुपए स्वीकृत किया गया है। साथ ही साथ, Self-Help Group के किसी एक व्यक्ति को कारोबार करने के लिए एक लाख तक का मुद्रा लोन दिया जाएगा। आप समझ सकते हैं कि हमारे 8.5 लाख Self-Help Groups हैं, उनमें हमारी महिलाओं को प्रशिक्षण दिया जाएगा। अगर उनको निश्चित रूप से प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा और अगर वे एक-एक लाख रुपए का लोन लेकर काम करेंगी, तो ग्रामीण इलाकों में, खास कर महिलाओं में, उनका काफी सशक्तीकरण होगा और निश्चित रूप से रोजगार के बहुत अवसर पैदा होंगे। इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूँगा कि यह एक बहुत अच्छी योजना है, इसको नीचे तक ठीक से लागू करने के लिए सब तरह की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण योजना है।

सर, सरकार ने जो एक सबसे महत्वपूर्ण योजना ली है, जिसके लिए सब लोग बधाई दे रहे हैं, अभी प्रसन्न आचार्य जी भी बधाई दे रहे थे, वह है right to piped water supply. बिहार

2.00 P.M.

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

मैं हमारी जो सरकार है, हम लोग 2020 के नवंबर के पहले ही हरेक घर में नल जल पहुँचा देंगे। चूँकि हमारी सरकार का यह संकल्प था, मुझे बहुत अच्छा लगा कि भारत सरकार ने भी इसको पूरे देश में लागू करने का निर्णय लिया है। इसमें खास कर इन्होंने जो पहली बार जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का गठन किया है, यह बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य कदम है। इसमें जो अच्छाई है, वह यह है कि इसमें जो पूरी की पूरी पानी की demand sided है और जो supply side है, दोनों को देखा गया है कि कहाँ से पानी आएगा, फिर कैसे हमारा जो underground water है, उसकी recharging होगी और साथ ही साथ कैसे हरेक के घर तक यह piped water पहुँचाया जाएगा। आप जानते हैं कि अगर ग्रामीण इलाकों में गुणवत्तापूर्ण पानी पहुँचा दिया जाए, तो 60 परसेंट से ज्यादा बीमारियाँ समाप्त हो जाएँगी। इसलिए यह बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है। इसको बिहार में लागू किया गया है। मैं यह चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि बहुत सारे इलाके ऐसे होते हैं, बहुत दूर-दूर गाँव होते हैं, जहाँ पर बोरिंग करना भी संभव नहीं हो पाता है, जहाँ पर आप piped water ले जा सकते हैं, उन गाँवों के लिए भी कोई योजना बनाई जानी चाहिए कि कैसे वहाँ पर उनको स्वच्छ पानी की आपूर्ति हो। इसलिए यह सरकार की बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है। मैं चाहूँगा कि इसमें कहीं से भी बजट की कोई कमी नहीं होनी चाहिए। आपने घर-घर बिजली पहुँचा दी, अगर आप घर-घर piped water पहुँचा देंगे, तो लोहिया जी की आत्मा फिर प्रसन्न होगी। उनकी इच्छा थी कि हरेक के घर में पानी सुगमता से मिले। पहले यह piped water किनके पास मिलता था? यह बड़े-बड़े शहरों में मिलता था। ग्रामीण इलाकों में कोई इसके बारे में नहीं जानता था। आज मैं जाता हूँ और बिहार के गाँवों में देखता हूँ, तो काफी लोगों के घर में नल का पानी पहुँच गया है। यह कितनी बड़ी उपलब्धि है! इससे एक तरह से उन लोगों का कितना मनोबल बढ़ता है। जो महिलाएँ पहले पानी के लिए बहुत परेशान रहती थीं, आज उनको सोचना नहीं पड़ता है। यह एक बहुत बड़ी सोच है। इससे नीचे ताकत मिलेगी। और बजट में आपने ठीक लिखा है। शुरू में ही आपने लिखा है कि मज़बूत देश के लिए नागरिकों का मज़बूत होना बहुत जरूरी है। नागरिक मज़बूत कैसे बनेंगे? नागरिक मज़बूत तभी बनेंगे उनकी जितनी भी मूलभूत आवश्यकताएँ हैं, सबको उनके दरवाज़े तक, गुणवत्तापूर्वक पहुँचा दिया जाए। हमारे इस तरह के जो कार्यक्रम हैं, उनके माध्यम से ऐसी सुविधाओं को उन तक पहुँचाया जा रहा है, जिसके लिए मैं फिर से इनको बधाई देता हूँ। आगे भी निश्चित रूप से इन योजनाओं को ठीक से लागू किया जाता रहेगा, ऐसा मेरा मानना है।

महोदय, सरकार की एक और योजना है, जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योजना है, वह है ग्रामीण इलाकों में आवास की योजना। ग्रामीण नागरिकों के लिए यह सबसे बड़ी समस्या थी। पहले इन्दिरा आवास योजना होती थी। मैंने पहले भी बताया कि हम लोग जिलों में जाते रहते हैं, इसलिए जानते हैं कि इसकी राशि पहले 6000 रुपए, फिर 8,000 रुपए, फिर 10,000 रुपए और फिर 12,000

रुपए तक बढ़ी। लेकिन आज प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना के तहत उन्हें 1.5 लाख रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं, जिसमें उन्हें composite सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं। इसमें घर भी है, पेयजल की सुविधा भी है, शौचालय भी है और साथ-साथ तीन-चार पेड़ भी लगाकर दिए जाते हैं। यह जो सोच है, यह बहुत बड़ी सोच है। 2022 से पहले 1 करोड़ 95 लाख लोगों को घर दिए जाने का सरकार का टारगेट है।

महोदय, इसमें मैं दो सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। एक सुझाव तो यह है कि जब भी कोई सर्वे होता है, तो ग्रामीण इलाकों में उसका प्रचार नहीं होता है, इसलिए बहुत सारे लोगों के नाम उसमें छूट जाते हैं। बिहार में ऐसे कई लोगों के नाम थे, जो इसमें छूट गए थे, लेकिन अब फिर से उन लोगों के नाम इसमें जोड़े जा रहे हैं। मेरा सुझाव है कि पूरे देश में, जितने भी लोगों के नाम इसमें छूट गए हैं, जिनका प्रस्ताव आता है, उनके नामों को फिर से जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। साथ ही कभी-कभी जब सर्वे होता है, तो देखने में आता है कि पहले जिनकी combined families थी, बाद में बंटवारा हो गया, तो उनको एक अलग घर की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। उनके लिए भी हमें सोचना चाहिए।

इसके साथ-साथ एक और महत्वपूर्ण चीज़ है। इन्दिरा आवास योजना 1988-89 से चल रही है। हमें यह देखना होगा, क्योंकि इतने वर्ष पहले इन्दिरा आवास योजना चालू हुई थी, तो उनमें ऐसे बहुत सारे मकान हैं, जो गिर चुके हैं, गिरने की स्थिति में हैं अथवा जिनमें लोग रह नहीं पा रहे हैं। बिहार सरकार, 01.01.99 से पहले, जितने भी इस तरह के आवास दिए गए थे, उन सब लोगों को 1,20,000 रुपये दे रही है, ताकि वे अपने लिए उचित आवास का निर्माण कर सकें। इसका भी assessment होना चाहिए कि कैसे इस तरह के आवास बनाए जाएंगे, ताकि जिनको बहुत समय पहले आवास दिए गए थे, जिनके आवास अब रहने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं, पुनः वे एक अच्छे आवास का निर्माण कर सकें। यह एक बहुत अच्छी योजना है।

इसमें एक और चीज़ पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब भी आप आवास बनाएं, तो जो लोकल मैटीरियल है, लोकल चीज़ें हैं, उनका भी उसमें समावेश हो, क्योंकि इससे हमारी जो लोकल चीज़ें हैं, उनका भी उपयोग होता रहेगा। महोदय, जिसके पास अपना घर नहीं था, जब उसको अपना एक घर मिलता है और उसका अपना एक पता होता है, एक address होता है कि उसकी मकान संख्या इतनी है, तो इससे बड़ा भारी empowerment होता है। इसलिए यह एक बहुत ही अच्छी योजना है और पूरी शक्ति से इसे लागू किया जाना चाहिए। इससे बहुत सारे लोगों को रोज़गार भी मिलता है। सबसे बड़ी चीज़ यह है कि सब लोगों को अपना एक आवास मिलता है।

इसके अलावा, महोदय, ग्रामीण इलाकों में कृषि की बात आती है, जिसकी चर्चा सब लोगों ने की है। मैंने भी राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में कृषि पर बहुत बातें कही थीं, जिनको मैं फिर से दोहराना नहीं चाहूंगा, लेकिन दो-तीन बातें मैं जरूर रखना चाहूंगा। सदन में एक चीज़ की बहुत चर्चा हो रही है, वह है कृषि बीमा योजना। हमारे बिहार में, वहां की सरकार ने इस पर

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

विचार किया और फिर उसके बाद अपनी एक अलग योजना बनाई - "मुख्यमंत्री किसान सहायता योजना"। यह जो योजना बनाई गई है, इसमें किसान को कोई amount contribute नहीं करना है। इस योजना में यह है कि अगर आपको production में 10% लॉस होता है, 20% लॉस होता है, 30% लॉस होता है, 40% लॉस होता है या 50% लॉस होता है, तब भी सबका 100% coverage मिलेगा। उसमें यह भी दिया हुआ है कि अगर आपकी असिंचित जमीन है, तो 7,500 रुपये दिए जाएंगे और सिंचित जमीन है, तो 10,000 रुपये दिए जाएंगे। इस तरह से किसानों को अगर 20% का भी लॉस हो गया, तो सीधे-सीधे डीबीटी के माध्यम से पैसा उनके खाते में चला जाता है। इतना ही नहीं, अगर कोई दैवीय आपदा आ गई, disaster हो गया, तो उसके लिए उन्हें अलग से सुविधा मिलेगी, subsidy का input अलग से मिलेगा। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से चाहूंगा कि यह जो फसल बीमा योजना है, इस पर एक बार पुनः व्यू लिया जाए। जो भी राज्य सरकारें अपने यहां कोई अपनी योजना चलाना चाहती हैं, जैसे बिहार में चलाई जा रही है, उनको मदद की जानी चाहिए। आप इसके संबंध में स्टडी करवा लें। मैं बिहार के कई गांवों में गया था। जिन-जिन इलाकों में भी इस तरह का नुकसान हुआ था, वहां सबसे पहले मैंने ही लोगों से जाकर पूछा कि क्या आपके खाते में पैसा आ गया है? उन सब लोगों ने बताया कि हां, हमारे खाते में पैसा आ गया है। इसमें किसी प्रकार का बिचौलिया भी नहीं है। तो मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस पर एक विचार होना चाहिए। पूरे देश में सिर्फ एक ही योजना लागू नहीं हो सकती। जहाँ-जहाँ अगर अच्छी योजना लागू की गयी है, उसमें उसको मदद करनी चाहिए। अभी प्रसन्न आचार्य जी ठीक कह रहे थे कि हरेक प्रदेश में अपनी-अपनी योजनाएँ बनायी गयी हैं, जहाँ हम लोग किसानों को डायरेक्ट देते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में जमीन बड़ी उपजाऊ है और पानी काफी अच्छी मात्रा में उपलब्ध है। वहाँ पर ऑर्गेनिक खेती की जो हमारी सरकार ने योजना चलायी है, हमारा ऑर्गेनिक कॉरिडोर है और उसमें किसानों को सब्जी उपजाने के लिए सीधे-सीधे 8,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर दिये जाते हैं, शुरू से ही। तो बहुत सारी योजनाएँ हैं और इन सारी योजनाओं को अगर एक बार आप देखेंगे, तो उसमें ऐसा है। इसके लिए मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि फिर से कम से कम सोच तो आ गयी। आपने अपने बजट में क्या कहा है? इससे गांधी जी की आत्मा को फिर शान्ति मिलेगी। आपने गाँव, गरीब, किसान की बात की है। वह फोकस में है और वह फोकस में रहना चाहिए, तब जाकर हमारे देश का बिल्कुल कल्याण होने वाला है।

इसके बाद, एक बहुत अच्छी चीज़ पहली बार शुरू की गयी है, एक योजना शुरू की गयी है- प्रधान मंत्री मत्स्य सम्पदा योजना। अपने यहाँ पूरे का पूरा फिशरीज़ का जो पोर्टेंशियल है, मरीन फिशरीज़ का है, इनलैंड फिशरीज़ का है और बिहार में तो बहुत सारी वॉटर बॉडीज़ हैं, जहाँ अगर हम लोग इस पर ठीक से ध्यान देंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से इस क्षेत्र में रोजगार के काफी अवसर होंगे और काफी लोगों की आमदनी बढ़ेगी। यह जो योजना है, इससे निश्चित रूप से हमारा जो बहुत सारा मछुआरा समाज है, उसको फायदा होने वाला है।

श्री उपसभापति: एक मिनट और। आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह: अब मैं अन्तिम बात कह कर, जो 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर वाली इकोनॉमी की बात है, इस पर खत्म करना चाहूँगा कि उसका क्या मैसेज होना है।

आज आप देखिए कि हम लोग छठे नम्बर पर हैं। पहले नम्बर पर यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स ऑफ अमेरिका है। वर्ल्ड बैंक रिपोर्ट में मैं देख रहा था कि उसकी पूरी की पूरी 20.49 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की अपनी इकोनॉमी है। इसके बाद चाइना है, जिसकी 13.69 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी है। उसके बाद जापान है, जिसकी 4.97 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी है। उसके बाद जर्मनी है, जिसकी 3.99 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी है। उसके बाद यूनाइटेड किंगडम है, जिसकी 2.99 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी है। हम लोग 2.72 पर थे, तो निश्चित रूप से इस वर्ष ही हम लोग 3 ट्रिलियन डॉलर पर आ जायेंगे। हिन्दुस्तानियों के लिए वह बहुत ही गर्व का दिन जिस दिन होगा, जिस दिन हम यूनाइटेड किंगडम से आगे होने जा रहे हैं। उसने हमारे देश पर शासन किया था, हमारे देश के रिसोर्सों को लूटा था। हिन्दुस्तान ने अपनी ताकत पर अपनी क्षमता बनायी है ...**(समय की घंटी)**... और हम इसी वर्ष 3 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी हो जायेंगे। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

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

DR. K. KESHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, after hearing the former Finance Minister, an expert in economics and figures, as also Acharyaji explaining the details of sectoral allocations, I am in a dilemma as to what I should do. But, nonetheless, I am proud because our *bahu*, daughter-in-law of Telangana, has presented the present Budget. She, in an offbeat way—I know her as a different lady junked the usual leather covered folio and brought *bahi-khata* and unrolled her vision. But, let me tell the Minister here, the leaders, and also let the Prime Minister know, that we are not professional pessimists only because we have some differences with you on figures or facts. It is with a good and meaningful intention that we would like to differ with you. Our pessimism is more because it is born out of optimism that you have 303 with you; you have a great majority and naturally we expected much from you.

"हमने चाँद और सितारों की तमन्ना की थी,
हमें रातों की स्याही के सिवा कुछ न मिला।"

एक शायर साहब ने यह बहुत खूब कहा है। यह इस पर जँचता है। हमारे expectations हैं।

These are our expectations. Mr. Chidambaram has punctured every figure of yours, not with any bad intention, but more as a friendly suggestion to tell you what exactly should have gone into it. So, our criticism and our observations should be taken in that light.

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

Sir, your optimism of reviving the present economic crisis sounds doubtful. We have our own apprehensions. If you are able to achieve that, nothing like that. All of us will pat and thump our desks here when we come next time.

Sir, the total focus is on making the economy a 5 trillion US dollars. Even Ram Chandraji has also mentioned about it. There is no doubt that psychologically it gives us some kind of satisfaction that we are more than the UK which is not even the size of Telangana! So, let us not be proud if we bypass or cross over the the UK. But, the question is: The Economic Survey has also dealt with this issue extensively as has been done in the Budget. Nobody grudges, as I said, if we are going to become 5 trillion US dollars. Shri Chidambaramji said that it is not for you to try, it comes automatically once you have invested and give loans and if the growth rate is 8 per cent you will achieve it in 7-8 years. So, you need not bother about it. Nonetheless, let us be happy. As you are saying, we are also happy. But, let us not forget — this is very important — a larger economy does not mean the real economy. What it delivers, the kind of services it provides, the number of jobs it creates and the kind of wellbeing we provide to people is what matters. It is immaterial whether the size is large or small. Sir, Japan has a very small geographical area. But, here the question is economy. It does not, again, mean that I am asking you to get into fight again.

Sir, the Budget to me is more of a continuity of what the hon. Finance Minister presented earlier in the Interim Budget. You have the same Jan Dhan Yojana. You have the same Swachh Bharat. You have the same Ujjwala Yojana. What you have added in this Budget is *Har Ghar Jal*. It is welcome. It is good. But, by saying this, you are leaving the focus on investment, because everything depends on investment, be it private or public. And, the House is aware that public investment has come down; there is no public investment. So, we have only to depend on private investment. As Chidambaramji has said that there are three engines to growth. The first one is investment. The second one is consumption and the third one is export. Let us not talk about investment; I will come to it later. Let me come to consumption. Where from this consumption is coming on which you are depending? The household consumption can come only through loans. Unless and until household takes loan, it is not going to improve his consumption. It means, your investment, your so-called growth depends on household debts that we need to avoid. This has very dangerous repercussions. This is what the hon. Finance Minister is wrongly looking at.

The economy grew at just 5.8 per cent in real terms in the last quarter of 2018-19. It is now assumed or presumed that the economic growth would be between 7 and 8 per cent. How this dramatic turn around will happen is anybody's guess. We need to look at investment or wait till it picks up. There is no big indication about it in the Budget, except opening up of aviation and insurance to private sector. Besides, you are thinking of foreign bonds. The disinvestment — it is always there in your hands — requires the necessary push and only the hon. Finance Minister can do that. There is a decline in capital expenditure. I am not going into the details, because Shri Chidambaramji has given every detail of it. I will only refer to it, because it is something to do with investment — foreign, private or public. There is a decline in capital investment public investment in 2019-20 by six per cent in nominal terms. This is the worst decline in the past half-a-century! It is no wonder that the hon. Finance Minister, shedding the long convention of decades did not mention figures of any allocation, as Chidambaramji complained, in her speech and pushed all the numbers to the fine print. Now, I am assuming those figures of hers to be something ambitious though short in content. Your intention is to go in for external commercial borrowing since our external debt to GDP is less than five per cent. You have every right to go for this, because we think that we are less than five per cent, so we should go and seek our own bonds in the form of external debts. But, it has a greater implication, you must understand. Now, it threatens to reduce FDI and subjects economy to currency fluctuations. In 1991 crisis, we had to pledge our gold reserves to the Bank of England. That should not be forgotten in this case. I am not against it, but I am only trying to suggest what he said. However, it is a bold step, if appropriate strategies are used.

Then, Sir, I come to rescue packages announced by the NBFCs which are also a right step in this direction. The Government swears by cooperative federalism in words. He has already said how Odisha is suffering and so is the case with Telangana. So, what is happening is opposite to it. A major source of revenue is to come from higher cess and special additional excise duty on petrol and diesel. This extra money goes directly to the Central kitty and not to the divisible pool. All that you are now thinking of getting is not going to come to the States. This is not federalism or cooperative federalism or fiscal federalism. The increase in petrol and diesel prices, as I said, is shocking the people. It will also shock the States as they will not get money.

Sir, I may differ with other Members, but I think I have to congratulate the Finance Minister for her fiscal prudence that she has maintained by keeping the fiscal deficit

[Dr. K. Keshava Rao]

at 3.3 per cent, — one point less than the last Budget. But we know how tax collections or tax gross are less than what the figures show. Then, how we are going to do is the question. Presumably, they are expecting dividend from the RBI by arm twisting or by selling assets as one of the Members said, the assets of the country. If your country's assets are on sale, it is the country which is on sale. So, we need to do it through selective disinvestment. Disinvestment is increasing. What impresses us more in this is the social focus on rural canvas about which you have talked in detail. Now, this 3.3 per cent, the CAG has also doubted specifically that it is a fictitious figure and not correct.

Sir, on agriculture I would not like to say much because Acharyaji had dealt with it in detail. But, let me tell you, as far as agriculture is concerned, what we are looking into is not allocation. The allocation is not there for agriculture, although you felt there is big allocation. There is a big allocation, big figure of ₹ 1,00,000 and odd crores, but ₹ 75,000 crores of which goes to the PM-Kisan Scheme. What is left for agriculture is absolutely dismal. Now, I tell you, you have PM-Kisan Scheme. I will give you an example, not to score point here. In Telangana, like in Odisha, we have what is known as Rythu Bandhu. We have already implemented it. It is there for the last two years. We give ₹ 10,000 per acre to a farmer. If you have ten acres, take ₹ 1,00,000. There is no limit to it and we are paying. It is not loan. They need not repay it. You take it. Along with it comes Bima, life Bima of ₹ 5 lakhs. They need not pay for it. We pay it to every farming family who is operating in the fields. So, in this kind of thing, we are helping something like 54 lakh people. Now, my suggestion to you is, my intervention is, while your plan is very good, but what is your money for that? When I am spending something like ₹13,000-₹14,000 crores, it should cost you much more, which is not shown in the Budget. So, please look into it. There is nothing wrong but strengthen it and back it by increased allocations.

The same is the case with Jal Shakti thing. You want to take water by pipeline to all the houses in the country. We have taken up this two years ago and today something like 27,000 blocks and 80 lakh households are connected with water taps. It costs us ₹42,000 crores. Yours is not half of it and it is a national programme for you. If a small State like Telangana had to spend ₹42,000 crores for a programme like that, then how much it should cost you? I am saying this because we are talking big; our

ambitions are really big, very large but in content they are short. This is all my focus. I am totally agreeing with whatever you are saying but where is the backing to it either financially or structurally. These two things are absent. When these two things are absent, they become wordy.

Let us take the women's empowerment. We talk women's empowerment on three pages. 'Narayana-Narayani', a great slogan you have coined. It is welcome. But what is that you have given? The entire money that you have allocated, 95 per cent of it is going to ICDS. Good. ICDS must get the money but empowerment part is not getting any amount. SHGs or whatever programmes you have, they are not getting the kind of money that you have been thinking of giving. So, this is another aspect that you have to look into.

Since Mr. Prasanna Acharya has not referred to irrigation in agriculture budget, I am trying to refer to it. PMKSY is there; Sinchai Yojana. It is up by 17 per cent. Good. But what exactly is the amount? It is ₹9,000 crores? Will it suffice for irrigation for the entire country? We have one project in Telangana known as Kaleshwaram Project, the world's largest lift irrigation project, which we have commissioned very recently. Not a single paisa has come from the State, the federal India. You talked about it. What are you trying to achieve? Since you have delayed it, we have taken it up. We spent ₹80,000 crores. Ten times we went to your NITI Aayog, and every time, they appreciated it. Even the Prime Minister comes and says, 'It is beautiful project'; but not a single paisa comes under federal set-up, your so-called cooperative federalism. In the Jal Shakti Programme, what is required is rain water conservation. We have a Kakatiya Mission where we have taken up something like 47,000 tanks. Actually, Hyderabad was Nizam's domain where we had only tanks, link tanks. Through that, water for irrigation and drinking purposes used to be supplied. Not a single paisa is given to us. NITI Aayog promised that they will give ₹ 29,000 crores. But nothing was given. We have been writing letters. So, the States are themselves fulfilling it. The same is the case with Odisha. Odisha has done KALIA and other things with its own funds.

So, what have you really done is, with all apologies, the Minister has spoken about the achievements of the last five years, rather than what will happen in the next five years. For the next five years, she has given us a dream Budget, dream papers, without, as you said, the figures for allocations or anything. So, it is for us to assume what is going to happen. Sir, since there is not much time, I would now come to...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You will have to conclude within one minute.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: That is why I would come straight to what exactly we are asking, since you are talking about a federal set up. Our hon. Minister, the hon. Leader of the House, is here. We have demanded that the Kaleshwaram Project should be made a National Project, which is long overdue. Even if it is not made a National Project, at least, give us ₹ 20,000 crores as you had promised. Then, take up Mission Kakatiya. We have asked for development of the Kakatiya Mega Textile Park. The Textile Minister was sitting here but now she is not here. You promised to give us ₹ 1,000 crore, which you have not given. The project is on. What you are doing is you promise it, we take the project and then you stop releasing funds and we do it, because we are accountable to the people. Then, please expedite the railway projects. We had asked for some railway projects. Work on the Kazipet Coach Factory is still pending. We have asked for four new railway lines, but they have not been given.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. Your time is over. I have already given you one minute more. Please conclude now.

DR. K. KESHA RAO: Sir, we are asking for Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes categorization, release of ₹ 450 crores under Backward Areas Grant and, under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, 4,000 km route is due. We have written many letters to the Government as far as these issues are concerned. They are lying with the Finance Ministry and various other Ministries. They must be looked into. When we talk about cooperative federalism, the problems of the States must be taken up for consideration. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM (Kerala): Sir, to start with, I would like to state that this Budget has discriminated against the State of Kerala and ignored the main demands of Kerala, particularly, financial assistance from the Centre for rebuilding the State after the devastation caused by heavy floods last year. There has been no financial assistance. Also, the Government of Kerala had asked the Central Government for permission to raise the limit of borrowings. That too was not agreed to by the Central Government. They are not allowing the State of Kerala to accept any assistance from outside the country. The Central Government says that is an insult to the nation, and it is not providing any financial assistance to the State. This is the attitude of the Central

Government. This is very unfortunate. Well, coming to the Budget, the Budget Speech is full of several promises and commitments to the big corporates, capitalists and the wealthy, to strengthen their grip on the Indian economy and foster greater integration of the Indian economy with the international financial market. There is nothing, however, for India's working class, the kisans and the labourers, who would be left to fend for themselves in a world of shrinking opportunities. Sir, along with that the Central Government is trying to put the burden of all revenue shortfall on the shoulders of these sections. The Finance Minister's Speech listed a long menu of pro-corporate reforms, opening up Indian economy even more to foreign portfolio and direct investments, including the pension sector, creating financeable models for highways, promoting PPP in several areas, including railways and metro projects, etc., and even commercialization of social welfare through a social stock exchange. There is no reference to the issues of remunerative prices and debt relief that Indian farmers are in desperate need of. On labour, the creation of more anti-labour codes was also presented as a reform. Now, the meaning of reform has changed. Earlier, land reforms meant taking land from feudal land owners and giving it to the farmers or the landless. Now, reform means taking wealth from the poor and giving it to the big capitalists and corporates. While all these were talked about, the Finance Minister's speech was generally short of any real details regarding the revenue measures and expenditure commitments of the Union Government for 2019-20 and was completely silent on the problems of economic slowdown, agrarian distress, industrial stagnation and joblessness that currently afflict the Indian economy. Our country is actually going through an economic slowdown and it may worsen and end up in a recession in the near future, according to me. The Government is actually exaggerating the figures to portray India as a strong economy growing at much faster rate compared to the other economies in the world. The former Chief Economic Advisor observed that there is a gross over-estimation of India's recent growth. His claims relate not just to the service sector, but also, to a large extent, to the manufacturing sector. His argument is that the new method of calculating the GDP which came into effect recently has tended to overestimate the growth rate, quite substantially. Instead of 7 per cent growth rate as officially claimed, the correct rate would be around about 4.5 per cent. This is alarming. I would like to quote some statistics from the Economic Survey. It admits that the manufacturing sector growth decelerated and our industries have not been able to perform well since some years. Index of Industrial Production (IIP) grew at 0.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of

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2018-19 as compared to 7.5 per cent in the same quarter of the previous year. Manufacturing sector was affected by the slowdown in automobile sector. Automobile sector growth is a parameter of the economic growth. The sales of cars in India reached 18 years low. You are claiming the 5 trillion dollar economy in 2024. Rupee depreciated by 7.8 per cent against US Dollar and 7.7 per cent against Yen. The Government claims that the FDI inflows to our country grew by 14.2 per cent in 2018-19. What is the reality? Major portion of this FDI has gone to speculation market and for the takeover or merger of Indian industries. FDI was not substantially invested in green-field industries. Then, how can there be employment generation in our country? The NSSO data was conducted by the Government. The Government prevented publishing of that data for some time. But finally it has come out. It reveals the truth of our country's employment situation. It is alarming. Sir, the unemployment rate in our country stood at 6.1 per cent with 5.3 per cent in rural and 7.8 per cent in urban areas which is the highest in the last 45 years. Real growth in agricultural and allied sector was lower in 2018-19 at 2.9 per cent. Total production of foodgrains during 2018-19 is estimated 283.4 million tonnes. It was 285 million tonnes in 2017-18. There was a significant decline in foodgrains prices in 2018-19 which reflected in the decline of food production. Real GDP growth for the year 2019-20 is projected 7 per cent. How will this be achieved if the situation is this? The Budget has no specific proposal or answer to this question. Oil prices are expected to decline in 2019-20. Our hon. Finance Minister expects like that. How can a Government give such an absurd statement? Now with the mounting tension in the Middle East, particularly of Iran with the US, how will the value of our imported oil be reduced? The Economic Review states, "Prospects of export growth remain weak for 2019-20." In this situation, how shall the manufacturing sector grow? The Government claims that it could control the fiscal deficit and the rate of fiscal deficit will come down from 3.4 per cent in the Revised Estimates of 2018-19 to 3.3 per cent in 2019-20. One simple doubt is that, our revenue deficit is expected to increase as per the Budget. In that scenario, how will the fiscal deficit come down? Experts give a simple calculation with the data from the Budget. It is like this. In this financial year, the Government will spend ₹7,633 crore per day.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

It will earn ₹5,705 crore per day which includes the disinvestment proceeds which are effectively circular trading of public assets. To bridge the gap between expenditure and income, the Government will borrow ₹1,928 crore per day. It is roughly ₹80 crore per hour, the Government has to borrow to bridge the gap. So, the top item in the expenditure of the Budget is the interest payments which is about ₹1,809 crore per day. Can an economy sustain growth with nearly one-third of its revenue being deployed towards interest payments? The answer is 'no'. In the Budget Speech, the Finance Minister chose to not disclose the actual figures for revenues and expenditures for 2018-19. Instead, the Revised Estimates presented in the Interim Budget on 1st February were retained in the final Budget in order to conceal the variable fact that the actual of both revenues and expenditures in the previous year were significantly lower than the Budget Estimates and even the Revised Estimates of the Interim Budget. This manipulation of the Budget accounts only serves to establish that the expenditure commitments for 2019-20 lack credibility as there will be cut if needed to meet fiscal deficit targets. The biggest discrepancy and shortfall of this Budget is in the tax revenues retained by the Centre, which were actually lower than the Revised Estimates of 2018-19 by about ₹1,65,176 crores, or as much as 13.5 per cent of the Revised Estimates of total tax revenues. This was because of the well-known shortfall in GST. It will affect the State's economy also. They are calculating their Budget Estimates as per the GST income. Sir, the Central Government managed this by containing its own spending so that the actual total expenditure was actually lower than the Revised Estimates by ₹1,45,813 crores or 13.4 per cent. In other words, the entire Budget shrunk by around 1 per cent of GDP. But, none of this was reflected in the Budget statements provided to the public, as was well stated by hon. Member, Chidambaramji. People were kept in the dark about this Budget. Sir, for one, according to the provisional actual figures of receipts and spending, the fiscal deficit was greater than what was stated in the Revised Estimates by ₹10,963 crores so that it amounted to 3.45 per cent of GDP rather than 3.3 per cent as is being claimed. So, what is shocking is that instead of addressing the fundamental problems in the taxation system and raising more resources from direct taxes except through extremely piecemeal measures, the Finance Minister has chosen to give several tax concessions to the corporate sector even while burdening the common people with additional excise duties on petrol and diesel to the tune of ₹2 per litre. Hitting at the public sector is the Government's chosen additional route for raising resources. Sir, 42 public sector undertakings are for sale. Sir, during the

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2014-15 election, the slogan of the Ruling Party was 'Achche Din'. Now, there is no 'Achche Din.' During the period of first NDA Government, 2014-2019, the slogans were: 'Make in India', 'Digital India', 'Startup India', and 'Standup India'. Now, all of these slogans have gone. They go by the philosophy of putting all the burden on the poor people, and in the end, just three or four months before the elections, make an issue about Pulwama and Balakot, raise jingoist nationalism and with the help of that, they can win the election. That is the intention of the Government. They are not addressing the real problems of the people. Sir, the Government is going to privatise the Railways. The Air India is also for sale.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Elamaram Kareemji, you have two minutes more. Please conclude.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, the SAIL, the prestigious steel company of India, including the Salem Steel, is going for sale. The workers of the public sector undertakings are coming forward united to resist this move. Chittaranjan Locomotives, Raebareli Coach Factory, all are going to be privatized. This is the attitude of the Government.

The Budget shows very little increase in spending for the people. Total subsidies, as percentage of total expenditure, have remained almost unchanged at about 12 per cent. The first woman Finance Minister of the country has presented a Budget in which the expenditure on women has fallen from 5.1 per cent to 4.9 per cent of the total Budget.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, even the Nirbhaya Fund for women's safety has hardly seen any increase. On MGNREGA, the allocation is ₹1,084 crore lesser than the previous Budget. On Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, the allocation is ₹1,652 crore less. ...(*Interruptions*)... On Swachh Bharat Mission, the allocation is ₹5,199 crore less. On National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT), the allocation is ₹247 crore less. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, no Minister from the Finance Ministry is present in the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, Mr. Rangarajan has raised a very valid point. There is no Minister from Finance Ministry sitting in the Houses. ...(*Interruptions*)...

विधि और न्याय मंत्री; संचार मंत्री; तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद): आनन्द जी, दो-दो मंत्री बैठे हुए हैं।

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: The Law Minister is talking with his colleagues. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, the concerned Minister has to be present. We understand that the Cabinet Minister is not there, but the Minister of State is required to be present. That has been the practice and established tradition of both the Houses.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, he was just here. He has gone for a cup of tea. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are not making it an issue. He raised it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: दोनों मंत्री बैठे हुए थे, वे गए होंगे, अभी आ जाएंगे।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: इतनी flexibility तो दे दीजिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Elamaram Kareem, please conclude.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Sir, as I have explained, in all the sectors related to the poor people, the Budget allocation has reduced. That is the situation. In agricultural sector, regarding assistance for debt relief and MSP, it was an assurance by the Government, but there is no mention about these points in this Budget. The Budget Speech claims that the Government will invest widely in agriculture, infrastructure, support private entrepreneurship for value addition in farm sector, Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana, and schemes like that. But, where is the Kisan Samman Yojana?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI ELAMARAM KAREEM: Three installments of ₹ 2,000 each were to be paid to the farmers. The allocation for that has not been provided in the Budget. So, everything is like that. This Budget will prove to be putting more burden on the poor

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people and the entire economy is going to be concentrated in the hands of a few corporate. Our economy will be integrated with international finance corporates. So, our country is going to be destroyed. This is not in our national interest. So, I oppose this Budget.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार): धन्यवाद माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरे पास 14 मिनट का समय है। मर्यादा पुरुषोत्तम राम को 14 वर्ष का कारावास मिला था - इकबाल के इमाम-ए-हिन्द।

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आपको कोई वनवास नहीं देगा।

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, my senior colleague in the House, the former Finance Minister, spoke on the Budget. I did not count, but I am told that he has presented eight annual Budgets. He talked about a fiscal hole, which was very apparent, when you compare the Economic Survey and the Budget Estimates which were provided. So, when you omit numbers, and even then you want us to call it a Budget, it is very difficult. One of the analysts had gone to the extent of saying that in view of the alarming fiscal hole, I think, the Government should go for a new Budget. But, I don't have the privilege of being an analyst; I am a Parliamentarian. So, I won't be that brutal. Sir, I will raise a couple of issues in the thirteen, fourteen minutes I have. सर, बहुत सारे ऐसे वर्ग समूह हैं, जिनके बारे में कुछ जिक्र नहीं हुआ या जिक्र हुआ भी, तो बहुत सतही हुआ है। मैं कल लोक सभा में बजट पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री साहिबा का बयान सुन रहा था, उसमें भी यह जाहिर नहीं हुआ। जो ऐसे वर्ग हैं, चाहे कृषक हों, मजदूर हों, असंगठित क्षेत्र के हों, महिलाएं हों, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes हों, OBCs हों, उनके लिए मैं सिर्फ इतना कहूंगा कि

"दुख अपना हमको अगर बताना नहीं आता,
तुमको भी तो अंदाजा लगाना नहीं आता।"

I think, we must have that kind of sensitivity.

Sir, I will read a few lines from the Economic Survey. Under the title, 'Shifting Gears', the Economic Survey says that during the last five years, India's economy has performed well. Then, it talks about pathways for trickle down, and, says that the Government has ensured that the benefits of growth and macroeconomic stability — my colleague, Chidambaram *sahib*, has spoken a lot of macroeconomic — reach the

bottom of the pyramid. Sir, I can only agree if you are talking about inverted pyramid. It has not reached the bottom of the pyramid.

Sir, the fact is that data needs to be protected under this regime. I think, Governments come and go but what will happen if they try to fudge their own data or hide their own data. Economic Survey is all about diagnosis, and, then, you build your Budget on it. इकॉनोमिक सर्वे में जो आंकड़े हैं, यह जरूरी नहीं कि हमेशा सहूलियत के आंकड़े मिलें। आंकड़े हमारी रसोई में नहीं बनते हैं कि आंकड़े बना लिए और आंकड़े परासे दिए। I am reminded of what Shakespeare said in Macbeth, the last line, "Away, and mock the time with fairest show, false face must hide what the false heart doth know." That is, Sir, about the functioning of the Government.

Now, I come on the agriculture side. PLFS, Periodic Labour Force Survey, together with other agencies, says, till last year, nearly fifty per cent लगभग 50 प्रतिशत हमारे देश की आबादी किसी न किसी रूप में कृषि पर आधारित है। बीते एक दशक में foodgrains production में तकरीबन 34 प्रतिशत का इज़ाफा हुआ है। अगर इस इज़ाफे के माध्यम से, हम किसानों, खेतिहर समाज के संकट को देखें, तो वहां जरा भी तबदीली नहीं आई है। मैंने इसी सदन में कहा था कि किसान हमारे political manifesto का एक ऐसा हिस्सा हैं, जिसकी चर्चा चुनाव के दौरान गाहे-बगाहे होती है, लेकिन manifesto से जो पहला पन्ना गायब होता है, वह किसान और किसानों का है। कई सदस्य कह चुके हैं, हम यह नहीं कहना चाहते हैं। आपने चुनाव जीता है, आपके पास mandate है, अगर आपका mandate हाशिये के समूहों, किसानों की, जिंदगी में बेहतरी नहीं ला पाए... अभी चर्चा हो रही है, एग्रीकल्चर में कह रहे हैं कि zero-budget natural farming (ZBNF). सर, मैंने कई अर्थशास्त्रियों से भी बात की है। यह सुनने में अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन क्या zero budget का मतलब zero input भी होगा, कोई clarity नहीं है। सर, इसकी कोई clarity नहीं है। मैंने इसी सदन में कहा था, यह Nudge theory पर इस बार मैंने बड़ा जोर देखा है। दुनिया के देशों में Nudge theory discard की जा रही है। यह जो behavioural economics का मामला है, इसे लोग discard कर रहे हैं और हम विदेशों की उतरन पहन रहे हैं, उतारे हुए कपड़े। Nudge theory के माध्यम से आप क्या करना चाहेंगे? किसान को कहेंगे कि यह फसल लगाओ, मसलन दलहन लगाओ। आपका MSP का वही खेल, बिचौलियों का तंत्र हावी और 7-8 प्रतिशत मात्र MSP के अनुसार procure हो पा रहा है। सर, मैं सदन को रिमाइंड कराना चाहता हूं, विनय सहस्रबुद्धे जी यहां पर हैं, 1875 में Deccan में peasants का revolt हुआ था, 1875 में संभवतः मई-जून के महीने में हुआ था। क्या आप जानते हैं कि क्यों हुआ था? वह इसलिए हुआ था कि उस दौर में भी वैश्विक इकॉनोमी से इसको जोड़ा गया था और वैश्विक इकॉनोमी के अर्थतंत्र के हिंसक उभार के लिए safety net नहीं था। आज भी हमारे पास बाजारीकृत अर्थव्यवस्था, जिसने हमारे हाशिये के समाज और समूहों को लगभग

[Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha]

पंगु सा बना दिया है, इसके लिए हमारे पास कोई safety net नहीं है। सर, storage और procurement के बारे में इस सदन में कई बार चर्चा हुई है। सर, 5 तारीख को फाइडे था। मैंने जब बजट के शुरुआती अंश पढ़े, तो मैंने 1980 के दशक में, जब हम लोग छात्र थे, Friday the 13th एक फिल्म देखी थी। यह हॉरर मूवी थी, तो बजट हॉरर मूवी नहीं लगना चाहिए। बजट से लोगों को सुकून मिलना चाहिए। सर, असल में, मैं अर्थशास्त्र का छात्र नहीं हूँ। मैंने economics 10th-12th तक ही पढ़ी है। इस बात की बड़ी चर्चा हुई कि हमारी मैडम फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने glass ceiling तोड़ी है। मैं मानता हूँ और compliment करता हूँ, लेकिन मेरा यह भी कहना है, it is not the only ceiling that we have. We have hundreds of ceilings. सर, हमारे अपने चश्मे से कृषक नहीं दिखता, जैसा मैंने कहा, informal economy में जो bleeding images हैं, उनकी ओर हम नहीं देख रहे हैं। Demonetization ने कितना नुकसान किया और उसकी भरपाई आप कैसे कर पाएंगे, उसके बारे में आपके बजट में चुप्पी है। सर, बजट का मतलब सिर्फ 5 crony पूँजीपतियों की पैरोकारी करना नहीं होता है, बजट का मतलब होता है कि मध्यम आय वर्ग, निम्न आय वर्ग और निम्न वर्गों के पास आपके बजट का संदेश क्या जा रहा है? मैं माफी के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपके बजट का संदेश यह जा रहा है कि आप श्मशान में विवाह के गीत गा रहे हैं।

सर, मैं एक छोटी चीज़ पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। इसी पार्लियामेंट में, 1974 में लोक सभा में, मैं प्रो. हीरेन मुखर्जी का बहुत मुरीद हूँ। इन्होंने कहा था, "The Finance Minister should also be warned that the continued reliance on foreign aid, borrowings, above all from the United States is a road to re-colonisation." And then he quoted a book by Tibor Mende. The title of the book was Aid to Recolonization. सर, मैं एक चीज़ और पढ़ना चाहता हूँ। प्रो. हीरेन मुखर्जी को मैं paraphrase करता हूँ, मैं सीधे क्वोट नहीं करूंगा। Prof. Mukherjee says that ascent in politics and descent in politics are two sides of the same coin. आपका अभी ascending phase चल रहा है, लेकिन अगर लोगों की नज़र से दूर हो गए, लोगों को बजट में कुछ नहीं लगा, तो -

"कभी अर्श पर, कभी फर्श पर,
कभी तेरा दर, कभी दरबदर।"

बजट आपका ऐसा होना चाहिए और यह प्रो. हीरेन मुखर्जी ने कहा था। मैं इसका सिर्फ भावानुवाद कर रहा हूँ। उन्होंने यह 1974 में इंदिरा गांधी जी की सरकार के लिए कहा था। यह आप पर भी लागू होता है। मैं यह बात तीसरी बार बोलूंगा कि legislative majority को moral majority समझिए, तब जाकर कहीं बात बनेगी।

सर, मैं आपकी तवज्जो चाहता हूँ। बजट के बाद मेरी माँ ने एक फेसबुक पोस्ट लिखा

और उन्होंने उसमें लिखा, "पिया भेलै मजदूर, परवल बेचे जैबड़ भागलपुर।" सर, मैं यह क्यों कह रहा हूँ? मैं बिहार से आता हूँ, मैं बिहार को रिप्रजेंट कर रहा हूँ।

सर, विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने के लिए बिहार कहता है, आप 5 ट्रिलियन नहीं, 20 ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकोनॉमी हो जाइए, अगर बिहार को आप मुकम्मल प्रगति के रास्ते पर नहीं ले जाएंगे, तो वह आपके अंग में एक सड़ांध पैदा करेगा, विकास की गंध अच्छी नहीं लगेगी, क्यों आपने बिहार के संबंध में चुप्पी लगा रखी है? मेरा तो सीधे तौर पर मानना है कि आप किसी भी parameter पर देख लीजिए, माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आप खुद बिहार के हालात से वाकिफ हैं। जब बिहार Special Category Status मांगता है, तो क्या यह खैरात है? क्या हम begging bowl लेकर जा रहे हैं? हम अपना हक माँग रहे हैं, क्योंकि cooperative federalism सिर्फ एक नारा नहीं हो सकता, एक जुमला नहीं हो सकता। अगर cooperative federalism को ज़मीन पर उतारना है, तो बिहार जैसे राज्यों को आप Special Category Status दीजिए। मंत्री साहिबा हैं नहीं, मैं उनसे तो सीधे दरखास्त करता, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से अपील कर रहा हूँ कि अगर बिहार प्रगति नहीं कर सकता, तो पूरा देश कैसे प्रगति कर सकता है? सर, चार मिनट हैं, मैं भी देख रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: आप, अपना काम कीजिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, आपकी नज़र उधर जाती है, तो मैं डिस्टर्ब हो जाता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: यहां बैठे-बैठे सब जगह पर नज़र जाती है, आप पर भी जाती है।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: महोदय, मैं बिहार को लेकर यह बात कह रहा था। मैं दो-तीन बिन्दुओं के बारे में बोलकर अपना भाषण समाप्त करने से पहले एक और चीज के बारे में आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। सर, Paul Mason की एक किताब Post Capitalism: A Guide to our Future है। मैं माननीय MoS, Finance और माननीय Finance Minister साहिबा, दोनों को यह किताब Amazon delivery से भिजवा दूंगा। मेरा आग्रह है कि आप इस किताब को एक बार जरूर पढ़िए। कई मुल्कों को देखिए वहां वर्ष 2008 से क्या हो रहा है। यह जो नव-उदारवाद की चकाचौंध होती है, वह दिन में रात कर देती है। जेट एयरवेज़ विलीन हो गया, अब वह कहीं नहीं दिख रहा है। हम सब लोग जेट एयरवेज़ में टिकट दूँढ़ते थे, क्योंकि उसमें खाना बढ़िया मिलता था, क्या हो गया? मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि नव-उदारवाद कंपनियों को खा जाता है। वह सिर्फ कंपनियों को ही नहीं खाता, employees को खा जाता है और आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था को खा जाता है। हम क्यों गुलाम बने हुए हैं? वर्ष 2008 में लंदन टाइम्स ने एक चीज लिखी - Marx is back. मैं मार्क्सिस्ट हूँ, लेकिन उस रूप में नहीं हूँ, मैं पार्टी फॉर्मेशन में नहीं हूँ, लेकिन मेरा हमेशा मानना रहा है कि जो दिल से राजनीति करे, वह वामपंथी होता है, क्योंकि दिल बाएं भाग में होता है, left side में।

[प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा]

महोदय, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि दुनिया के कई देश struggle कर रहे हैं। Neo-liberalism की एक basic philosophy है - accumulation by dispossession. Have you decided to agree to a phenomenon, accumulate whatever you wish to, however you wish to? Governments are not chosen for that. You have not been chosen to take care of five islands of prosperity. You have been chosen to provide relief to poor. अगर आप गरीबी खत्म नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो अमीरी को बांट दो। थोड़ी अमीरी बंटे और वह थोड़े गरीबों तक जाए। सर, मेरा Paul Mason वाली किताब के बारे में आप लोगों से कमिटमेंट है। मैं वह किताब आपको भिजवा दूंगा।

सर, मैं आखिरी टिप्पणी करूंगा, उसमें टाइम खत्म हो जाएगा। यदि बच जाए, तो मुझे बोलने के लिए अगले दिन कुछ समय और दे दीजिए। आप कोई भी core sector ले लीजिए। Employment का data आपको भी alarming लगता होगा। क्या सरकार को alarming नहीं लग रहा है, सरकार को भी लग रहा है, आपको भी alarming लगता होगा, लेकिन आपके पास कोई blueprint नहीं है कि unemployment को आप कैसे cater करें। अगर मैं सेक्टरली देखूँ- SC, ST और OBC की scholarship की बात करूँ, तो इसके बारे में और 'मनरेगा' के बारे में मेरे सारे दोस्त कह चुके हैं।

सर, एक चीज की बहुत चर्चा हुई, लेकिन मैं उस बारे में लाइटर वे में कहूँगा। मैं एक-दो मिनट में खत्म करूँगा, हालांकि आपने कई माननीय सदस्यों को दो-दो और तीन-तीन मिनट बोलने के लिए अतिरिक्त समय दिया है। मैं यह कह रहा था कि उस दिन बजट के पूर्व माननीय MoS थे और माननीय Finance Minister साहिबा थीं, उस दिन लाल रंग के बही खाते की बड़ी चर्चा हुई। बजट से ज्यादा उस बही खाते की चर्चा हुई। कई लोगों ने कहा कि आज़ाद हो गया। सर, पता नहीं किन-किन चीजों से आज़ाद हुए और अभी किन-किन चीजों से आज़ाद होना है। सर, वह जो लाल रंग का बही खाता है, उसे देखकर मुझे प्रेमचन्द्र की कहानियाँ याद आ गईं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: लाल रंग का नहीं था, वह भगवा रंग का था। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मुझे तो वह लाल ही दिखा और मैं लाल ही देखना चाहूँगा।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, आप हम पर बहुत टाइट रहते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: झा साहब, कुल 45 वक्ता हैं और आज यह बहस समाप्त होनी है। मैं अब सब लोगों से सहयोग करने और अपने भाषणों को छोटा करने का आग्रह इसलिए कर रहा हूँ

3.00 P.M.

कि रात में आप कब तक बैठेंगे, वह तय कर लीजिए। मेरा पुनः आग्रह है कि आप समय का पालन कीजिए।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि जो लाल रंग का बही खाता है, वह डराता भी बहुत है। आपने प्रेमचन्द की कहानियाँ पढ़ी होंगी। जब साहूकार बही खाता खोलता था, तो कर्जदार कांपने लगता था कि पता नहीं उसमें से क्या निकलेगा? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार optical illusion पर चल रही है। This Government runs on optical illusion and this Government has a tendency to remain in optical illusion. सर, आखिरी टिप्पणी है। अगर इस बजट के बारे में पूछना है, तो सर, मुझे धूमिल की एक छोटी सी कविता पढ़ने की अनुमति दीजिए-

‘शब्द किस तरह कविता बनते हैं इसे देखो अक्षरों के बीच में
गिरे हुए आदमी को क्या तुमने सुना है कि यह लोहे की आवाज है
या मिट्टी में गिरे हुए खून का लंग और अगर लोहे का स्वाद पूछना है
तो लुहार से मत पूछो, घोड़े से पूछो जिसके लगाम लगी हुई है।’

महोदय, मेरी बजट के बारे में यही प्रतिक्रिया है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to remember my friend, Mr. Arun Jaitley, who, for five years, steered the economy of this nation from the brink of disaster and made it a strong economy. Sir, we should remember what this Government had inherited. There was crony capitalism, very high fiscal deficit, double-digit inflation, bank NPAs which were sky-high, and a deficit which had crossed six per cent. Sir, all credit goes to Mr. Arun Jaitley, who brought fiscal discipline back to the economy.

Apart from that, he was responsible for ensuring that this country adopted GST, which is so important for our growth. Also, I give him full marks for the Bankruptcy Code and more importantly the end of discretion raj. Today, this Government functions in a very, very transparent manner. There is no discretion as far as any businessman is concerned or any business is concerned.

Sir, the present Finance Minister deserves full praise for keeping a fine balance between fiscal discipline and the need for growth despite very heavy headwinds. The basics, Sir, is that if this country has to become a five trillion dollar economy, we have to grow at 8 per cent. For that, we have to take care of two things. Number one is, we

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have to make India the manufacturing hub of the world. Number two is, we have to ensure that our farm sector is fully supported and taken care of. This is macro level. This is what we need to ensure and, I think, this is where the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister are taking the country forward.

Sir, the honeymoon of China with the world is over. China had become a manufacturing hub. It is a manufacturing hub but whether it is Japan, whether it is Europe or America, they are now getting tired there and they are looking for new avenues. That is where India has a second chance. We lost the first chance when we refused entry to jobs which were flying from the West forty years ago. They wanted to come to India but we were the ones who stopped them and as a result China became the manufacturing hub. They got the technology, they got the investment and they got the market but, today, we have a second chance and, Sir, I feel, the Government must do utmost to capitalize on that. For that, the most important is that we have to attract FDI. Our domestic savings are not enough to take us forward. To attract FDI, many steps have been announced in this Budget but I would say one more thing to my young friend here, the hon. Minister of State for Finance. FDI does not like flip-flop policies. They like consistency. So for God's sake, whatever fiscal policies you follow, there should be consistency in those. We have seen how by just a few announcements the stock markets have been plummeting for the last three-four days. It is primarily because it is FDI. They think long-term and they want long-term policies from the Government.

The new Labour Court has been announced. I welcome that. It would go a long way but, Sir, we also need to create commercial courts and tribunals. Even China has started thinking along those lines now. Commercial cases take so long to resolve and they are so expensive that the people get tired. If we want to modernize, we need to also modernize our courts. ...*(Interruptions)*... But they need to be on a fast track. Sir, I, again, commend the Prime Minister for thinking of the MUDRA Scheme. The fact of the matter is that in the formal sector, even today, after 70 years, we have only 14 million jobs. We need to create entrepreneurs. We need to create young start-ups who would create jobs for others. For that, MUDRA Scheme is playing a very big role. I commend the Government for that and I do hope that they would continue to support it with more and more funds.

Sir, where we have lost jobs in the last few years has been in the sector which is labour-intensive export industry. It is because of the recession in the West, we lost a lot of jobs whether it was in the garments, textiles, gems and jewellery, made-ups, sports goods. This entire sector has suffered which has led to colossal job losses. I am very happy that of late, the Government has recognised this and, at least, in the textile sector, they have decided to refund the embedded taxation. I hope that you will carry forward this scheme to other sectors also so that those sectors also get rejuvenated and jobs are created again. Sir, I just want to mention a small thing here. The entire economy of Bangladesh functions only on garments. It is a small country but their exports are almost two-and-a-half times India's exports and because they have created those jobs for women, even family planning has been helped there. The growth rate of population has started coming down despite Bangladesh being a Muslim country. The reason I emphasise this is, the more you put emphasis on labour intensive sectors, the more our people will benefit. I will now talk of the farmer and I must again compliment the Prime Minister that after 70 years, for the first time, actually, we are focussing on the farm sector. The main reason, I would say, for the impoverishment and suicides in the farm sector has been, we have never given our farmer a fair deal. We have always denied him a fair MSP. For the first time, this Government is relooking at MSP. They are being fair. You need to do a lot more. We can talk about anything else, but as long as the farmer is not getting a fair price for his produce, he will always be impoverished. What do we do? We, first, were not giving him a fair price; he would be impoverished, he would take loans. Then, he would be unable to pay loans, he would commit suicide and then we would write-off the loans. This was the cycle which was going on. I am very happy that, today, you are taking the bull by the horns. You have decided that MSP should be fair and, I hope, in letter and spirit, the Swaminathan formula would be followed. Sir, I welcome ₹6,000, which is going to each farmer is very low, but we also understand the fiscal constraints of the Government and I do hope that going forward, this figure will keep going up. As an earlier speaker was saying that the Government must be commended for the toilets which are being built in the rural areas, for the rural housing, for rural connectivity, for piped water which is going to be provided to every home in the villages. These are very important things which will lift India from being a poor country to a developed country. I do hope that the Government in successive years will continue to pay attention to the farm sector. On the farm insurance, I have one thing to say that it is very welcome that farm insurances

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are being taken by our farmers, but the unit area method has to come in sooner or later and there is enough technology involved there. It is area-based right now. It should be unit-based so that the farmer, who suffers, is also compensated. Sir, there are three reasons why farmer would be impoverished. One, he was not getting proper MSP. Second, whenever there was sickness in his home, he would borrow, beg, but, obviously, to treat his family members. That would put him in the debt cycle. And third, of course, are the marriages, which unfortunately, have become so ostentatious in this country that we need to also focus on that because that also puts him back a lot. But again, I commend the Government; Ayushman Bharat, at least, will give the safety net to the farmer. He would be able to treat his family and himself free of charge and, again, the Government deserves full praise for that.

Sir, I will now take only two minutes and turn to my State of Punjab. But before I come to that, I have one grouse on behalf of all the regional parties. The grouse is that you must end your cess on taxes. It is against the spirit of cooperative federalism. By putting a cess, you are denying a State its right to a share on taxes. I hope, going forward, the Government will pay attention to this. You may charge more taxes, but why rob a State of its dues, which is its legitimate due?

Sir, my State of Punjab is the only State, perhaps, apart from Haryana which does not have a State Capital. Chandigarh was our State Capital. We need to have Chandigarh back because a State Capital is always the revenue generator. Today, all the surplus revenue which is collected in the city of Chandigarh comes to the Centre. Till such time the political decision is taken, at least, till then, give this money to Punjab. I can tell you that the money that has come to the Central coffers since Punjab was divided, if you total up that amount over the years plus the interest on that, it is more than the total debt on Punjab.

There is a loan put on us of ₹30,000 crores which is due to FCI. Quite frankly, we have not utilised that money. Punjab feeds the nation; it is the granary of the nation. FCI would give us advances. We would then procure food stuff from the farmers on behalf of FCI, store it, transport it and send it to wherever we are asked to send. But, the transportation rates, the rates of labour are much higher in Punjab as compared to other States like Bihar and Odisha. And we have to deal with this higher amount.

All I am saying is, this ₹30,000 crores loan which has been put on us, please appoint an arbitrator. I am not saying waive it off. You may appoint an arbitrator. You may constitute a commission. Let them decide what is fair and we would accept it happily.

My last point is water. The water levels in Punjab are alarmingly falling by the day. In fact, Punjab is exporting water. Every time we grow rice and export it, we really export water. So, we need support to line our canal systems. Successive Governments have been requested by our Governments in Punjab. I would request the hon. Minister to kindly look into it. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. At the outset, I would like to compliment the first Lady Finance Minister in the independent India associated with my State; our senior colleague and learned former Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram is also from my State. One more credit which I can claim is that she graduated from a very famous college in my place, Tiruchi.

Sir, at the initial stage itself I would like to appreciate two things which I found in her announcements because the later part would be bitter to hear. Firstly, Government payments to suppliers and contractors are a major source of cash flow, especially to SMEs and MSMEs. Investments in MSMEs will receive a big boost if these delays in payments are eliminated. The Government will create a payment platform for MSMEs. This must be welcomed and appreciated.

Secondly, encouraged by the overwhelming response, the Government of India decided to extend the pension benefit to about three crore retail traders and small shopkeepers whose annual turnover is less than ₹1.5 crore under a new scheme. This also must be welcome and appreciated. Sir, on the eve of the 17th Lok Sabha elections, criticisms were levelled against the first term of this Government. It was not out of grudge against the Prime Minister Narendra Modi as an individual or the party he belongs to. It sprouted out of the bitter experiences. Sir, during the 16th Lok Sabha elections, in the year 2014, before they came to power, they gave some promises. Number one, India is proud to have the largest population of youth, but unemployment is a permanent, lingering menace and they promised that every year two crores of jobs will be created. So, by the end of five years they should have given a picture that ten

[Shri Tiruchi Siva]

crores of people have been employed. Nothing has come out. Number two is demonetisation. Demonetisation, as promised, has not brought out any black money in the country, rather it embarrassed the people and killed the lives of hundreds of people on the streets. Number three, the promise again was, thousands of crores of rupees are dumped in foreign countries as black money and this party, if brought to power will unearth all the black money to the extent of giving ₹ 15 lakhs to each individual in this country. Nothing was brought. Next is GST. That was also a bitter experience. Sir, because of the shortfall in the collection of GST taxes alone, I think, the provisional actuals, which my senior colleague, Mr. P. Chidambaram pointed out and others pointed out, is only because of that, Sir. That was also a failure. The other thing about secularism, federalism, I don't want to go into it now because it is not that much related to the Budget. Because of the shortfall, as I said, there was a difference between the Revised Estimates and the provisional actuals. So, the Government has to manage that by way of cutting their expenditure. We must take note as to which are the areas they cut the expenditure. In Defence, the expenses were more than their Revised Estimates. It was around ₹ 5000 crores and the actual cut was in major subsidies and capital expenditure. They have amassed wealth by disinvestment to the tune of ₹ 85,000 crores. The only thing that has not been revised from the Budget Estimate and the Revised Estimate is disinvestment, which is ₹ 80,000 crores, and actuals are ₹ 85,000 crores. So, the revenue deficit increased, fiscal deficit increased than projected. All these things are there. How are you going to compensate this? We are worried. Though there are many promises given, either increasing the percentage or showing some statistics, but in the past five years we have experienced bitter realities, and whether the Government has learnt some lessons from those experiences, we are not sure of. Rather I think they don't admit that something has gone wrong. Because of that, we are going to compensate the deficit. Now again the projections are there. Budget Estimates and then the Revised Estimates will come. We are going to see what is going to be actuals. They are going to match all these things by way of collecting tax and how these taxes are collected is very painful. What are the things which are having an increase in customs duty? Realising the constraint of time, I will go fast. Newsprint — from nil to 10 per cent; uncoated paper — from nil to 10 per cent; printed books — from nil to 5 per cent; water blocking tapes — from nil to 20 per cent; ceramic roof tiles — from 10 to 15 per cent; stainless steel products — from 5 to 7.5

per cent; base metal mounting and fittings — from 10 to 15 per cent; indoor and outdoor unit of split AC system — from 10 to 20 per cent; charger- from nil to 15 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tiruchi Sivaji, you have one more minute.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am concluding, Sir. Loudspeaker — from 10 to 15 per cent; friction material, glass mirrors — whether or not framed, including rear view mirrors — from 10 to 15 per cent. All these things are used by common man. I think, everyone is well aware that if the cost of crude oil increases, the cost of all other things increases subsequently. That is also a very big thing we are going to face.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am concluding. Where they have reduced, that is very much strange. The customs duty on whatever the common man is using has been increased. Where have they reduced? All goods required for setting up of nuclear plant under project inputs — Nil; Uranium enriched in U-235 or its compounds — from 7.5 per cent to nil. So, I will tell you very precisely. You are showing so much of interest towards....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I will conclude in one minute. It is showing so much of interest in subsidizing or giving relaxation to this and taxing common man. I would like to say, as everyone has pointed it out here, you have waived off ₹ 5.5 lakhs crores to corporate loans! Now, you are, again, encouraging corporate and FDI. On the other hand, what we urge is: This Budget is very happily and proudly projects itself that our country is self-sufficient in agriculture production. But, what steps you have taken to take care of agriculture are not mentioned. Agriculturists are already committing suicides and you are talking about hydrocarbons. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I am concluding, Sir. Kindly give me one minute more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You had asked for one minute, I have already given one minute and it is over.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: I will take one more minute and conclude. I am coming to the final point.

Education loans taken by students come to a few thousand crores. Why don't you waive that? Why don't you waive farm loans? It would not be even ₹ 1 lakh crores. But, you are waiving ₹ 5.5 lakh crores to corporate! And, now, you are disinvesting profit-making PSUs! They are temples of economy in our country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I would like to conclude with only one word. We are disappointed with this Budget as it has not thrown any ray of light or hope in the bleak future which the countrymen is expected to pass through..

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय प्रभात झा जी। आपके पास पार्टी की ओर से 20 मिनट का समय है। कृपया इसे ध्यान में रखें।

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस वर्ष के बजट को यदि ठीक निगाह से देखा जाए तो यह भारत की 130 करोड़ जनता के हित में बनाया हुआ बजट है। पिछले वर्षों में जो बजट प्रस्तुत होते रहे हैं - उन्हें कभी गरीबों का बजट, कभी मध्यम-वर्गीय बजट, कभी गरीबों और शहरों को बांटने वाला बजट - आदि नाम दिए जाते रहे। कोई भी बजट भारत का आर्थिक दर्शन होता है। इस आर्थिक दर्शन के जरिए, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने, अपने वित्त मंत्री जी के माध्यम से, 21वीं सदी का नया भारत बनाने की कोशिश की है। मैं यहां माननीय पूर्व वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत विनम्रता के साथ सुन रहा था। उन्होंने कुछ बातें ऐसी कहीं कि देश में democracy खत्म हो रही है और इस कारण देश की अर्थव्यवस्था चरमरा रही है। मैं कुछ लाइनें उन्हें सुनाना चाहता हूँ:

'गुनाह खुद करें और गुनहगार हमें कहें'।

यह कौन-सी बात है? 'घर में आग लगी घर के चिराग से' और दोषी आप हमें करार दे रहे हैं। इसमें हमारी गलती नहीं है। जो कुछ आपके समय में हुआ, उसमें आपकी गलती है। हम उसके लिए जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। आपने कहा कि आर्थिक अस्थिरता बढ़ गई है। मैं यहां compare नहीं करना चाहता था, लेकिन आज मुझे यहां compare करना पड़ रहा है। वर्ष 2013-14 में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था विश्व में 11वें स्थान पर थी - उस समय हमारी सरकार नहीं थी। जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी सरकार बनी, तो देश की अर्थव्यवस्था विश्व में छठे स्थान पर आई - यह आपको मानना पड़ेगा। विश्व में भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था की हिस्सेदारी वर्ष 2014 में 2.6 फीसदी थी, जो आज बढ़कर, जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी सरकार का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, 3.2 प्रतिशत हो गई -- इसे आपको कबूल करना होगा। वर्ष 2013-14 में देश की विकास दर 5.6 प्रतिशत थी, जबकि मोदी सरकार आने के बाद, वर्ष 2015 में, मैं आज की बात नहीं कर रहा

हूँ, वह विकास दर बढ़कर 8.16 प्रतिशत हो गई थी। वर्तमान समय में देश की विकास दर 7 प्रतिशत है। वर्ष 2013-14 में राजकोषीय घाटा 6 फीसदी था - ये आपके आंकड़े हैं - जिसे आज 2019 में घटाकर 3.2 प्रतिशत करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। वर्ष 2013-14 में GDP का चालू घाटा 5.6 फीसदी था, जो 2018-19 में घटकर 2.5 प्रतिशत हो गया है - ये आपकी सरकार के समय के आंकड़े हैं। वर्ष 2009 से 2014 के दौरान मुद्रास्फीति की औसत दर 10.1 प्रतिशत थी, जो पिछले 5 वर्षों के दौरान घटकर 4.6 फीसदी रह गई है और दिसम्बर, 2018 में यह और घटकर सिर्फ 2.19 फीसदी रह गई। इसके बावजूद आप कहते हैं कि अर्थव्यवस्था बिगड़ रही है। थोक मूल्य-सूचकांक आधारित मुद्रास्फीति, जनवरी-फरवरी, 2016 के आसपास शून्य से भी नीचे गिर गई थी। वर्ष 2014 में पूर्व केन्द्रीय करों से राज्यों का हिस्सा 32 फीसदी था, आज वह 42 फीसदी किया गया है। 2009 से 2014 के दौरान यूपीए सरकार में औसत 38.4 अरब डॉलर का वार्षिक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश हुआ था, जब कि 2014-2018 के दौरान मोदी सरकार में औसतन 52.2 अरब डॉलर का वार्षिक प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश हुआ है। क्या आप इसको प्रगति नहीं कहेंगे? 2009 से 2014 के दौरान यूपीए सरकार में औसतन हर साल 8.36 लाख करोड़ रुपए टैक्स वसूली थी, जब कि 2014-2018 के दौरान मोदी सरकार ने औसतन हर साल 15.94 लाख करोड़ रुपए टैक्स वसूली की है। क्या यह आपको समझ में नहीं आता है? अच्छी टैक्स वसूली होने पर कोई भी सरकार जनकल्याण के कार्य करती है। अभी मैं और भी आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। जब 2014 में हमारी सरकार बनी थी, तब आपने हमें कैसी अर्थव्यवस्था दी थी? 2014 में हमें 111 लाख करोड़ रुपए जीडीपी वाली अर्थव्यवस्था मिली थी, हमने केवल 5 वर्षों में 188 लाख करोड़ रुपए जीडीपी वाली अर्थव्यवस्था बनाई है। इन 5 वर्षों में जीडीपी में 70 फीसदी बढ़ोतरी हुई है। 2014 में प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी सिर्फ 79 हजार रुपए थी और आज जब मोदी जी की पांच साल की सरकार हुई है, तब पर कैंपिटा इनकम 1,26,000 रुपए हुई है। क्या यह आपको नहीं दिखता है? प्रति व्यक्ति जीडीपी में 5 वर्षों में यह वृद्धि सामान्य नहीं है। अगर हम 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की बात करते हैं, मुझे खुशी है कि सब लोगों ने 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की चर्चा तो की, नरेन्द्र मोदी ने कहा था कि सपना देखते हैं, तो सपना पूरा भी करते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि मैंने भारत में बहुत सारे बजट देखे हैं सदन के भीतर भी और सदन के बाहर रह कर भी, लेकिन पांच वर्षों में जो बजट आया, उस बेंच से हमेशा हमें आज मैं चिदम्बरम जी का शुक्रगुजार हूँ कि उन्होंने बहुत शालीन भाषा में कुछ सुझाव दिए। निर्मला जी ने निश्चित तौर पर उसको लिखा है और उन्होंने कुछ बातें इंगित भी की हैं और ऐसा ही हम विरोध में स्वीकार करते हैं। इसी तरह से बात रखी जानी चाहिए।

महोदय, अगर हम 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की बात करते हैं, तो हम मज़ाक नहीं करते हैं। अभी बिहार के सांसद जी ने मुझे यह बताया है कि आज हमारी स्थिति कहां है, हम 6 से 4 पर आ सकते हैं। जितनी तेजी से हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था बढ़ रही है, आज विश्व का कोई भी राष्ट्र इतनी तेजी से नहीं बढ़ रहा है। अगर अर्थव्यवस्था की गति यही रही, तो 350 लाख करोड़ रुपए क्या, हम 700 लाख करोड़ रुपए भी और जो 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की बात चल रही है, हम दावे के साथ कहते हैं कि भारत 10 ट्रिलियन डॉलर के आगे बढ़ने की ताकत रखता है।

[श्री प्रभात झा]

हमारे पास नेतृत्व है, नीति है, निष्ठा है। इस बजट में कोई बेईमानी नहीं है। यह किसके लिए है? अब तक जो बजट आता था, वह देखने में लगता था कि वोट्स को देख कर बनाया जाता था। भारत में पिछले 5 वर्षों में अगर बजट बनाया गया है, तो सिर्फ नागरिकों को और 30 करोड़ नागरिकों को देख कर बनाया गया है। यह वोट्स को देख कर नहीं बनाया गया है, बल्कि इसमें 130 करोड़ नागरिक दिखते हैं, हर वर्ग का आदमी, हर समाज का आदमी, इसमें कोई जात-पात नहीं देखी गई है। वोट के लालच से दूर होकर किया गया है।

हमारा नेतृत्व साफ है। आज आप देखिए, मैं विश्वसनीयता की एक छोटी-सी बात बताता हूँ। हमने कहा कि हम 6 हजार रुपए किसान को देंगे, आपने कहा कि न्याय योजना में हम 72 हजार रुपए साल के देंगे यानी 6 हजार रुपए महीने, लेकिन देश ने किसकी बात मानी? देश ने नरेन्द्र मोदी पर विश्वास किया, जिसने कहा कि 6 हजार रुपए साल का देंगे, आपके 72 हजार रुपए के झांसे में नहीं आए। यह बजट में विश्वसनीयता है। यह नेतृत्व की विश्वसनीयता है, नीति की विश्वसनीयता है और नीयत की विश्वसनीयता है। इसलिए बजट में हमारी नीयत बहुत साफ है। 130 करोड़ जनता का साथ हमारे साथ है। वह आपको नहीं दिखेगा। अगर पिछले 5 बजट गरीबों के नहीं होते, भारत के आम नागरिकों के नहीं होते, तो हम 282 से 303 और एनडीए 353 सीट्स पर नहीं आती। यह गरीबों की सरकार है, यह बजट गरीबों का है, इसलिए आज देश का गरीब भारतीय जनता पार्टी के साथ खड़ा हुआ है। अब जीएसटी की बहुत बात होती है। जो इसे नहीं समझते, वे भी कहते हैं और जो समझते हैं, वे समझने के बाद भी क्या करेंगे? वे सत्ता पक्ष में नहीं हैं, तो बुराई करनी ही है। हमारी सरकार ने जीएसटी के द्वारा दो साल में जो करके दिखाया है, दो साल में जो हुआ है, वह दुनिया के इतिहास में किसी संघीय ढाँचे वाले देश में आज तक नहीं हुआ है। जब यह मलेशिया में हुआ, तो वहाँ की सरकार चली गई। काउंसिल बनने के बाद भी आप जीएसटी की बुराई कर रहे हैं। काउंसिल में सारे राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्री आते हैं, वित्त मंत्री आते हैं, सुझाव देते हैं, फिर भी उसकी बुराई होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि मलेशिया में तो जनता ने धूल चटा दी, लेकिन नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार में इस जीएसटी की सफलता के कारण जनता सड़क पर आई कि हम इसी सरकार को फिर से लेकर आएं। यह जीएसटी का मामला है।

जीएसटी को लेकर हमारी नीयत बहुत साफ है। हम इस पर किसी को दोष नहीं देते। उस समय की सरकार थी, इस पर कुछ बातें होतीं। हमने यह सुझाव दिया। उस समय जितने मुख्य मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री आते थे, अरुण जेटली जी उन सब की बातें सुनकर काम करते थे।

मैं संडे को 'इंडियन एक्सप्रेस' में और हिन्दी के 'जनसत्ता' में माननीय पी. चिदम्बरम जी का लेख पढ़ रहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि इस बजट में किसानों के लिए कुछ नहीं है। यदि आप गांव, गरीब, किसान केंद्रित बजट के बारे में कहते हैं कि यह किसानों के लिए नहीं है, तो मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में 65 फीसदी किसान हैं। वह बजट, बजट नहीं हो सकता, जिसमें

किसानों की जिंदगी के बारे में नहीं विचार किया गया हो। इस बजट में सर्वाधिक चिंता गांव, गरीब और किसान की, की गई है और इसीलिए बजट में कहा गया है कि अन्नदाता ऊर्जादाता है। इसमें आवंटन में कमी के बारे में कहा गया। यह आपसे किसने कह दिया? ऐसे ही राजा साहब कह रहे थे कि Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes को कम दिया है, मैं आपको आंकड़े दूंगा। बजट 2019-20 में कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए 1,38,560 रुपए आवंटित किए गए हैं। मत्स्य पशुपालन एवं डेयरी के लिए 4,147 करोड़ रुपए और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए 1,17,647 रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है। आप यह कैसे कह रहे हैं कि इसमें किसान के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है? सिर्फ इतना ही नहीं, अब सब लोग कह रहे हैं कि ज़ीरो बजट क्या होता है? वे ज़ीरो बजट फार्मिंग समझाने की बात करते हैं। अभी मनोज जी कह रहे थे। मैं फिर कहा रहा हूँ कि इस देश में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने एक प्रयोग किया है और उन्होंने किसानों का हौसला बुलंद किया है। अगर उन्होंने यह कहा है कि हम आपकी आमदनी का, समर्थन मूल्य का डेढ़ गुना देंगे, तो उसे देने की कोशिश की है। उनकी जिंदगी की सांस बंद हो रही थी। मैं मज़ाक में नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मैं यह बहुत सीरियसली कह रहा हूँ। आपने चार-पाँच राज्य पंजाब, कर्णाटक, मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़ और राजस्थान जीते। आपने किसानों से क्या वादा किया था? मैंने यह खुद सुना था कि अगर दस दिन के अंदर हर किसान का कर्जा माफ नहीं हुआ, तो मैं दस दिन में मुख्य मंत्री बदल दूंगा। आज इतने दिन हो गए हैं, लेकिन मुख्य मंत्री वही हैं। अगर मैं गिनती करूँ, तो अब तक 5 मुख्य मंत्री बदल गए होते। ऐसा क्यों बोला गया? एक भी किसान का कर्ज माफ नहीं हुआ है और यही कारण है कि आपको लोक सभा चुनाव में सभी जगह मुंह की खानी पड़ी है। वहाँ छः महीने के अंदर आपकी पोल खुल गई थी। किसान अन्नदाता है, ऊर्जादाता है, वह माई-बाप है। उसके साथ दगाबाजी की भाषा नहीं बोलनी चाहिए, उसे धोखा नहीं देना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश): अन्नदाता के साथ बजट में क्या किया? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप अपनी जगह बैठ जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)** ...प्रभात झा जी, आप बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपकी ही बात रिकॉर्ड पर जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: *

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी ही बात रिकॉर्ड पर जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: सर, ज़ीरो फार्मिंग कैसे होगी? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि गोबर, गोमूत्र ये सब चीज़ें किसलिए हैं? जब रबी की फसल होगी, तो किसानों के द्वारा इन चीज़ों के माध्यम से खेत में उगाई की जाएगी। प्राकृतिक संसाधनों से जो खेती होगी, उसे ज़ीरो बजट फार्मिंग माना जाएगा। क्या यह प्रयोग नहीं करना चाहिए? मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि यह कितना सफल होगा या नहीं होगा? लेकिन क्या इस प्रयोग को रोकना चाहिए? देश के 52.5 प्रतिशत किसानों का कर्ज है, ज़ीरो बजट फार्मिंग इन किसानों को कर्ज से मुक्ति दिलाने का एक बहुत बड़ा रास्ता बनेगा,

[श्री प्रभात झा]

यह बात मैं आज आपके सामने स्पष्ट तौर पर कहना चाहता हूँ। ज़ीरो बजट खेती, अर्थात् मुख्य फसल, जैसे कि रबी की फसल के लिए जो लागत आए, वह इसके बीच में उगाई जाने वाली फसलों के जरिए निकाली जाए। ऐसी खेती, जिसमें सब कुछ प्राकृतिक संसाधनों पर निर्भर होगा, रासायनिक खाद का प्रयोग नहीं होगा, इसमें देसी खाद का इस्तेमाल होगा। इतना ही नहीं, किसानों के लिए 10,000 नए किसान उत्पादक संगठन बनाए जाने की बात कही गई है, जिससे किसानों को आर्थिक रूप से मजबूत बनाने में मदद मिलेगी। वर्तमान में 4,000 किसान उत्पादक संगठन बन गए हैं।

बजट 2019-20 में कृषि से जुड़े ग्रामीण उद्योगों के लिए भी 75,000 कुशल उद्यमी तैयार करने का लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया गया है। बाँस, शहद और खादी के लिए 100 नए क्लस्टर बनाने की बात कही गई है। राज्य सरकारों के साथ मिलकर -- अभी हाल ही में, परसों, पूरे देश के कृषि मंत्रियों की एक बैठक हुई है। यह तारतम्य है। सरकार किसकी है, यह नहीं है, देश हम सबका है। जितनी जिम्मेदारी उधर के लोगों की है, उतनी जिम्मेदारी इधर बैठे लोगों की भी है, हम सबकी जिम्मेदारी है। इसलिए चुनाव तक हमारा मामला विचारों में मतभेद का होगा, चुनाव के बाद हम सिर्फ एक ही बात जानते हैं कि हम सब लोग मिलकर विकास के मामले में काम करेंगे। पहले कहा गया था कि जिस किसान के पास दो एकड़ जमीन होगी, उसको हम 6,000 रुपये देंगे, लेकिन हमारी सरकार ने फैसला किया कि अब हम हर किसान को 6,000 रुपये वार्षिक देंगे। यह अपने आपमें एक बहुत बड़ा फैसला है। Direct Benefit Transfer के माध्यम से 90,000 करोड़ रुपये वार्षिक सीधे किसानों के खाते में जा रहा है। किसानों की समस्या का वास्तविक हल सिर्फ लोन माफ करना नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठकर आपस में बात न करें। प्लीज़, इनको बोलने दें।

श्री प्रभात झा: अब इसके आगे देखिए। मैं किसानों से आगे जाता हूँ। किसान ग्राम में रहता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आपका मौका आएगा, आप बोलेंगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अपनी जगह पर बैठें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: मैडम, एक मिनट, किसान की बात सुन लीजिए। ग्रामीण उद्योग एवं उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा - बजट में ग्रामीण उद्योग एवं उद्यमिता को बढ़ावा देकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में रोजगार पैदा करने की बात कही गई है। मेरे मित्र, अनिल जी ने कहा था कि सरकारी नौकरियाँ या सिर्फ नौकरी ही रोजगार नहीं होता, कोशिश यह की जा रही है कि अगर कोई बेरोज़गार है, तो वह भी चार लोगों को अपने रोजगार शुरू करके दे। इस तरफ देश को ले जाने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

वर्ष 2019-20 में 80 आजीविका व्यापार, 20 औद्योगिक व्यापार हमारी तरफ से स्थापित किए जा रहे हैं। कृषि-ग्रामीण उद्योग क्षेत्र में 75,000 उद्यमियों को कौशल दिया जा रहा है। जैसा मैंने पहले बताया कि किसानों की अधिक बेहतर स्थिति सुनिश्चित करने के लिए 10,000 नए किसान उत्पादक संगठन बनाए जाने की बात कही गई है। ये किसान उत्पादक संगठन तथा ज़ीरो बजट आदि सब किसानों के लिए हैं।

महोदय, अभी आर्थिक सर्वे आया था, जिसकी कुछ बातें बताना जरूरी है। महिला सशक्तिकरण - महिला सशक्तिकरण के बारे में सर्वे में कहा गया है कि महिलाओं को मुख्य धारा में लाने और समाज में बदलाव के लिए सक्रिय भूमिका निभाने के लिए सरकार ने "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ", "उज्ज्वला योजना", "पोषण अभियान", "प्रधान मंत्री मातृ-वंदना योजना" जैसे अनेक कार्यक्रमों की शुरुआत की है। समय के साथ परिवार के निर्णय में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ी है। यही कारण है कि देश की आधी आबादी को, "मुद्रा योजना" के तहत हर उस महिला को, जो उद्यमी है, उसको एक लाख रुपये देने की बात कही गई है। यह सामान्य घटना नहीं है। सर्वे में कहा गया है कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर महिलाओं के वित्तीय समावेश में वृद्धि दर्ज की गई है। बैंकिंग सेवा - बचत खाते, जो महिलाएँ स्वयं उपयोग करती हैं, उसमें वर्ष 2005-06 में महिलाओं का अनुपात 15.5 फीसदी था, जो वर्ष 2015-16 में बढ़कर 53 फीसदी हो गया, यह सामान्य बात नहीं है। हमें गरीबी से लड़ना होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... गरीबी की समस्या को दूर करना होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: महिलाओं को लेकर इतना मज़ाक क्यों कर रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: जब आपकी पार्टी का मौका आएगा, तब आप जरूर बोलें और मुद्दों को बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसे बीच में बोलेंगी ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो व्यवस्था है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: जया जी, यह आर्थिक सर्वे में आया है। ...**(व्यवधान)** ... आप मुझे क्यों चुनौती दे रही हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो सच है, वही मैं बता रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय जया जी, जो प्रावधान है, उसके तहत बोलने की व्यवस्था है, कृपया उसका पालन करें। प्रभात जी, आप बोलें। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रभात झा: आर्थिक सर्वे-2018-19 में सामाजिक अवसंरचना, विशेषकर शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य में निवेश के महत्व को रेखांकित किया गया है। अक्सर यह बात कही जाती थी कि शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य के लिए पैसा नहीं होता है। समावेशी विकास के लक्ष्य को हासिल करने के लिए इसे विकास रणनीति की प्राथमिकता माना गया है। आर्थिक समीक्षा के अनुसार, गरीबी तथा अन्य समस्याओं को समाप्त करने के लिए ऐसी नीतियाँ होनी चाहिए, जो स्वास्थ्य और शिक्षा को बेहतर बनाती हैं, असमानता को कम करती हैं और दीर्घकालीन उपायों को लाती हैं।

सरकार की योजनाएं... बहुत मज़ाक चल रहा था कि 9 करोड़ शौचालय बन रहे हैं और ढाई करोड़ मकान बन रहे हैं, क्या होगा? इन गरीबों ने ही, जिनको आपने नारा तो दिया, लेकिन

[श्री प्रभात झा]

उनके लिए कुछ नहीं किया। अगर गरीबों के भविष्य को और उनकी ज़िन्दगी को कोई मज़बूती प्रदान करने का काम किया है, तो उस देश के प्रधान मंत्री का नाम है नरेन्द्र मोदी। उनका विश्वास जगा है, उन्हें लगा है कि भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हुआ है, गरीबों की आंखें खुली हैं और यही कारण है कि उन्होंने विश्वास जताया और विश्वास में जनादेश दिया है।

आर्थिक सर्वे में कहा गया कि पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाओं में जनसंख्या के बड़े हिस्से को लाभ मिला है। पी.एम. किसान योजना के तहत 5 करोड़ से अधिक किसानों को लाभ मिला है, सामाजिक सेवाओं के परिव्यय में जीडीपी का एक प्रतिशत और अधिक वृद्धि हुई है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रभात झा जी, आपके पास पार्टी द्वारा दिया हुआ एक मिनट का समय और है।

श्री प्रभात झा: आयुष्मान भारत, आप कहते हैं कि आयुष्मान भारत... मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आप लोग गाँव में चले जाइए, आज भी खाट पर अपनी ज़िन्दगी की अंतिम सांसें गिनते हुए लोग मिलते हैं। इस आयुष्मान भारत योजना ने उनकी सांसों में दम दिया है और विश्वास दिलाया है कि दवाई और इलाज के अभाव में कोई मौत नहीं होगी। आप इसे मज़ाक में मत लीजिए। इसकी गम्भीरता, भावना और इसकी नीयत को समझिए। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय चिदम्बरम जी ने कहा कि 13 लाख कुछ हुए हैं, चिदम्बरम चिदम्बरम जी, यह एक साल पहले ही आया है। हर गरीब के आंसू को पोंछने का काम किया है। आज किसी एक घर में कोई बीमार पड़ता है, विवाह और बीमारी घर को तोड़ देती है, लेकिन क्या कोई सरकार थी, जो इसके पहले यह कह सकती हो कि आपको 3 लाख रुपये इलाज के लिए दिए जाएंगे, दवाई के लिए दिए जाएंगे, क्रोनिक से क्रोनिक रोग हो, उसको ठीक करने की कोशिश की जाएगी? नहीं कहा गया।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रभात झा जी, अब conclude कीजिए।

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, यह कहा गया कि बजट में आय-व्यय का कोई ब्यौरा नहीं है। 27 लाख 86 हजार 349 करोड़ के व्यय के साथ वर्ष 2019 का बजट कृषि, सामाजिक क्षेत्र, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य में मुख्य रूप से केन्द्रित किया गया है। बजट 2019-20 में शिक्षा क्षेत्र के लिए कुल आवंटन अंतरिम बजट की तुलना में 1006 करोड़ रुपये अधिक रहा। इसमें से 885 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ोतरी उच्च शिक्षा में, जबकि 150 करोड़ रुपये की बढ़ोतरी स्कूली शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में देखी गयी।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय प्रभात झा जी, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है, आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: समय खत्म हो गया, लेकिन विषय खत्म नहीं हुआ।

श्री उपसभापति: वह तो अंतहीन है।

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, बजट 2019-20 में गृह मंत्रालय के लिए 1,19,025 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं, यह पिछले वित्त वर्ष के मुकाबले 5 हजार ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपने कहा कि कुछ दिया ही नहीं गया है। हमने तो देखा है इसलिए...कोई मद ऐसी नहीं है, चाहे वह एस.सी. हो, चाहे वह एस.टी. हो, चाहे वह पिछड़ा हो, चाहे किसान हो और चाहे वह मज़दूर हो, छोटे व्यापारियों की ज़िन्दगी में पेंशन की हरित क्रान्ति देने का काम अगर किसी ने किया है, तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रभात झा जी, धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, हमारे पास कहने के लिए बातें बहुत हैं, लेकिन मैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**... जया जी, एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: जी, धन्यवाद। कृपया आपस में बातें न करें, दूसरे वक्ता को भी मौका देना है।

श्री प्रभात झा: महोदय, मैं चिदम्बरम जी को दिल से इसलिए बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपनी गरिमा के अनुसार प्रत्यक्ष-अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से इस बजट का समर्थन किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: प्रभात झा जी, धन्यवाद। माननीय सदस्यगण, लगभग 40 वक्ता और हैं। कृपया समय का ध्यान रखें। माननीय कपिल सिब्बल जी, आपके पास पार्टी के द्वारा दिया हुआ कुल 15 मिनट का समय है और आप समय का पालन करें।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, 20 मिनट।

श्री उपसभापति: हमारे पास 15 मिनट का समय लिखा हुआ है।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, 20 मिनट।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let them send it here. I will correct it. मैं आपके वर्ड्स से नहीं जाऊंगा, Unless it comes here, I will allow for 15 minutes. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Sir, I rise to participate in this discussion on the Budget 2019-20. First of all, I would like to congratulate the first woman Finance Minister to have presented the Budget. It is a matter of pride for her and it is a matter of pride for all of us. यहां मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट बैठे हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं आपके द्वारा एक चिंताजनक बात वित्त मंत्री जी तक पहुंचाना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ जर्नलिस्ट्स ने कहा है कि उनकी एन्ट्री Finance

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

Ministry में बंद हो चुकी है। उनके पास एम.एच.ए. का सिक्योरिटी क्लियरेंस हैं। पीआईबी की accreditation है और आप लोग हमेशा कहते रहे हैं कि हम एक ट्रांसपेरेंट सरकार चाहते हैं। मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि आप ऐसे निर्णय मत लीजिए। जर्नलिस्ट्स को फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री में जाने का अधिकार है और वे जो भी समस्या रख सकते हैं, डेटा पूछ सकते हैं, उनको वह अनुमति होनी चाहिए। इससे ज्यादा मैं और कुछ नहीं कहूंगा। सर, दूसरी बात यह है कि जब मैं बजट स्पीच पढ़ रहा था, I did not find any thematic consistency in that speech. मुझे लग रहा था कि ट्रेलर दिख रहा है, मूवी नहीं दिख रही है। सर, बजट के द्वारा देश की जनता के सामने रखने का जो विज़न होना चाहिए, वह विज़न नहीं दिख रहा था। I will not repeat many of the things that distinguished Members have presented about the Budget in this House. I will try to talk about some limited issues so that I don't take too much time of this House. We all know that there are four engines of growth that my colleague also talked about, that is, private investment, public investment, internal consumption and external consumption. It seems to me that three of those engines have completely collapsed and the fourth engine is also about to collapse. In that context, I will just give you a few figures. In June, 2019, the Government announced about ₹43,400 crores of public sector projects and private sector projects. The figures that I have, it is in trillions of rupees, is that in June, 2017, the new projects, that is, the Government projects were to the tune of 1.52 trillion rupees and in June, 2019, it has come down to 0.18 trillion rupees. This is in the Government sector, the public sector. In the private sector, the new projects announced in 2017 were for 1.53 trillion rupees, that has come down in June, 2019 to 0.25 trillion rupees, which means that there is no investment that is taking place, both in the private sector as well as public sector. So, if the investment is not going to take place, then manufacturing will not take place; if the manufacturing does not take place, jobs will not be created; if jobs will not be created, the economy will be at a slow motion and that is exactly why this has happened as is evident from the 6.8 per cent growth in 2018-19 or the 6.1 per cent unemployment rate which is perhaps the highest in the last 45 years. So, you must accept the fact that we are in difficulty. You must accept the fact that the four cylinders of the economy are not firing. Now, we must together find a solution for that. What is that solution? One of my colleagues talked about manufacturing. Now, if the new projects are not going to be financed, how is the manufacturing going to take place? Where is the money going to come from? As you know, manufacturing is about 15 to 16 per cent of GDP today. We all have been saying it in the last several years that unless that increases to 25 to 26

per cent, we are not going to get the double digit growth that we are talking about. Even the growth that is projected is 7 per cent for the next year. So, if you are going to get 7 per cent growth for the next year, you are not going to get the 5 trillion dollar economy. And, I wish and hope that we get a 5 trillion dollar economy. That is not an issue. The issue is not 5 trillion dollars. The issue is per capita. You can have a 5 trillion dollar economy, for example, आप मुम्बई शहर में चले जाइए, वहां 60 प्रतिशत लोग गरीब हैं और प्रतिशत लोग अमीर हैं। अगर आप मुम्बई की जीडीपी देखेंगे, तो आप कहेंगे कि बहुत बड़ी है, लेकिन जब आप असलियत देखेंगे, तो गरीब आदमी की आमदनी ही नहीं है। जिस देश में 80 करोड़ लोग 10,000 रुपये से कम कमाते हैं, वह इकोनॉमी 5 ट्रिलियन हो भी जाए, तो लानत है, अगर हम उस गरीब की आदमनी नहीं बढ़ा सकते हैं। That is the issue that we have today. And, Sir, can I inform you that in terms of per capita income, we are the 122nd country in the world? We are the 122nd country in the world in terms of per capita, and you are talking about 5 trillion dollars, 10 trillion dollars, 20 trillion dollars. What is the relevance of that for the poor people of India? Tell us how are you going to improve their income? उसे 10 हजार से 20 हजार कैसे करेंगे, 20 हजार से 40 हजार कैसे करेंगे? तब हमारे और आपके चेहरे पर मुस्कान आएगी। हम कोई विवाद की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। हम यहां बैठे यह सोच रहे हैं कि आप जो 'नया भारत' का निर्माण करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें कौन-सा ऐसा नया कदम उठाने वाले हैं जहां हिन्दुस्तान का जो आम आदमी है, उसकी ज़िंदगी में राहत आए? मुझे तो ऐसा कुछ नहीं लगता है। अभी यहां पर लोग कृषि की बात कर रहे थे, agriculture की बात कर रहे थे। आज agriculture में स्थिति यह है कि agriculture और पानी आपस में जुड़ी हुई समस्याएं हैं। मैं आपको एक आंकड़ा देना चाहता हूं। We have about 4 per cent of the drinking water of the world, but we have 18 per cent of the population of the world. Now, how are you going to deal with this issue? Agriculture alone consumes 68 per cent of all the drinking water that is available in India. Sir, I will tell you another piece of information, and you will be surprised. India's water ends up everywhere but India. I will tell you why. It is because we export molecules of water, that are embedded in our exports and that are unusable, to the tune of 95.4 billion cubic metres a year. क्यों और कैसे - क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा पानी paddy में इस्तेमाल होता है, उसके बाद सबसे ज्यादा पानी sugarcane की खेती में इस्तेमाल होता है, उसके बाद सबसे ज्यादा पानी cotton की crop में इस्तेमाल होता है और ये सब चीज़ें कुछ हम export भी करते हैं। तो export value, in terms of cubic metres, is 95.4 billion cubic metres. Now, if we continue to export in this fashion, we will have no drinking water in our country, which is why, we have a drinking water crisis. What is the vision qua this water crisis in the Budget. किसी ने पानी की बात की कि पानी की समस्या कैसे सुलझाएंगे? मैं आपको बताता हूं, आप ज़रा

[Shri Kapil Sibal]

हिन्दुस्तान का इतिहास समझिए। सौ साल पहले जब चावल बोया जाता था, तो वह केवल Eastern UP और साउथ इंडिया में बोया जाता था, क्योंकि वहां वर्षा होती थी, पानी बरसता था। इसी प्रकार गन्ना महाराष्ट्र में बोया जाता था, लेकिन अब उल्टा हिसाब हो गया है। आपका vision क्या है? आपको किसानों को यह समझाना होगा कि चावल को उस जगह बोएं, जहां बारिश होती है, ताकि आपका groundwater level नीचे न जाए।

एक माननीय सदस्य: इतने सालों तक आपने क्या किया? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया बैठकर टिप्पणी न करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: कृपया देश के बारे में बात करिए। ...(व्यवधान).... मैं आप पर आरोप नहीं लगा रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: यह बहुत गंभीर बात है।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: आज हम politics नहीं करेंगे, देश की समस्या के बारे में बात करेंगे। यहां कोई politics नहीं हो रही है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि आपको cropping pattern चेंज करना होगा - कहां क्या बोया जाए, वह चेंज करना होगा कि चावल कहां होगा, गेहूं कहां होगा, गन्ना कहां होगा - पानी की वजह से। आप नल से जल की बात कर रहे हैं। आज के दिन 78 प्रतिशत जो piped water जा रहा है, वह groundwater से जा रहा है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में groundwater के 5,194 ब्लॉक्स सूखे पड़े हैं। अगर आप नल से जल groundwater के द्वारा ले जाएंगे तो हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को पीने के लिए भी पानी नहीं मिलेगा - इस बात को आप समझ लीजिए - लेकिन कोई सोच नहीं, कोई structural change नहीं, कोई vision नहीं।

महोदय, अब हम बजट के बारे में बात करते हैं। आपने कहा कि हम MSP बढ़ा देंगे। चलिए, आपने MSP बढ़ा दिया। अगर आप MSP अब बढ़ाएंगे तो वही किसान गन्ना भी बोएगा, वही गेहूं भी बोएगा, वही चावल भी बोएगा - और ज्यादा बोएगा क्योंकि उसे MSP के अंतर्गत दाम मिलेगा। ज्यादा बोएगा तो उसका इफैक्ट पानी पर पड़ेगा, तो इस समस्या को आप कैसे सुलझाओगे? ज्यादा नहीं दोगे, तो किसान नाराज हो जाता है और किसान को कोई नाराज नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि उसमें राजनीति है। हम इस समस्या से आगे कैसे बढ़ेंगे? इसीलिए मैं कुछ बातें आपके सामने रखना चाहता था। जहां तक नल से जल की बात है, National Drinking Water Mission का पहले भी ऐलान हुआ था, पिछले पांच साल में तो आपने कुछ नहीं किया। कोई आंकड़े ऐसे नहीं हैं, जो इस बारे में बताते हैं। In fact, यह वॉटर मिनिस्ट्री का बजट था, यह सब तो स्वच्छ भारत में चला गया। मैं इसके आंकड़े नहीं बताना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन यह असलियत है। पिछले पांच साल में तो आपने इस समस्या को देखा तक नहीं और आज आप कहते हैं कि

नल से जल जाएगा और नल से जल जाने के लिए जो आपने दो मंत्रालय जोड़ दिए, उसमें एक हजार करोड़ कम allocate हुआ है। पिछले बजट में, अगर separate ministry का बजट देखा जाए, यह उससे कम बजट है। यह भी एक जुमला है। कहने का मतलब है कि आप नए भारत की बात कर सकते हो, उसके निर्माण की बात कर सकते हो, 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की बात कर सकते हो, मैं नहीं कहता कि बात नहीं कर सकते हो, पर असलियत क्या है? असलियत यह है कि आज के दिन बड़ी-बड़ी बातें तो हो सकती हैं, लेकिन उन पर अमल करना कोई आसान काम नहीं है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि मुझे कबीर का दोहा याद आ गया,

"बड़ा हुआ तो क्या हुआ जैसे पेड़ खजूर
पंथी को छाया नहीं, फल लागे अति दूर।"

अब जनता को तो फल चाहिए, वह पांच साल इंतजार नहीं कर सकती है।

"उड़ा के बादलों को, तुझे मैं दूर ले जाऊंगा,
यह जहां दिखाकर तुझे और भी दिखाऊंगा।"

आप लोगों को सपने मत दिखाओ, असलियत की बात करो और इसलिए इस देश की जनता में यह भाव है कि आज न तो किसान खुश है... मैं suicides की बात नहीं करूंगा, उस पर चर्चा हो चुकी है। जहां एमएसपी होना चाहिए, वहां एमएसपी नहीं है। जहां procurement हो सकती है, वहां procurement नहीं है। जब वह अपना प्याज बोता है, तो उसको सड़क पर फेंकना पड़ता है, टमाटर बोता है, तो सड़क पर फेंकना पड़ता है, आलू बोता है, तो सड़क पर फेंकना पड़ता है, वहां पर समस्या है और गन्ने का दाम आप दे नहीं सकते। यह तो एक बहुत ही गंभीर समस्या देश के सामने है और विपक्ष को और नेता पक्ष को इकट्ठा होकर इस पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए कि हम इससे आगे कैसे बढ़ें।

दूसरी बात यह है, मैंने पब्लिक और प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात तो कर दी है। जो internal consumption है, इसमें भी बड़ी गिरावट आई है। मैं आपको कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूं कि जो automobile sector है, आज ही सुबह आपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा कि automobile sector में लोगों को जल्द-से-जल्द बाहर निकाला जा रहा है। क्योंकि आज के दिन जो डिमांड गिरी है, पिछले 45 quarters में उतनी डिमांड नहीं गिरी है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय कपिल सिब्बल जी, आपकी पार्टी द्वारा दिए गए समय में से आपके पास एक मिनट और है।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे दो मिनट और दे दीजिए।

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: सर, इनके 20 मिनट हैं।

4.00 P.M.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय आनन्द जी, जो मेरे पास रिकॉर्ड है, उसके हिसाब से पार्टी के द्वारा 15 मिनट का समय दिया गया है।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We will change it.

श्री उपसभापति: आप लिखकर भेज दीजिए।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Automobile and FMCG, that is, Fast-Moving Consumption Goods, sales are one reflection of the state of affairs. Passenger vehicle sales, a fairly good measure of an economy, fell 21 per cent in May, 2019, as compared to last year. In 2018-19, the passenger car industry grew by only three per cent. Hindustan Unilever Limited reported its lowest volume growth in six quarters, at 7 per cent in January-March 2019. Market research firm Nielsen has lowered its growth projection for India's FMCG market from nearly 14 per cent in 2018 to 11 to 12 per cent. Commercial vehicles sales grew 6.7 per cent from October to December, 2018, which was the lowest in six quarters. Non-petroleum exports grew merely 1.19 per cent between October and December, 2018. The Ministry of Finance, in its monthly economic report for March, released in May, 2019, said that the slowdown in economic activity in 2018-19 was because of declining growth in private consumption, tepid increase in fixed investment and muted exports. यह मैं नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह आपकी सरकार कह रही है। अगर export tepid हो जाए, muted हो जाए, fixed investment कम हो जाए और consumption खत्म हो जाए, तो cylinder चलेगा कहाँ से भाई साहब, यह तो हमें बताइए। नये भारत का निर्माण कैसे होगा? आपका तो निर्माण हो जाएगा, भारत का निर्माण कैसे होगा? ...**(व्यवधान)**... नहीं, हम अभी EVM की बात नहीं करेंगे। The average growth rate in merchandise exports during the tenure of UPA rule stood at 18 per cent while during the five years of Modi rule, the average growth rate was only 12.6 per cent. During UPA II, exports grew by a whopping 69 per cent. सर, 19 महीने एनडीए के कार्यकाल में exports की negative growth रही है। अभी थोड़ी बढ़ी है। हमारे कार्यकाल में 15 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा हमेशा रही है on an average और कुछ वक्त तो 69 परसेंट रही है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि जब तक आपका exports 15 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं होगा, तब तक आपकी 8 प्रतिशत जीडीपी हो ही नहीं सकती, तो आप कौन से नये भारत की बात कर रहे हो? जहां पर कृषक खुश नहीं है। फिर आपने कहा कि ठीक है, हम, जो बड़े-बड़े कमाने वाले लोग हैं, उनमें मैं भी एक हूँ, उनका टैक्स बढ़ा देंगे, आप बढ़ा दीजिए। इसमें कोई दिक्कत की बात नहीं है, आप 43 परसेंट कर दीजिए, लेकिन ऐसे लोग कितने हैं, करीब 6,000 हैं, आपको कितना टैक्स मिलेगा, करीब 3,000 करोड़ रुपया मिलेगा। इतना ही मिलेगा न और जो आपने एक रुपया दाम पेट्रोल का बढ़ाया है

और एक रुपया डीजल का दाम बढ़ाया है, आपको मालूम है, आप उसमें कितना बटोरोगे, करीब 18,000 करोड़। इस तरह से तो टैक्स आप आम आदमी पर लगा रहे हो और दिखावे की बात है कि हम अमीरों से पैसा ले रहे हैं। यह सब दिखावा है। यह सब optics है। यह सारा बजट ही optics है और 108 व्यक्तियों ने कहा है, 108 economists and social scientists across the world came out with a joint statement on March 14, 2019 alleging that the Government was interfering with the country's statistics-gathering agencies. They said Indian statistics and the institutions associated with it have come under a cloud for being influenced and indeed even controlled by political considerations. The Government has dismissed the controversy of allegations. 108 economists ने कहा है कि आपके सब आंकड़े ही गलत हैं। चिदम्बरम साहब ने सही कहा है कि आपकी जो revenue earnings हैं, वे तो इतनी कम हो गई हैं। आपका expenditure भी कम हो गया, तो आपकी growth कहाँ से होगी? आप expenditure बढ़ाओगे, revenue earnings बढ़ाओगे, तो growth होगी न! अगर आप 8 प्रतिशत growth चाहते हो, तो अगले कुछ सालों में आपकी revenue earnings 23 प्रतिशत बढ़नी चाहिए, उसकी तो कोई संभावना है नहीं। आपके पास यहां तो पैसा है नहीं, बैंक क्रेडिट देना नहीं चाहता किसी को। आप जितना मर्जी SLR घटा दीजिए, Reserve Bank of India में फिर भी क्रेडिट नहीं होगा, क्योंकि MSME में credit जा नहीं रहा है और आप NBFCs की हालत तो देख ही रहे हो। IL&FS scam जिसको मैं आपके माध्यम से जनता को बताना चाहता हूँ, आज के दिन है। करीब 91 हजार करोड़ रुपये का IL&FS scam है। उसको आप अभी छुपा के रखे हुए हैं। उससे NPAs और बढ़ेंगे। हम तो देख रहे हैं रोज क्या हालत है इस देश की। हम तो मुकदमे भी लड़ रहे हैं। इसका होगा क्या? आप कहते हैं कि एक लाख NPA कम हो गया, लेकिन NPA तो आज भी 12 प्रतिशत है। उनका क्या होगा? NBFCs दुखी हैं, MSMEs दुखी हैं, जो आपके industrialists हैं, जो net worth लोग हैं, 5 हजार तो 2018-19 में बाहर चले गए, 5 हजार लोग हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर चले गए। यह मेरी रिपोर्ट नहीं है। यह official report है। अब और जा रहे हैं, वे क्यों हिन्दुस्तान से बाहर जा रहे हैं, क्योंकि कभी आप उनके पीछे PMLA लगा देते हो, कभी CBI को लगा देते हो, कभी उनके ऊपर tax लगा देते हो और जो आपके खिलाफ बयान दे, उसके ऊपर भी लगा देते हो। यह जो देश में एक वातावरण बन रहा है, इससे अर्थव्यवस्था में और खराबी आएगी, घटौती आएगी।

श्री उपसभापति: सिब्बल जी, आपके बोलने का टाइम पूरा हो गया है।

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, मैं एक मिनट का समय और लूंगा। अब मैं sovereign funds की बात करूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। आपका 20 मिनट का टाइम पूरा हो गया है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: सर, मैं एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मैं वैसे भी बैठ जाऊँगा।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप wind up कीजिए। आप समय का पालन कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल: एक मिनट सर। मैं sovereign funds की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने कहा कि भैया, हमारे यहां तो पैसा मिलेगा नहीं, क्योंकि इंटररेस्ट रेट तो बहुत ज्यादा है, इसलिए हम sovereign funds बाहर से ले आएं। चलिए, ले आइए, इंटररेस्ट रेट कम हो जाएगा। आप ले तो आएं, पिछली सरकारों ने हमेशा इसको नकारा था। आपने मान लिया, कोई बात नहीं, लेकिन मालूम है इसका नतीजा क्या होगा? अगर रुपया गिरावट में आ गया, तो आपका जो debt है, वह इतना बढ़ जाएगा, उसको आप service नहीं कर पाओगे। महोदय, इसलिए लाजमी है कि रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया को रुपया ऊपर रखना पड़ेगा और यदि रुपया ऊपर रखोगे, तो export नहीं हो पाएगा, यह असलियत है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे structural changes, जिनके बारे में हम सोच रहे थे कि आप लाएं, वह विज़न आप दिखाएं, न तो आपके बजट में structural changes आए और न विज़न दिखा। हालांकि सिर्फ एक ट्रैलर जरूर दिखा, हम मूवी शायद अगले साल देख पाएं, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी हम माननीय पक्ष एवं विपक्ष के सभी सदस्यों के भाषणों को सुन रहे थे। वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में जो बाजीगरी की है, वह इनके चुनाव के भाषणों के ऊपर पूरी तरह से आधारित है। मैंने माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का पूरा बजट भाषण सुना था। उसमें इन्होंने वही चुनावी घोषणाएं बताने का काम किया है, लेकिन उनके लिए धन का कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया गया है। बजट में केवल आंकड़ों की बाजीगरी की गई है। इन्होंने कहा कि पांच लाख रुपए तक की इनकम पर हम कोई टैक्स नहीं लगाएंगे, लेकिन स्लैब में कोई चेंजेज नहीं किए गए हैं।

मान्यवर, अभी श्री कपिल सिब्बल साहब बता रहे थे कि इन्होंने डीजल और पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ाए हैं। उससे तो किसान और मजदूर की कमर टूट गई है। हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश है। डीजल के बिना किसान की खेती नहीं होती है। किसानों की बुवाई के समय अगर डीजल के दाम बढ़ा दिए जाएं, तो किसान आत्महत्या करेगा और मरेगा। आज देश में ही नहीं बल्कि पूरे विश्व में मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ाई जा रही है, लेकिन हमारे देश में 'मनरेगा' के तहत भी मजदूरी नहीं बढ़ाई गई है। हमारे यहां यह मांग बहुत समय से चली आ रही है कि मजदूरी बढ़ाई जाए और उसे बाजार रेट पर कर दिया जाए। आप केवल 182 रुपए प्रति दिन की दिहाड़ी देते हैं और मनरेगा के अन्तर्गत केवल 100 दिन का ही काम देते हैं। मजदूर 100 दिनों के बाद बाकी समय में क्या काम करेगा और कैसे अपना जीवनयापन करेगा? क्या मजदूर बाकी दिनों में काम नहीं मिलने के कारण भूखों नहीं मरेगा और क्या वह आत्महत्या नहीं करेगा? इसके कारण अनेक लोग गांवों से पलायन कर जाते हैं, हमारे बुंदेलखंड में तो बहुत बुरा हाल है।

महोदय, सरकार ने सरकारी उपक्रमों जैसे BSNL और एयर इंडिया से लेकर तमाम सरकारी उपक्रमों को बेचने की प्रक्रिया प्रारम्भ कर दी है। चुनावों से पहले वर्ष 2014 में रामलीला मैदान में बड़े जोर से कहा गया था कि लोकपाल बिल लाएंगे, लेकिन पांच साल गुजर गए, आज तक लोकपाल बिल नहीं लाया गया है और न ही उसकी बजट में कोई चर्चा है कि हम किस प्रकार से पारदर्शिता लाएंगे। रेलों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दिया जा रहा है, जिससे बेरोजगारी और बढ़ेगी। रक्षा मंत्रालय का बजट घटाया गया है। अगर हमारे पास आधुनिक हथियार नहीं होंगे, तो हमारे सैनिक हमारी रक्षा दुश्मनों से कैसे करेंगे? आप इस क्षेत्र में बिल्कुल कंजूसी मत कीजिए और रक्षा के बजट को बढ़ाइए। आपने जो रक्षा बजट घटाया है, आपका यह काम हमारे सैनिकों के खिलाफ गया है। नीति आयोग के अनुसार हमारे देश का 70 प्रतिशत पानी प्रदूषित है और प्रदूषित पानी पीकर लोग बीमार हो रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, RBI ने जानकारी दी है कि पिछले पांच साल में 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए की धोखाधड़ी हुई है। यह सरकार दलित और पिछड़े वर्गों का आरक्षण खत्म करने जा रही है। देश में जितनी भी रिक्तियां हैं, उन्हें नहीं भर रही है और उन कामों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देती जा रही है। विश्वविद्यालयों में 13 प्वाइंट रोस्टर चालू किया गया है। इसी प्रकार से मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि स्वच्छता के लिए इन्होंने जितना खर्च विज्ञापनों पर किया ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया सदन में शांति बनाए रखें। माननीय सदस्य बोल रहे हैं।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद : महोदय, यह सरकार जितना विज्ञापनों और विदेश यात्राओं पर खर्च कर रही है, उसकी गरीबों के लिए किए जाने वाले कामों पर होने वाले खर्च में से कटौती कर रही है। मेरा कहना है कि विज्ञापनों और विदेश यात्राओं में कटौती करके, उस धन को गरीबों और मजदूरों के कल्याण के कार्यों पर खर्च किया जाना चाहिए। स्वच्छता अभियान के विज्ञापन में जितना बजट दिया गया है, उतना बजट शौचालयों के निर्माण के लिए भी नहीं दिया गया है। शौचालयों के लिए पानी का कोई इंतजाम नहीं किया गया है। सबसे बड़ी समस्या स्वच्छ भारत अभियान में यह है कि हम सफाई तो करेंगे, लेकिन कचरे को कहां फेंकेंगे, उसके निस्तारण की क्या व्यवस्था है, क्या आपने उसके निस्तारण की कोई व्यवस्था की है? वही कचरा, जब हवा चलेगी, तो घूमकर नाली में ही आ जाएगा। उसके लिए कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। मान्यवर, शिक्षा विभाग के बजट में कटौती की गई है। हमारे देश में तमाम प्रतिभावान खिलाड़ी हैं, उनके लिए बजट में कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है, जिसकी वजह से हमारे देश के खिलाड़ी हताश और निराश हैं, उनके बारे में सोचा जाना चाहिए था।

महोदय, देश में दोहरी शिक्षा नीति है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से इस बात को कहना चाहूंगा कि हम लोग लगातार मांग उठाते हैं कि देश में दोहरी शिक्षा नीति है। गाँव के गरीब का बच्चा हिंदी मीडियम के primary स्कूल में पढ़ेगा और अमीर आदमी का बच्चा convent स्कूल में पढ़ेगा। जब नौकरी की परीक्षा होगी, तो एक पेपर आएगा। आप बताइए कि अंग्रेजी मीडियम

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

से पढ़ने वाला बच्चा पास होगा या Mid-Day Meal वाले स्कूल में पढ़ने वाला बच्चा पास होगा? जाहिर है, अंग्रेजी मीडियम से पढ़ने वाला बड़े घर का बेटा नौकरी पाएगा, गरीब तो गरीब ही बना रह जाएगा। इस दोहरी शिक्षा नीति को खत्म करना होगा।

महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में शिक्षाविद्? आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। उनको regular किये जाने की आवश्यकता है, लेकिन इसके लिए Budget में कोई प्रावधान नहीं रखा गया है। आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ता सहायिकाएं बहुत दिनों से मांग कर रही हैं कि उनका मानदेय 10 हजार रुपये किया जाए, लेकिन उनके लिए भी इसमें कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। किसान कर्ज के बोझ में डूब रहा है। पूरे देश में किसानों के कर्ज माफ़ करने का भी बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। बुंदेलखंड में, विदर्भ में किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। उनके लिए निःशुल्क खाद, बीज और सिंचाई के लिए free पानी की व्यवस्था किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

मान्यवर, बुंदेलखंड में महोबा का पान बहुत प्रसिद्ध है, लेकिन वहाँ पान की खेती एक तरह से समाप्त हो रही है। पूरे विश्व में सबसे ज्यादा आमदनी पर्यटन से होती है, लेकिन हमारी सरकार पर्यटन पर कितना खर्च कर रही है? वह इस पर न के बराबर खर्च कर रही है। हम समझते हैं कि अगर सरकार पर्यटन पर खर्च करेगी तो हमारे देश में इतने तीर्थ स्थल हैं, इतने पर्यटक स्थल हैं, जैसे हमारे बुंदेलखंड में चित्रकूट है, कालिंजर है, श्रंगवेरपुर धाम है, इलाहाबाद है, कालपी है, महोबा है और चरखारी, जिसको mini Kashmir के नाम से जाना जाता है, इत्यादि स्थल हैं। हम लोग चित्रकूट के लिए मांग करते आ रहे हैं कि इसको उड़ान योजना के अंतर्गत जोड़ा जाए।

मान्यवर, बुंदेलखंड में केवल एक ही गाड़ी उत्तर प्रदेश संपर्क क्रांति चलती है। पूरे देश से संपर्क क्रांति को जोड़ा गया, लेकिन उसमें खजुराहो लिंक कैसे जोड़ दिया गया? इसकी वजह से हमारे आधे यात्री निजामुद्दीन रेलवे स्टेशन पर रह जाते हैं और आधे उधर बांदा, मानिकपुर में रह जाते हैं। हम लोगों की मांग चली आ रही है कि खजुराहो के लिए अलग ट्रेन कर दी जाए और संपर्क क्रांति केवल उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए चलाई जाए।

महोदय, इसी तरह से लोग बांदा से मानिकपुर, चित्रकूट, इलाहाबाद जाते हैं, मुंबई जाते हैं। वहाँ तुलसी एक्सप्रेस वीकली चलती है। उसके लिए हमारी बहुत दिनों से मांग हो रही है कि इसको प्रतिदिन किया जाए। इसी तरह से बांदा के लिए एक ही ट्रेन है रीवांचल एक्सप्रेस, जो दिल्ली से कानपुर होकर इलाहाबाद चली जाती है। बहुत दिनों से यह मांग चली आ रही है कि यह दिल्ली से कानपुर, कानपुर से बांदा होकर रीवा जाए, जिससे कि वहाँ के यात्रियों को सुविधा मिले।

महोदय, बुंदेलखंड की सिंचाई की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए हम बहुत दिनों से मांग कर रहे हैं कि जिस तरह से गंगा नहर है, उसी तरह से बुंदेलखंड में, बांदा में यमुना नहर

औगासी के पास तटबंध बनाकर नहर की व्यवस्था कराई जाए। बुंदेलखंड में अन्ना प्रथा ज्यादा है। किसानों के लिए अन्ना प्रथा की व्यवस्था कराई जाए? क्योंकि किसान उससे परेशान है।

महोदय, हम आपसे यह कहना चाहेंगे कि जब तक सरकार इस देश में चिकित्सा, शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य की व्यवस्था नहीं करेगी, तब तक फायदा नहीं होगा। आज देश में कैंसर की बीमारी सबसे बड़ी बीमारी है। आप आयुष्मान भारत की बात करते हैं, मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने कैंसर जैसी बीमारी से निजात पाने के लिए क्या इंतजाम किए हैं? आपको कैंसर के लिए निःशुल्क इंतजाम करना चाहिए कि देश के किसी कैंसर पीड़ित व्यक्ति का निःशुल्क इलाज किया जाना चाहिए, लेकिन इसका बजट में कोई भी प्रावधान नहीं है। इसका बहुत महंगा इलाज होता है। बड़े-बड़े आदमी तो विदेश चले जाते हैं, एक-एक, दो-दो करोड़ रुपये खर्च करके इलाज करा लेते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय विशम्भर जी, आप एक मिनट में कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: वहाँ गरीब के लिए कोई इंतजाम नहीं है। महोदय, यह जो बजट है, यह पूरी तरह से आंकड़ेंबाज़ी वाला बजट है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि बुंदेलखंड के लोग बहुत परेशान रहते हैं। वहाँ पर गरमी में 50 डिग्री temperature हो जाता है। वहाँ पीने के पानी का संकट है। रात में दो बजे ही डिब्बे लाइन में लगा दिए जाते हैं। इस तरह से वहाँ पीने के पानी का संकट है, सिंचाई का संकट है, अन्य तमाम तरह की परेशानियाँ भी हैं। मैं ज्यादा लंबी बात न करके आपके माध्यम से इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि बचपन में पढ़ा था कि झूठ बोलना पाप है, लेकिन अब पाँच साल में यही सीखा है कि झूठ हर सफलता का बाप है, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri T. Rathinavel. You have four minutes. Kindly keep that in mind.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, nine minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two more speakers.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Nine minutes.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: My party has got 18 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Each has got nine minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; total time is 16 minutes and two speakers are there.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN, *in the Chair*)

SHRI T.K. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): *Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman, hon. Union Finance Minister had submitted the Union Budget 2019-20 last week. For the first time in the history of India, a full time woman Finance Minister had presented the Budget. We highly appreciate Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman. She had explained how fairly tax should be imposed by quoting a verse from Puranaanooru, a sangam era Tamil verse of Poet Pisiranthaiyaar. Our hon. Finance Minister who hails from Tamil Culture had the foresight of taxation and she has proved it by quoting this verse. In this Budget, ₹ 100 lakh crore is allocated for strengthening the infrastructure of the country in the next five years.

3.5 crores of retail traders are present throughout the country. Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr. Modi had already announced that pension would be given to retail traders and businessmen. The scheme of providing ₹3000 pension to unorganised businessmen and shopkeepers had received a warm welcome. Government has introduced providing of loans upto ₹1 crore for Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) within 59 minutes through a dedicated online portal. This initiative has received wide appreciation. This will facilitate providing employment to the youth. MSMEs are important for the economic development of our country. ₹ 350 crore have been allocated for them with 2% interest subvention. It will encourage the development of industry. It is decided to provide cooking gas connection to all rural households, to provide toilet facilities and to give electricity connection to all people. These decisions deserve admiration.

The second phase of Chennai Metro Rail Project is to be implemented with Centre State participation of 50:50%. A detailed project report is prepared with an estimate of ₹69,180 crore for covering a distance of 118.9 kilometres. The Government of Tamil Nadu had given its approval for this DPR and had sent it to Union Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs on 11th January, 2019. At the first stage, an agreement for providing loan of ₹20,196 crore was signed with Japan Financial Agency 'Jeica'. ADP, AIIB, NTD and World Bank have agreed to give a loan of ₹10,351 crore. Therefore, hon'ble Chairman Sir, we would like to implement the second phase of Chennai Metro Rail Project with 50:50 per cent contribution. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu also had reiterated this demand to Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. It has been announced that two Defence Manufacturing Corridors will be set up in Tamil Nadu. This will provide Tamil Nadu an opportunity of manufacturing hi-tech defence equipments. This will also help in the industrial development of Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is a suitable place for

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

establishing Defence manufacturing industries. High quality infrastructure, unrestricted electricity facility, disciplined labour force, law and order maintenance, conducive environment for the development of industry are present in Tamil Nadu. Therefore Tamil Nadu is a suitable place for establishing Defence manufacturing parks. Salem Steel plant has unused land of around 1400 acres. This can be given to Defence Industrial Parks to establish defence industries *via* Chennai- Vellore-Salem- Hosur—Coimbatore and Trichy.

I request the Union Government to provide more allocation to solve the water crisis in Tamil Nadu and to develop, deepen and broaden the water bodies in Tamil Nadu. A detailed project report is given to the Union Government for this purpose. A project report is prepared to build a dam at an estimate of ₹ 65 crore at Ponneri Minjur, Kattur and Thathanmanj in Thiruvallur district. The containing capacity of the dam has to be increased to the level of 0.70 tmc ft. I request you to give approval to this project to provide continuous supply of water to Chennai. I request you to allocate ₹60 crore to renovate Kolavai lake and to solve the problem of water scarcity in Chennai Metropolitan and Kancheepuram District. It will revitalise the environment.

In Tiruchirapalli Railway station, foundation stone for constructing overbridge was laid in the year 2011 at an estimated cost of ₹74 crore. Works of six lanes have been completed. But a lane that leads to Chennai in the overbridge is in Defence land which is at Tiruchirapalli Cantonment. It has 0.66 acres of land (2685 square metre). Government of Tamil Nadu had agreed to give either ₹ 4,52,26,429/- or an equitable measure of land, as per letter dated 31st May 2018, sent to DEO Madras circle. Therefore, I request that Tiruchirapalli Cantonment had to accept the recommendation of Director General, Defence Estate so that the construction of over bridge would be completed for the use of the people of Tiruchirapalli.

This budget is visionary and has multiple benefits. The Government had already announced the interlinking of Godavari and Cauvery Rivers at an estimated cost of ₹61,000 crore. Similarly, rivers of southern Tamil Nadu such as Vaigai and Gundaru had to be interlinked with Cauvery. This will solve the problem of water crisis in Tamil Nadu and will also help to achieve self-sufficiency in agriculture in Tamil Nadu. I request that sufficient money has to be allocated for this scheme.

There is news about the privatisation of Salem Steel Plant. Salem Steel Plant is the dream of our great leader Perarignar Anna. Tender has been invited for privatising

[Shri T.K. Rathinavel]

Salem Steel Plant. I request that Union Government had to stop privatising this plant as requested by our Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. Edapaadi K. Palanisami. I thank the Union Government for setting up of AIIMS at Thoppur, Madurai, a longstanding demand of the people of Tamil Nadu. I also request that the construction activities have to start in the site as expeditiously as possible. I thank you for naming the Chennai Central Railway Station in the name of our revolutionary leader MGR, the founding leader of our movement. We are happy that it has been renamed as 'MGR Central Railway Station'. I also request that Bharat Ratna has to be given to our Puratchithalaivi Amma, the beacon light of Tamil Nadu, because she wiped out the tears of the marginalised. Free rice, free mixer grinders, free fans and free wet grinders are provided to poor people to reduce the troubles of the downtrodden. I thank the Hon'ble Chairman for giving me the opportunity to speak on behalf of all sections of people such as the marginalised, the middle class, salaried class, traders and farmers. Sir, I thank you wholeheartedly for giving me this opportunity. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA (West Bengal): Sir, for a long time, the debate on the Budget is continuing and I am listening to the speeches of stalwarts of our august House, including the ex-Finance Minister and hon. Members from the Treasury Benches. Sir, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance is here. I am missing the hon. Finance Minister, Madam Nirmala Sitharamanji. I am perplexed because of my long experience of having the presence of the Finance Minister in the Assembly,- now I have come to this august House. Regarding the presentability, the form of presentation of the Budget, I am really astonished. The financial figures are not tabled along with the Budget Speech. The hon. Finance Minister has requested and directed that it will be available in the other documents. I have never experienced in my forty years of parliamentary experience, in Assembly with two years in this august House, that this sort of directive, principals from the Finance Ministry come to us and we have to swallow. This is something very interesting. Very interesting! So, what is happening? One figure is quoted in the Budget Speech and another is reflected in the second volume. If we see the Economic Survey, page A 59 is very interesting. Both are confronting each other. I request, through you, to kindly come out with an explanatory note during the reply of the Budget Speech as to why it has happened. Is it a jugglery of the statistics or a suppression of real facts of the sad economic situation and

drowning economic situation of our country? I am quoting from page A 59 of the Economic Survey, Volume 2. "In 2018-19, Budget Estimate, the revenue receipt is ₹ 17,25,738 crores. Revised Estimate is ₹ 17,29,682 crores.' This is the first time I am seeing in a financial document. In my forty years of experience, I had the experience to read actuals, but I have never read, — this is the first time in my life I am reading — 'provisional actuals'. Wherefrom this terminology, 'provisional actuals' came in the Budget document? It says ₹ 15,63,170 crores. Which is correct? With which data and document will I proceed my Budget Speech? I am confused. I am really confused and this is something I am requesting, through you, the Finance Minister. Madam Nirmala Sitharaman, are suppressing something to hide your disastrous economic situation of revenue mop up and expenditure? Kindly clarify. Kindly clarify on an economic standpoint, not on literary standpoint. This is my first submission. My second submission is, everyone is speaking about unemployment. The Budget has got four engines. We have heard it from Mr. Chidambaram, Mr. Kapil Sibal and other speakers. They spoke in that context very nicely, elaborately. I am concerned about the serious situation of our farm sector, agricultural sector, industrial sector and manufacturing sector and unemployment problems. I will concentrate on water crisis. Agriculture has come down to bottom level of 2.9 per cent. Even in the fourth quarter of 2018-19 it has come down to minus 0.1 per cent, but to have aggregate effect it has attained 2.9 per cent. Never before has India witnessed such a sort of low percentage of growth in agriculture in our country. The result is suffering of our farmers and the labourers who are associated with the farm sector. In the last five years, for three years, the National Crime Record Bureau Report is not coming. This Government has suppressed it. Up to 2016, the figure is available. From 2014, 2015, 2016, every year, on an average, 10,000 farmers and associated labourers committed suicide. It amounts to 30,000 already reached minus the last three years. Sir, it is not a question of which State is witnessing or which Government is not protesting, it is question of our farmers who are committing suicide. What is the remedial measure? Is it ₹ 6000 a year? What is the cost of production of crop? What is the MSP? What is it that you are doing to help farmers in distress? The Government should think and throw a light on these issues.

Sir, industrial production has come down to 4.2 per cent from 8 per cent in 2017-18. Sir, growth in manufacturing sector has come down to 3.1 per cent from 8.6 per cent in 2017-18! Has this resulted in the dream of a US \$ 5 trillion economy? I don't know where will it come from and where will it be reflected. The GDP growth rate has halted

[Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia]

at 6.8 per cent. And, in the fourth quarter of the last financial year, it came down to 5.8 per cent! Your project growth rate is 6.8 per cent. This is the situation. We have to accept the reality.

Sir, when we are discussing in this august House about our great country India, look at the Global Hunger Index. The Global Hunger Index is 31.1 and India ranks 103 out of 119 countries! We are in such a pitiable condition. In the Global Hunger Index, India attained the rank of 103 out of 119 countries having an index of 31.1! It is such a precarious situation of the Indian economy and Indian situation.

Sir, I come to malnutrition and stunted growth of children. Where are we standing? India is standing at 47.21 per cent! India, Pakistan and Nigeria are the three countries home to 50 per cent of world's stunted growth and malnourished children between the age group of zero to five years. And, we are discussing the economy of our country with a dream of becoming US \$ 5 trillion within five years! सपने देखना अच्छी बात है, लेकिन realistic होना बड़ी चीज़ है।

Sir, as per 2015-16 NFHS, 53 per cent of women between the age group of 15 and 49, and 50.3 per cent of pregnant women in India are seriously anaemic! And, we are thinking about US \$ 5 trillion economy! Yes; it is as per the national survey. I am quoting from that.

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): Sir, Bengal has not accepted the Government's initiative to reduce malnutrition is what I am trying to tell.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: I am coming to that.

Sir, we are thinking of US \$ 5 trillion economy. We have one doctor for every 11,000 patients!

I am coming to unemployment. Sir, as a result of reaching the bottom level in manufacturing sector and industry, the industry, particularly automobile, has been strongly hit. It is not just automobile but there are other sectors which are also hit hard. As a result, 1.10 crore employed were retrenched post-demonetisation period. It is as per the study conducted by CMIE. It is an accepted institution all over the world. It is not only in India, my dear Minister. It is accepted world over.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO): Sir, there is a lot of employment in the form of syndicate in Bengal.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, what is the present situation? Unemployment rate has reached the sky level, highest peak, 6.1 per cent. It was suppressed for four months by the Government, but, ultimately, it came out in the public domain. Sir, I am not attacking any one; I am not criticising any one; I am just quoting the figures, situation, data, reality to the public domain, for debate and to make the Government conscious. Please take care; otherwise, we are moving towards a disastrous situation.

Sir, now, I come to the next point. Economists and technologists have observed some lines which I would like to quote. "The lack of new projects and poor employment elasticity coupled with the crisis posed by the attempt to build a cashless economy are the reasons for the employment loss. The Indian policymakers and institutions like the NITI Aayog should accept the fact that the employment elasticity in the country is less than that of African countries and the middle income countries. Neither proper method nor any correction mechanism has been suggested by the authorities appointed by the Government of India. No Economic Advisor in the country pays any attention to this. The Finance Ministry too completely ignores the fact. Such manufactured ignorance is the root cause of massive social and economic inequality in the country." 'Manufactured ignorance'; Sir, I am reiterating the word 'Manufactured ignorance'. This is the real cause and also avoidance with high pride. We know everything; nobody knows anything. That is the problem of our present situation.

Sir, now I come to banks. The hon. Finance Minister proudly announced that ₹70,000 crores to ₹80,000 crores will be pumped into the banks for their normal functioning and credit delivery. What is the NPA level? As on 31st March, 2015, the NPA level was ₹1,92,809 crores. On 31st March, 2017, it reached ₹4,62,114 crores. Sir, it reached to ₹6,16,586 crores on 31st March, 2018. Even after that, the people are eating money; people are squeezing money; people are destroying the nationalised banks, which are the properties of the people of India. The Finance Minister, with all blessings to the bankers, is pumping ₹80,000 crores into the banks. Why, Sir? The people who have eaten money flew away from the country. The people who ate money are even living in this country. But, farmers' debt burden is not relieved. They are not thinking of waiving farmers' burden, not to give any waiving effect on farmers' burden. As a

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result, farmers and also the associated labour with farming sector are committing suicides every year. Sir, through you, I want to know from the Government what are the reasons for not publishing the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) for the last three years? The reason is because they will have to come out with the number of suicides in the farming sector in the last three years which has reached 60,000.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. You have two more minutes.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, please give me some time. It will reach 60,000 — farming sector deaths and suicides in India. Our country's prestige, dignity, integrity and fame will be at stake if they publish these documents. Sir, my submission in this context is, they are very proud of introduction of GST. There is no doubt of Sir, GST has got three components — CGST, GST and SGST. I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister, very categorically, what is the amount of GST mopped up for the last two years, what is her view, to mop up the GST in the present Financial Year because it is linked with the States' interest. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Sir, just a minute.

The State Governments are very dependent on their share of GST mopped up from the share of the GST and the State Governments do take help from their share of the GST to run the economic show in their own State. I am not talking about my State. Only one minute, Sir.

Sir, they are talking about the farm sector and so many things. I want to exhibit two or three words. My Chief Minister, Madam Mamata Banerjee, has already declared that if any member of a farmer's family dies, the members of the family will get two lakhs. Any member of the family of the farmers will not give any mutation fee. Any land revenue ...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. Please conclude.

SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: And five thousand rupees every year for farming will be given to every farmer's family, and it was announced one year back, and,

ultimately, the Central Government thought of it in this Budget Session. But I should urge upon the Government, through you, to think of the problem of unemployment, think of the farm sector, think Of the manufacturing sector, and don't go with inflated economic figure for dreaming of a five-trillion economy in India. Thank you, Sir.

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, मैं इस बजट के लिए हमारी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, क्योंकि उन्होंने इस बजट में हमारे देश की सारी जनता के लिए कल्याणजनक स्कीम्स को जोड़कर देश को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए एक अच्छे अनुभव के जरिए, एक अच्छा बजट तैयार किया और संसद में पेश किया। मुझे लगता है कि यह बहुत ही सही बजट है। देश में जो पिछड़े हुए लोग हैं, जो रूरल एरियाज़ में रहते हैं, जो गाँवों में रहते हैं, गरीब लोग हैं, उनके लिए यह बजट बहुत ही उपयुक्त होगा। इस बजट में देश को डेवलप करने के लिए सिर्फ बड़े-बड़े प्रोग्राम्स या स्कीम्स ही नहीं हैं, बल्कि इस बजट में ऐसी कुछ स्कीम्स दर्ज की गई हैं, कुछ ऐसे प्रोविज़ंस लिए गए हैं, जिससे यह देश के सारे लोग, जो गरीबी रेखा के नीचे भी हैं, उनके व्यक्तिगत जीवन के लिए उपयुक्त होगा। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि जिस तरह से फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने उम्मीद रखी, हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने उम्मीद रखी, आने वाले दिनों में यह बजट देश को आगे बढ़ाने में जरूर सहायता करेगा। मेरा विश्वास है कि हम आगे बढ़ेंगे।

सर, इसमें मैं कुछ बातें जोड़ना चाहता हूँ और हमारे मंत्रियों, सिर्फ फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ही नहीं, बाकी मंत्रियों की भी दृष्टि में लाना चाहता हूँ कि हमने इस बजट में जो चीज़ें ली हैं, हम उन्हें अच्छी तरह से implement करके हमारे उद्देश्य को वास्तव में सफल बना सकते हैं। सर, मैं आपके जरिए नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट भौगोलिक और जलवायु की दृष्टि से भारत की अन्य जगहों की तरह नहीं है, वह थोड़ा-सा अलग है। इसलिए जब भी बजट का आबंटन किया जाता है, तो उसको दूसरी नजर से देखकर वहाँ के लिए एक्स्ट्रा प्रोविज़न रखना चाहिए, ताकि बजट में जो रिफ्लेक्ट किया गया है, उसको हम वहाँ पर अच्छी तरह से इम्प्लिमेंट कर सकें।

सर, हम "मनरेगा" की बात करते हैं। यह स्कीम छोटे-छोटे गाँवों को डेवलप करने के लिए शुरू की गई है। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का जो इलाका है, वह वैली एरिया होने के साथ-साथ hilly area भी है, जिसके कारण वह हमारे देश के बाकी राज्यों के साथ मिलता नहीं है। असम प्लेन एरिया है और उस प्लेन एरिया में हमें कुछ काम करना पड़ता है। अगर हमें वहाँ रास्ता बनाने का काम करना है, तो हमें वहाँ हार्ड वर्क करना पड़ता है। वहाँ हमें बाहर से रास्ता बनाने का सामान लाना पड़ता है, जिसकी carrying के लिए वहाँ पर जो प्रावधान किया गया है, उससे वहाँ रास्ता बनाना संभव नहीं है। असम का इलाका बहुत ही rainy area है, वहाँ हमेशा बारिश होती रहती है। असम में इस समय में भी सारे घर पानी में डूबे हुए हैं। 8 से 10 जिले अभी भी पानी के अंदर हैं। उन सारे रास्तों को बनाने के समय हर 100 मीटर पर एक-एक कल्वर्ट की जरूरत

[श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी]

होती है। "मनरेगा" का काम करने के समय वहाँ पर कल्वर्ट बनाने के लिए आपके पास फंड की प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, लेकिन आप वहाँ सीमेंट खरीद नहीं सकते हैं, बाकी सामान खरीद नहीं सकते हैं, ऐसे कुछ प्रावधान हैं। सर, बाढ़ में जो erosion की समस्या है, उससे प्रोटेक्शन के लिए वहाँ पर कुछ नेट और बोल्टर इकट्ठा करने की जरूरत होती है, जिसके लिए फंड का प्रोविजन नहीं होता है। जो थोड़ा-सा 30 परसेंट या 40 परसेंट फंड दिया जाता है, उससे यह काम नहीं किया जा सकता है। इसलिए specially असम और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए जो गाइडलाइन है, उसमें थोड़ा-सा बदलाव करना चाहिए, तभी वहाँ पर इसका इम्प्लिमेंटेशन हो सकता है, यह हमारा निवेदन है। सर, पहाड़ी इलाके में काम करने में कितनी मुश्किल है, यह आप सब लोगों को पता है। अगर हम देश के दूसरे राज्यों की तरह पहाड़ी राज्यों के लिए फंड का प्रोविजन करेंगे, तो हम वहाँ पर कुछ काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर वहाँ पर पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था करनी है, तो दूसरे स्टेट के लिए जो गाइडलाइन बनाई गई है, उसके अनुसार हम मेघालय में इसे नहीं कर सकते हैं, मिजोरम में नहीं कर सकते हैं, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में नहीं कर सकते हैं, नागालैंड में नहीं कर सकते हैं और मणिपुर के कुछ इलाकों में नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए हमें इसको देखना जरूरी है।

सर, इसके लिए शायद हमारे पूजनीय पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी के समय में Ministry of DoNER (Development of North-Eastern Region) का निर्माण हुआ था। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के विकास की जिस कल्पना को लेकर यह DoNER मिनिस्ट्री बनाई गई थी, उसके अनुरूप इसके ज़रिए अभी तक इम्प्लिमेंटेशन नहीं हो पा रहा है। यह अभी पूरी तरह दूसरे मंत्रालयों की तरह कुछ काम नहीं कर पा रहा है। इसका ठीक तरह से काम करना बहुत जरूरी है, ताकि DoNER मिनिस्ट्री के ज़रिए नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में डेलवपमेंट के लिए हम ठीक तरह से प्लान कर सकें। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए दूसरे मंत्रालयों के अंतर्गत जो कार्य हैं, उनको करने के लिए DoNER मिनिस्ट्री की ओर से उन मंत्रालयों को specific direction जाना चाहिए। DoNER के लिए जो फंड का प्रोविजन है, वह sufficient नहीं है। पिछले दो-तीन सालों में NEC के नाम पर हमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट इलाके में जो योजनाएँ मिली थीं, उनमें हम वहाँ अच्छी तरह से कोई स्कीम नहीं ले पा रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे specially DoNER में फंड का प्रोविजन अच्छी तरह से करें और वे उसको बढ़ा दें। पहले यह कमिटमेंट थी कि DoNER के ज़रिए नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में सभी मंत्रालयों से 10 परसेंट काम किया जाएगा। यह अच्छी तरह से हुआ या नहीं हुआ, इसकी मॉनिटरिंग फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ से होनी चाहिए। अगर यह काम ठीक तरह से हो जाएगा, तो मैं सोचता हूँ कि हम वहाँ की बहुत सारी समस्याओं का समाधान कर सकते हैं।

सर, जो जनजाति है, जो ट्राइबल है, उनके लिए बहुत सारी योजनाएँ ली गई हैं, लेकिन वास्तव में हम लोग जनजातियों को आगे नहीं ला सके हैं। इसलिए हमें उनको कुछ ऐसी ट्रेनिंग

देनी चाहिए, जिसके जरिए जनजातियों या दलितों को दूसरी श्रेणी के लोगों के साथ हम आगे ले जा सकें। आज शिक्षा के लिए जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की तरफ से "एकलव्य" और अन्य स्कूलों की सुविधाएँ दी गई हैं, लेकिन वहाँ पर जो शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की गई है, वह सेंट्रल स्कूल या नवोदय स्कूल जैसी नहीं है। वहाँ पर मंत्रालय ने जो स्कूल चलाए हैं, उनमें क्वालिफाइड टीचर्स का अभाव है। वहाँ जितने टीचर्स चाहिए, उतने टीचर्स वहाँ नियुक्त नहीं हो पा रहे हैं और स्कूल में जिस प्रकार का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर होना चाहिए, उस प्रकार का इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर वहाँ नहीं है।

इसीलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि अगर हम लोग जनजाति को या दलितों को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं, दूसरी श्रेणी की तरह शिक्षा-दीक्षा देना चाहते हैं तो हमारी एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्ट्री, जो शिक्षा को देखती है, जिस तरह से सेंट्रल स्कूल, नवोदय स्कूल और नए-नए स्कूल को रन किया है, इसके लिए जो क्वालिफाइड शिक्षक नियुक्त किए हैं और इसके लिए वहाँ पर जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर किया है, सेम लाइन में जनजाति और दलितों के लिए जो किया गया है उसको एच.आर.डी. मिनिस्ट्री की तरह करना चाहिए, क्योंकि शिक्षा तो शिक्षा है। शिक्षा में ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि ट्राइबल का अलग है और जनरल के लिए अलग है। ट्राइबल में क्वालिफाइड होने से भी नहीं होगा, लेकिन दूसरी श्रेणी के लिए हमको बहुत सारे डिग्री वाले शिक्षक और फैकल्टी देना है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। यदि हमें किसी को आगे बढ़ाना है तो हम जिस लेवल पर हैं, उसी लेवल पर लाने के लिए जो भी कदम उठाने पड़ें, वे उठाने चाहिए। मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जनजाति के उन्नयन के लिए जो भी परियोजना लें, वह परियोजना ऐसी होनी चाहिए कि वे लोग अन्य श्रेणी के लोगों के साथ जा सकें, इसके लिए अच्छी शिक्षा की व्यवस्था, अर्थ नीति की व्यवस्था उन लोगों को देनी चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, असम में जो बाढ़ की समस्या है, उसके बारे में हम हर समय बोलते रहते हैं। यह एक प्राकृतिक आपदा है, लेकिन हर साल असम में यह होता रहता है, इसलिए लोग इसको प्राकृतिक आपदा की तरह नहीं देखते हैं, लेकिन वहाँ के लोग जिस तरह से suffer कर रहे हैं, जिस तरह से बाकी जगहों में कभी पहाड़ी इलाके में होता है, एक बार जम्मू-कश्मीर में हुआ था। इसी तरह की ही एक समस्या है, जिसके लिए लोगों को अपना घर-बार आदि खोना पड़ता है। इसके लिए मैं केंद्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ और हमारी जो जल शक्ति है, जल शक्ति मंत्रालय के ज़रिए या गृह मंत्रालय के ज़रिए जो प्राकृतिक आपदा के समय दूसरे राज्यों के विक्टिम्स के लिए सहायता आगे बढ़ायी जाती है, उसी तरह असम के बाढ़ से प्रभावित लोग, जिनकी जमीन वगैरह erosion में चली जाती है, उनको उसी तरह की सुविधा देने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए और इमरजेंसी प्लान की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। इसके permanent solution के लिए वहाँ एक सर्वे करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार की तरफ से एक अच्छी व्यवस्था करें, मैं यह अनुरोध करता हूँ।

सर, एक अंतिम प्वाइंट बोलना है कि असम, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में जिस तरह से काफी राज्यों के साथ हमारे देश का two tier है-सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ सरकारी

[श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी]

प्रक्रिया 3 स्तर पर होती है, सेन्द्रल गवर्नमेंट, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट और Sixth Schedule एरिया में काउन्सिल है। यहां पर जो भी गाइडलाइन्स बनाते हैं, तो Sixth Schedule को भूल जाते हैं। Sixth Schedule में...बजट में जो सारी स्कीम्स मेंशन की हैं, इनको implement कैसे करेंगे, कौन करेगा, यह गाइडलाइन्स में उल्लेख नहीं होता है। मैं सरकार के सारे मंत्रियों से अनुरोध करता हूं कि जब भी कोई प्रोग्राम लें या कोई स्कीम लें, उसके implementation के लिए, जैसे प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना है, उसे लोकल में पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. डिपार्टमेंट काउन्सिल देखती है, लेकिन हमारी गाइडलाइन्स पर सिर्फ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पी.डब्ल्यू.डी. को ज़िम्मेदारी दी गई है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ conclude कीजिए ।

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी: इसीलिए, क्योंकि Sixth Schedule constitutional है, ground level तक किस तरह इन रूल्स को implement किया जाएगा, इसका भी मेंशन हो, मैं यह अनुरोध करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman Sir, first of all, I would like to commend the hon. Finance Minister for reciting Tamil epic *Puranaanooru* in her Budget Speech. But I would have been much happier if she had also included new proposals for the promotion of Tamil language and bringing it at par with other national languages. Yet, I am thankful for her gesture of speaking in our classical language and would like to reciprocate with a kural:

"Naalthorum naadi, muraicheyya mannavan

Naalthorum naadu kedum"

A ruler, who does not check and redress injustice every day, will be losing his realm day by day. I would, therefore, like to ask this Government to check injustice in their proposals. First of all, the issue of 10 per cent hike in customs duty on newsprint is going to be a blow on the media. As we all know, in democracy, the fourth pillar is the media. If we are going to tax just like this, I do not know what is the reason for this Government to tax the fourth pillar. This would be causing injustice. Therefore, I would request this Government to reconsider and withdraw this 10 per cent of hike in the customs duty on newsprint. Secondly, about 5 per cent duty on printed books. We are celebrating the 10 years completion of the Right to Education Act. On the verge of 10 years of Right to Education, if you are going to impose 5 per cent tax on books, it is like taxing the learning, taxing the education and stopping scholarships. Therefore, Sir, through you, I would request the Government to reconsider and drop this provision.

5.00 P.M.

The Budget is silent on many issues. Most importantly, this Budget fails to address critical issues such as water scarcity. We have been discussing about water scarcity and our Prime Minister was also expressing much about the water scarcity. But, in this Budget, there is no provision. Sir, our Madam, hon. Finance Minister is the daughter of Tamil Nadu and daughter-in-law of Andhra Pradesh. She represents this august House from Karnataka. I would request her, through you, Sir, at the first instance, the Finance Ministry should link the Godavari, Kaveri and Krishna rivers which would be a boon to all these three States. It would cost only ₹ 1000 crores. When we are talking much about the water scarcity, I would request the Government to do so. Though this Government has come with schemes such as Make in India, there is nothing about the unemployed youth. Unemployment is growing. At the same time, people who have borrowed from banks are unable to pay their debts and they have been penalised. They are being treated as criminals. Sir, we have seen in various States, postgraduates and engineers are applying for the post of scavengers. This is the sorry state of affairs. Even after 70 years of Independence, we are not in a position to give employment to the educated professionals, engineers and postgraduates. Therefore, I would like the Government to think on this line to create jobs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sir, you have one minute more. Please conclude.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI: I would just like to make a mention about my leader, Dr. M. Karunanidhi, who was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for five times. He used to often say, "The Budget should be prepared in such a way which would tap from rich and pat the poor". But, unfortunately, this Budget is just patting the rich and tapping the poor. Therefore, I would say the Budget is not satisfying. I would end with this.

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW (Odisha): Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by hon. Finance Minister, Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman. Sir, I would not take time, I would not waste the time of this august House on the points which have already been made by many of my distinguished colleagues. I will straight away come to the point which hon. Member, Mr. Chidambaram and hon. Member, Mr. Kapil Sibal have made.

Mr. Chidambaram, in his very eloquent speech, gave a picture of the economy. He read out the equation of GDP: $C+I+G+(X-M)$. It is Eco-101, as we say. It is the first line of Economics. He said, "There are four engines of the economy - private

[Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw]

consumption, private investment, Government consumption-plus-Government investment, export-minus-imports. In a very eloquent way, he missed out the real picture. I was very intently listening to my colleague, and the thought, which came to my mind, was "अश्वत्थामा हतो, नरो वा कुंजरो वा"।

In a very careful and nice way, he tried to paint a picture as if that is the real picture. No, Sir. That is not the real picture. I would like to present the other side of the picture which was hidden by my hon. friend.

Sir, my hon. colleague said that whatever you do, whether you do anything or not, GDP will automatically double. He conveniently used the compounding rule, the Rule of 72. We have all studied it in the first semester of our Economics and Finance. Had that been so easy, what were we doing pre-1990? This country lost four decades from 1950 to 1990. Generations missed opportunities which would have taken our country to a totally different level. What were we doing? Had it been so automatic that economy can double every four years ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया अपनी सीट पर बैठे-बैठे न बोलें।

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, had it been so automatic, as my colleague said, that our economy could double every five years, it is a game of numbers, it's just a game of math. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): You never raised the issue at that point of time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Sir, I speak only when my time comes.

श्री उपसभापति: सिर्फ आपकी बात ही रिकॉर्ड पर जा रही है। प्लीज़, कोई और माननीय सदस्य न बोलें। ...(*व्यवधान*)... कृपया अपनी सीट पर बैठे-बैठे न बोलें।

SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, had it been so automatic, why did we not have automatic doubling every five-six years? There is a catch here, which our friends are hiding. This kind of a growth can happen only and only if we really look at all the four engines of the economy in a very careful manner and see which are the places that need attention, see which are the places that really need a thrust, and then take it forward in a very concise, very systematic and very methodological

way. That is what our hon. Finance Minister, Nirmala Sitharamanji, has done. She has very clearly mentioned in the Budget that an investment of ₹20 lakh crore will be required every year to grow the economy to that level. I have done my own calculation. My number comes to be only ₹11.2 lakh crore investment requirement because we need about 13 per cent nominal growth every year to reach from 2.7 to 5 trillion dollars in next five years. So, the current composition that we have is that the Government capital expenditure is about ₹3.02 lakh crore. As per my calculation, that needs to go to ₹11.2 lakh crore.

Sir, I would like to request the hon. Minister of State for Finance, who is sitting here, that we have enough fiscal room today. Hon. Finance Minister, in her Budget Speech, announced that a Committee would be formed which would find out how to get that ₹20 lakh crore investment. I recommend that enough fiscal room is available. Different countries are at different levels and economies come and go through different phases throughout their different cycles. We cannot take the example of our colleague who said that it is the household savings only which can really grow the economy. No, Sir. Household savings come into picture only when the per capita income has already reached a particular level. We are not in that stage. We are still in a stage where infrastructure has to be funded by Government deficit. I have done my calculations. Today, Sir, in an economy of ₹190 lakh crores, we are having a deficit of only ₹6.54 lakh crores. That is a mere 3.3 to 3.4 per cent deficit, whichever way you see. The WPI (Food) is benign. It is just at 0.6 per cent; only 0.6 per cent. The CPI is only 3.4 per cent. Inflation is very benign. We have enough fiscal room to play around. Actually, it's a law. It is a law, I cannot question it but I think under the FRBM Act, the 3 per cent target that we have set ourselves way back in 2003-04 is not the right target. Probably, those were different times. At that time, the economy was in a very different situation, and, today, it is in a very different situation. We have 424 billion dollar foreign reserves. It is something like that. It is 400+ billion dollar reserves. That time, there was a balance of payments crisis. The situation has totally changed. It is an economy which has already crossed the two trillion dollars mark a couple of years back. That is the situation. Now, we should be looking at a target of something around 5 to 6 per cent as the fiscal deficit, and, I am saying this with a lot of conviction because I understand this subject very well.

Sir, today, Japan has 240 per cent of its GDP as the debt. The United States has more than 90 per cent of its GDP as debt. So, what is the difference between, let us

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say, what Greece did, or what Spain was in situation, or what Ireland was in situation compared to Japan and the United States? It is very simple. First fundamental principle is the debt as long as it is in your home currency, it is not such a big pain and it is not a very big risk. If it is the sovereign debt, in home currency, it is not a very big risk. Second principle is that as long as food inflation is very carefully captured, measured, checked — and, today, there are many methods — then, it can be very easily managed. Third principle is, as long as we are using the debt for creating income-generating assets, it is fair. Sir, we can take two steps. We can either go the Venezuela way where you take debt and consume. I think, it is like what *Charaka Samhita* said, debt लो और घी पीओ। Consumption is not the answer, Sir. If we take debt and just consume, then, we are leaving that pain for our future generation. No, Sir. I am not recommending that. I am saying, take debt and create income-generating assets. I will give one very concrete example. I had actually prepared something totally different but when I heard Mr. Chidambaram, I changed my entire speech, and, did this basic calculation because I practiced this discipline.

So, Sir, let me give you an example. Take debt and make an investment of one lakh crore of rupees. Typically, in a project, 30 per cent component is wages, 60 per cent is material cost and 10 per cent is margin of profit. Thirty per cent wages for one lakh crore of rupees is about ₹ 30,000 crore. Take the weighted average of 10 per cent income tax because some people will not pay income tax, some people will pay moderate income tax and some people will pay very high income tax. So, ₹ 3,000 crore comes back to the Government as income tax. With regard to 60 per cent material cost, which is ₹ 60,000 crore, let us take 15 per cent GST weighted average. Some items will have 5 per cent and some items will have 28 per cent. So, let us take the weighted average of 15 per cent. This gives ₹ 9,000 crore back to the Government. So, what the Government is putting in a project, the Government is getting back in revenue. The third item is 10 per cent profit margin. If you take into account 30 per cent corporate tax — 29.34 per cent is India's effective corporate tax rate — it gives back ₹ 3,000 crore. So, ₹ 15,000 crore is coming back as revenue if we are putting it in an income-generating asset. But, Sir, if you are putting it in consumption, it is a different thing.

That is why, I am recommending that as long as (i) it is in home currency, (ii) we are carefully watching the food inflation, and, (iii) we are putting the debt in income-generating assets, it is a very fair proposal.

I strongly recommend taking a bold step. I will say that, yes, we should try to achieve the 20 lakh crore target that we have kept, but I think, even 11.2 lakh crore of rupees, as per my calculation, is good enough to take the economy to 13 per cent nominal growth rate, and, thereby, taking it to 5 trillion dollar economy. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; you have 13 minutes' time.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, add two minutes as grace period.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Still, there are more than 34 speakers. Please conclude in 13 minutes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, firstly, I must congratulate Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. It is for the first time in the history of Parliament that a lady Finance Minister presented the Budget. I congratulate Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. I also congratulate young and dynamic Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, the Minister of State for Finance. I just want to draw their attention to a tradition. I have been in the Rajya Sabha for the last seventeen years. The tradition is that when we raise important issues in the speech, you must address those and draw our attention and clarify them to the maximum extent possible. But in the last five years, that tradition had disappeared. I hope the combination of Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman and Shri Anurag Singh Thakur will bring happiness for all of us. I hope while giving importance to our concerns, you will address those concerns.

I do not like to criticize you just for the sake of criticizing because we are in the Opposition. I must speak the facts. The Budget was presented on 5th July. From 6th July onwards, the entire stock exchange began to crash. Not just now, if you look at the statistics of the last five years, it had been crashing continuously. The most important thing is this. The nation's prosperity and progress depends on how you solve the problem of unemployment. And to solve the problem of unemployment, industry should grow. Industries grow only when you have GDP growth along with growth in manufacturing and every other sector. Unfortunately, today, the stock exchange has fallen miserably. It is going to cause a serious problem. No new industry will come. Nobody will buy the shares. If investment does not come that means industry will not grow. Industry does not grow means it will fall. I want to know the

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reason. Please make an effort and see that the Sensex again goes up. It is a very important challenge for the Government.

Sir, you will appreciate that the GDP growth is very important for country's prosperity. In 2016-17, when they were in power, the growth rate was 8.2 per cent. In 2017-18, it came down to 7.2 per cent. In 2018-19, it became 7 per cent. I want to know how you are going to control this downfall. How are we going to grow? This shows your failing.

In the Budget, they have shown the income as ₹19.62 lakh crore and expenditure is ₹27.86 lakh crore. It means you have to borrow ₹7 lakh crore. If you borrow ₹7 lakh crore, it is again going to affect the economy. I want to know the mechanism through which you are going to resolve this issue. Of course, deficit financing is there and you have to borrow it. This ₹7 lakh crore is a challenge for you. I want to draw the attention of the Government to it.

Another thing is a welcoming factor. In the meeting of NITI Aayog, hon. Prime Minister in his opening remarks said that India should become a 5 trillion dollar economy by 2024. Every citizen of India will welcome his dream. But my point is this. How is it possible? As on today, India's economy is only 2.8 trillion dollar. The Government is hoping to turn it into a 5 trillion dollar economy which is a difficult task. Therefore, I want to know how we are going to do this. Every citizen of India welcomes this. In your reply you can briefly tell about this. Of course, it can't be magic. There must be some scheme or some mechanism or some scientific approach which can guide us as to how we are going to do it.

In 2011-12, FDI equity inflow was 1.89 per cent during the UPA regime. In your regime, it stood 1.52 per cent. In 2017-18, it became 1.69 per cent. Now, it is 1.63 per cent. This is also very important to achieve growth.

Exports have declined considerably. It has gone from 1.45 to 1.23. I must say that it was 4.3 in 2013-14 during the UPA regime whereas in your regime it had fallen down from 1.45 to 1.23. There is a need to revive investment rate which has fallen down by 34-35 per cent of the GDP.

The most import thing is this. For the first time in Indian history, a State, when bifurcated, lost its capital. When Madhya Pradesh was bifurcated the capital remained

with Madhya Pradesh. Uttarakhand separated from Uttar Pradesh, but Lucknow is with Uttar Pradesh. Similarly, Jharkhand separated from Bihar, but Patna is with Bihar. When Andhra Pradesh was bifurcated, the two-thirds State could not get Hyderabad because geologically, it had to be given to Telangana. Nothing is wrong in it. But, when Andhra Pradesh was compelled to lose its Capital, it is the duty of the Government of India to help it in building its new Capital. At that time, I was also there when we were passing the Bill. The then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, had assured that for building the Capital, they will give all the help and see that a new Capital comes up. There was also deficiency in finance because Capital was not there. So, they assured that they will help in that also. But, it is not given. In the Budget, there is nothing. They said that they will do the Polavaram project declaring it as a national project but still they are not giving the funds. Money has to come for this also. That is what I want to say. They are saying that every State is asking for special status. There are seven States. How can they give? Yes, you are right. The Government of India has to treat everybody equally, but the case of Andhra Pradesh is not like that. When the Capital is lost because of bifurcation and nothing is given, which has not happened to any State in the country, it is different. Special category status was promised in Rajya Sabha. Our hon. Chairman, who was there, also said that we must give it for ten years. But, it is not given. So, I am requesting the hon. Prime Minister and the Government of India to again think of it and treat the case of Andhra Pradesh as a special case and give it. Sir, how many more minutes do I have?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Six minutes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I won't waste time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You always speak to the point, but my limitation is that I have to manage time.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, in democracy, you must give one or two minutes more. You gave to everybody. I am a very disciplined soldier.

Then, I come to Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana or the skill development training programme. You have got a flagship programme. We appreciate that. It is very good. Thirty-four lakh candidates were enrolled in the country for training, but ultimately, only 12 lakh candidates have been reported as having got placement. That means, two-thirds of the candidates who were enrolled for skill development programme did not get

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gainful employment. In Andhra Pradesh, out of 1,22,640 candidates enrolled, only 60,000 candidates have been given placement. I want to draw your attention to this.

There is one more thing. The Telangana Government under the Chief Minister, Respected KCRji, has actually built the world's biggest lift irrigation project. It is called Kaleshwaram. So, for the biggest irrigation project in the world, the Central Government must give assistance and it should be treated as a national project. Till date, nothing is given. I draw your attention to it and request that for Kaleshwaram project, funds should be given.

Sir, the problem of unemployment is the worst in 45 years. The findings of Periodic Labour Force Survey conducted every five years, which the Government released recently — I was saying this for six months — confirmed that unemployment rate was at 6.1 per cent in 2017-18, which is the worst in 45 years. Therefore, I draw your attention to this fact and request you to solve the problem of unemployment. You can solve the problem if the industry grows. If the industry grows, banks also should come forward to encourage the industry. Now, what is happening in the country is this. Unfortunately, a few people actually did mistakes and brought a bad name which resulted in NPAs. It does not mean that everybody is wrong. There are so many industries which are there, but today, the system in India is like this. Banks are totally shivering to give encouragement to the industry. If the Government applies its mind, gives encouragement to banks and also helps in the growth of industry, growth of manufacturing and growth of consumption, then only you can expect growth of GDP and the growth of the country. This is the most important thing. Then only, you can remove unemployment.

Sir, then, I come to GST. Normally, in a democratic country, in respect of Income-Tax or GST, the Government wants to have more revenue and more income. That is very important. The philosophy of the Government when it introduced GST was to have one tax all over the country. But I want to bring one thing to the notice of the Finance Minister and the Minister of State. It should be friendly. Once upon a time, people used to be afraid of Income-Tax officials, even in meeting them. Slowly, that changed. Dr. Manmohan Singh took a stand that they should be friendly to get the revenue. Do not frighten them or threaten them or trouble them. About GST tax, what has come to our notice is this. Some officers, in the anxiety of collecting money — the GST tax —

are threatening to arrest the tax payers. It is not at all good in a democratic country. If people cheat or commit some mistake, you can do that. People who are genuine tax payers, if they do not have money on that day due to some reason; if they are able to explain that they do not have money and they want time, it does not mean that one has to arrest them. It is totally undemocratic. This is the most important point which I want to bring to your notice. Hon. Minister must see this point.

Sir, in the MPLADS Scheme, ₹5 crores were given long time back. Now, with inflation, it should be increased. This MPLADS Scheme is such an important Scheme for the constituencies in the country to develop so many small but important things like roads, etc. I feel that all my colleagues would agree with me that you must increase the MPLADS funds. This is my view.

Then, Sir, regarding Wholesale Price Index, I want to bring to your notice that Wholesale Price Indexing, which is actually done by Ministry of Commerce, does not reflect the real increase of cost or if there is actual increase in prices of cement, steel or diesel. They do not reflect it really. I want the Ministry to examine this point. Are they really reflecting the real cost increase or just for the namesake, showing less inflation in the country? This is also a very important point.

Sir, coming to Visakhapatnam, my constituency, my area, which I have adopted, I want to speak about modernization of Vishakhapatnam. Visakhapatnam is an important city in South India and also in Coastal. So, I urge upon the Government to give top priority to its modernization.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddy, one more minute to conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would just conclude in half-a-minute.

Sir, everybody spoke about water scarcity. I hope that they would solve this problem. I would tell you that India is suffering from drought or floods for many years. Drought means people suffer. The only solution for that is connecting of rivers. It is a very costly affair. To be frank, all the Governments have not applied their mind to this. You should take this challenge. You speak about 'New India'. Take this challenge and connect the rivers and see that when the floods come, water is stored. When the drought comes, that water would be used from the storage. So, I am drawing your attention to this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Just one minute, Sir. It is over. I am already cutting all other points. So, to achieve the prosperity and attain the progress:

लोकोत्तरायणाः संगठनः निरुपमानः सन्निवेशः नद्वितीयः निरुपमः

To achieve this:

ॐ कं खं गं घं ङं, चं छं जं झं ञं,
टं ठं डं ढं णं, तं थं दं धं नं, पं फं बं भं मं,
यं रं लं वं शं षं, सं हं स्वाहा ।

ॐ नमः शिवाय, शक्ति स्वरूपाय, must give country the strength and good life. Thank you to all.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K.R. Arjunan.

SHRI K.R. ARJUNAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I express my gratitude to our beloved leader Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, who made me a Member of this august House. For the maiden Budget presented by our hon. Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I extend my hearty congratulations to the Finance Minister. I would like to express my sincere thanks to the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Edappadi: K. Palaniswami and the Deputy Chief Minister, Shri O. Panneerselvam for giving me the opportunity to speak in this august House on the Budget 2019-20. I would like to request the hon. Deputy Chairman to kindly allow me to continue my further speech in Tamil.

*Hon. Deputy Chairman Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to express my views on Union budget 2019-2020. I start this discussion by worshipping Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma, goddess of our heart. On behalf of my party AIADMK, I welcome this Budget. Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman, India's first full time woman Finance Minister had announced many schemes in this budget. We are proud that first full time woman finance minister of India is our sister from Tamil Nadu. We are happy about this. Mahakavi Bharathiyaar is her favourite poet. He had said,

"We women have come to rule scholastically,
And create the laws for this world."

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

In this way, she had presented the Budget also. On behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, I convey my greetings to her. Her Budget had given direction how to progress from women's development to women led development. We welcome the initiative of providing ₹ 1 lakh loan to women Self Help Groups under Mudra scheme. Our dear sister said, '*Naari tu Narayani*'. Yes, women are goddess Mahalakshmi. ₹ 5000 overdraft facility will be given to all members of women self help groups. This amount has to be increased in forthcoming budgets. I request that exclusive schemes have to be formulated for women entrepreneurs. It is announced that road infrastructure of State Governments will be enhanced in second phase of Bharat Mala project. This will benefit Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu is the state with highest road density. I request that sufficient allocation has to be provided under this scheme.

Hon. Union Finance Minister had announced that new Metro rail project will be encouraged and rail travel facility at suburban areas will be developed. Under this scheme, I request you to expedite approval for phase two of Chennai Metro Rail and to give approval for metro rail projects at Coimbatore and Madurai and to develop railway services in Chennai suburban areas.

I welcome the Jal Shakthi movement to provide piped water connection to all rural households by the year 2024. Under this movement, 1592 blocks of low ground water level will be found out and will be developed. Such water management schemes will be beneficial to the country. A scheme to provide pension of ₹ 3000 to small traders will be beneficial. Announcements such as promotion of 100 industrial clusters for 50000 new artisans will benefit Tamil Nadu. There is an announcement to boost agro-rural industries through cluster based development with focus on bamboo, honey and khadi clusters. There are many labourers in these sectors in Nilgiris, my district in Udhamandalam region. I request you to implement these schemes for their benefit also. It has been announced that shares of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) will be sold to private people to increase the efficiency of PSUs. These undertakings play a significant role in the socio political economy of the states where they are located. Therefore, I request to make due consultations with the State governments concerned before making any initiative with regards to Public sector undertakings. This was the stand of our Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma. I would like to reiterate this stand.

In the agricultural sector, I welcome the announcement that organic farming practices will be encouraged under the scheme 'Zero Budget Farming'. At the same time,

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I request that proper allocation has to be made for agricultural productivity schemes that are implemented with Centre's share. Mahakavi Bharathiar had praised Mahatma Gandhi in his poem,

"You great Man,
You have to live long in
All countries of the world.
This nation was suffering from abject poverty ruled by foreigners.
You, Mahatma, have come to this country
To give us new life.
You have to live long,
We salute you,
We salute you."

The Government has announced creation of Gandhipedia to sensitise society. This has to be created in all languages of the country including Tamil. This budget has a prophetic vision for the development of country in all departments. Our dear sister Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman quoted a verse from Puranaanooru in her Budget Speech and honoured Tamil language. I would also like to conclude my speech by quoting a couplet from Thirukkural,

"Who guards the realm and justice strict maintains,
That king as God O'er subject people reigns"

That means, "That king will be esteemed as God among men, who performs his own duties and protects his subjects".

This Budget is presented under the able leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India. I humbly request you to provide proper allocation to Tamil Nadu at proper time. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you Arjunanji for completing within time.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Sir, I rise to support the Budget. I would like to congratulate the first woman Finance Minister of the country for making her maiden Budget Speech. Sir, this Budget is a popular one and this Budget, definitely, is going to help in the growth of our economy. This Budget is also going to create new

infrastructure in our country. Sir, what are the basic needs? The basic needs of our people are housing, water, electricity and cooking gas connection. These are the basic needs of any poor man, middle-class man or common man of our country. In her Budget Speech, the Finance Minister assured the House that by the year 2024, all rural houses of our country will be connected by tap water. This is a very welcome move.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, in her Budget Speech, proposed that all the rural houses will be connected with electricity. Electricity connection, tap water supply, cooking gas availability and housing facility to all the poor people are very welcome moves and I support this Budget totally.

Since I did not get more time and have very less time to speak, I am referring to the North-Eastern region of our country. I am from Assam. In her Budget Speech, which compared the last financial year, she proposed a 21 per cent hike in the total Budget allocation to all the Ministries. But, Sir, I would like to emphasise a few things which are very much concerned with the people of our region. Firstly, Assam is a flood-affected area. It is known to everyone. Due to floods, lakhs of *bighas* of cultivated land is washed away. Now, Assam is facing floods. Lakhimpur district and other two to three districts are totally out of connectivity with the rest of the world. So, there is an urgent need to look into this issue very seriously. I would request the Government to give a special emergency package and release funds to Assam, particularly to help the flood-affected people of Assam.

Secondly, soil erosion is a big problem in our area. Day-by-day, our population is increasing. But, day-by-day, our land is decreasing due to erosion of soil by the flooding rivers. Because of this, every year, lakhs of *bighas* of cultivated land are washed away. Strangely, Sir, soil erosion by floods is not included in the 'national disaster'. I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to look into this issue very seriously because with only State finance, it is not possible to stop erosion. To stop erosion, we need help from the Central Government. I humbly request the hon. Finance Minister to look into this issue very seriously and help us to protect our lands.

Sir, on rail connectivity, almost the entire North-Eastern region has rail connectivity. Assam is a half of the North-Eastern region. In the interest of the railway development in our region, I request the hon. Minister to set up a rail coach factory in Assam. I hope, this would help the people in providing employment opportunities as also it would help development of the railways in the region.

[Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya]

Sir, I would like to emphasise one more point. It is a very important issue. Assam is very near to the South East Asia. Rail connectivity and road connectivity in Assam are improving. Within one and a half hour, you can reach Thailand from Guwahati by air. If air connectivity is developed with South East Asia, definitely, it would help improvement of tourism of our State. I hope, the Government would look into this issue very seriously. Without air connectivity with the South East Asia, it would be inadequate. Nature's beauty of our region is God-gifted. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this issue very seriously. I am telling you, South-East Asia is very near to us. We need a better air connectivity because we have the Kaziranga National Park. I am sure, our tourism will improve. With this, we can develop our economy also. So, I have a request the Government to look after this connectivity with South-East Asia. With these words, I thank you very much, Sir, for giving me time. I hope the Government will consider our proposal in the interest of the people of North-Eastern Region. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: बीरेन्द्र बैश्य जी, समय सीमा के अन्दर बोलने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद। इसके बाद जो क्रम है, उसके अनुसार अब माननीय श्री अनिल बलूनी जी और प्रो. राजीव गौड़ा जी को बोलना है, परन्तु माननीय प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी को कुछ काम है, अगर आप सबकी तथा दोनों वक्ताओं की अनुमति हो, तो उन्हें 5 मिनट का समय है, वे बोल कर जाना चाहते हैं।

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, Let him speak.

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। प्रफुल्ल पटेल जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल (महाराष्ट्र): बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी। Sir, we are discussing the Union Budget delivered a few days back by our Finance Minister and I must say that the Budget announcements were very high on intent and in the coming days because a lot of Budget Speeches did not have much detailing about the figures, I hope it is also matching in terms of content so that most of the announcements made are therefore fulfilled. I will not be critical. I will be more analytical and more constructive in my approach. India, Sir, is a big economy. It is the sixth largest in the world and thanks not only to today's Government, there have been a series of Governments which have taken a very positive and pro-active stand as far as economy is concerned. I have been a Member of both the Houses since 1991 continuous. So, I am privy to many Budget Speeches and I can tell you that even when there was a Government with the

Left parties participating in it, the direction of the economy, the direction of the fiscal policies remain unchanged. Space of change can be a little bit less or more depending on the Government of the day, but I also would like to say that India as the size of the economy is bound to grow because we have a large population base. Sometimes we must also not be ignorant of the fact that this base is giving us the size and the strength. It is not only what we do internally. There are fiscal policies. I would like to say that the Government's intention looks okay. Let us see how it matches in terms of content in the days to come. Sir, currently, the economy is in a slowdown mode. It is visible every day. You read the newspapers, you see the figures of various sectors and you will definitely feel that there is a slowdown and of course, we should not only draw comfort because क्योंकि दूसरे देशों में स्लो है, इसलिए हमारे यहाँ भी थोड़ा स्लो है, तो ठीक है। यह हमारे लिए ठीक इसलिए नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारा जितना साइज़ है, हमारी समस्याएँ भी उतनी बड़ी हैं। हमारे इतने बड़े देश में जो विषमताएँ हैं, गरीबी, अमीरी, गाँव, शहर, हमारी जो अलग-अलग बहुत सारी समस्याएँ हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखते हुए हम अपनी इकोनॉमी में किस तरह से उसको ज्यादा बल दे सकते हैं, उसको कैसे बढ़ावा दे सकते हैं, यह हमारे लिए एक अहम प्रश्न आने वाला है। मैं भी भारी उद्योग मंत्रालय में रहा हूँ, सिविल एविएशन में रहा हूँ और मैंने पब्लिक इंटरप्राइजेज़ भी देखा है, इसलिए मुझे मालूम है कि आज जो कई बड़े-बड़े औद्योगिक क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें काफी रुकावट/गिरावट आयी है। यह जो ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर है, यह विभाग मैंने भी सम्भाला है, इसलिए मैं कह सकता हूँ कि उसमें लगातार पिछले 8 सालों में सबसे कम, growth तो छोड़िए, de-growth हुई है। इसमें 18 प्रतिशत slowdown है, कमी आयी है। कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऑटोमोबाइल सेक्टर भी एक इंडिकेटर है, क्योंकि हमारी जो इकोनॉमी है, उसमें मिडिल क्लास का एक बहुत बड़ा रोल है। Middle class is the maximum consumer of cars. आज गाड़ियों का जो lower cost segment है, मिडिल क्लास ही उसका सबसे बड़ा ग्राहक है। उसमें इतनी ज्यादा मात्रा में गिरावट आना एक चिन्ता का विषय है। Automobile sector में आप केवल यही मत समझिए, उदाहरण के लिए, जैसे मारुति कम्पनी है - उसमें 20-25 हजार लोग काम करते हैं। जहां 20-25 हजार लोग मारुति में काम करते हैं, वहीं ढाई से 5 लाख आदमी उसकी Ancillary industries में नौकरी करते हैं। उन पर भी slowdown का प्रभाव पड़ता है। इसे भी हमें नजरअंदाज़ नहीं करना चाहिए। आजकल के जमाने में, खास कर जो हमारा पढ़ा-लिखा नौजवान है, उसे नौकरी ऐसी ही कम्पनीज़ में चाहिए, क्योंकि उसकी aspirations उसी तरह की हैं, अपनी पढ़ाई-लिखाई और skill के आधार पर उसे इस तरह की नौकरियों की ज्यादा आवश्यकता है। इसमें अगर रुकावट या गिरावट आती है तो उसका परिणाम भी अलग-अलग पहलुओं पर पड़ता है। इस विषय की ओर सरकार को खास तौर से ध्यान देना चाहिए। Slowdown of economy का असर केवल automobiles पर ही नहीं पड़ा है, manufacturing sector में भी काफी फर्क आया है। FMCG छोड़ दीजिए, जिसमें साबुन, टूथपेस्ट, आदि एक limited दायरे

[श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल]

में जो आवश्यकता की चीज़ें हैं, उनका भी employment पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। इसलिए employment and slowdown, दोनों को जोड़कर देखना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, गांव, गरीब और किसान -- इन को सरकार ने अपने बजट में काफी महत्व दिया है, जो सही भी है। Agriculture आज भी हमारे देश की बुनियाद है। लगभग 60-65 प्रतिशत लोग आज भी गांवों में रहते हैं और कृषि से उनका नाता है। Doubling of income का उद्देश्य अच्छा है, लेकिन उसकी पूर्ति आप कैसे करेंगे? मात्र अगर हम MSP के आधार पर चलेंगे तो भी इससे doubling of income 5 साल में नहीं होने वाली है। अगर आप market rates में बढ़ावा करते हैं, वह भी 5 साल में पूरा होने वाला नहीं है, क्योंकि आज हमारे देश का किसान बहुत छोटा हो गया है। उसकी landholding कम होती जा रही है, जिसके कारण उसकी productivity और जमीन के उपजाऊपन पर फर्क पड़ रहा है।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: मैं इसलिए कम ही बोलता हूं। मैं बोलना भी नहीं चाहता हूं क्योंकि ...(व्यवधान)... मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति को बोलना पसंद भी नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसीलिए मैं कम ही बोलता हूं।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। मेरे सामने समय का बंधन है।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: हमारे अनुभव या हमारे Parliamentary career के इतने वर्षों का हमारा मूल्यांकन मिनटों में कैसे हो सकता है? ...(व्यवधान)... इसीलिए मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति बहुत कम बोलता है।

श्री उपसभापति: इस सिस्टम में माननीय पटेल जी, आप भी काम करते रहे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... Please conclude now.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: I am not blaming you. But, this is the kind of a debate where there is a lot of time when compared to other debates. Therefore, I am making an attempt to speak. Anyway, Sir, agriculture का issue है, urbanization का है, imports के मामले में भी हमें सोचना पड़ेगा। आज solar equipments हमारे देश में इतने ज्यादा consume हो रहे हैं लेकिन सारे solar equipments import करके केवल देश में हम assemble करते हैं। यह भी हमारे लिए चिन्ता का विषय है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए मैं ज्यादा न कहते हुए, सिर्फ इतना ही कहूंगा कि economy के आज के हालात बहुत सुखद नहीं हैं। इस बारे में सरकार भी चिन्तित होगी। इस बारे में और ज्यादा काम करने और महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाने की ज़रूरत है। केवल complacent होने की ज़रूरत नहीं है कि सब अच्छा है, देश बढ़ रहा है और देश की economy आज नहीं तो कल ठीक हो जाएगी। आज बहुत से sector में stress है।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद।

श्री प्रफुल्ल पटेल: किसानों में stress है, unemployment में stress है। इन सारी बातों को लेकर, ...(व्यवधान)... छोड़ दीजिए, सर। I am not speaking. I don't speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I have to move to the next speaker.

MR. PRAFUL PATEL: I conclude. Thank you.

श्री अनिल बलूनी (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति जी, समय देने के लिए धन्यवाद। आपने मुझे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत आम बजट पर बोलने और चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: बलूनी जी, आपके पास 15 मिनट का समय है। इसे ध्यान में रखते हुए बोलें।

श्री अनिल बलूनी: महोदय, मैं इससे पहले ही खत्म कर दूंगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी द्वारा सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए बजट के समर्थन में खड़ा हुआ हूं। मैं बजट पर ही बोलना चाहता था, किन्तु कांग्रेस के नेता, श्री पी. चिदम्बरम जी ने जो बातें सदन में कहीं, सबसे पहले मैं एक मिनट उन पर बोलना चाहूंगा। उन्होंने सदन में भारतीय मीडिया को tamed media कहा था। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में भारतीय मीडिया के लिए जो बहुत निराशाजनक और निन्दनीय बातें कही हैं, मुझे पता नहीं, तकनीकी रूप से मैं ठीक कह रहा हूं या नहीं, लेकिन मैं आपसे आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि भारतीय मीडिया के बारे में उन्होंने जो शब्द कहे हैं, उन्हें अगर सदन की कार्यवाही से हटाया जा सके, तो मैं चाहूंगा कि उन्हें हटाया जाना चाहिए। महोदय, श्री चिदम्बरम जी को शायद विदेशी मीडिया पर ज्यादा भरोसा है, जैसा कि उन्होंने कहा और शायद इसी भरोसे से उन्होंने अपनी सरकार भी चलाई है। महोदय, कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जो इस देश में कपड़े तक धुलवाना पसंद नहीं करते हैं, अतीत में ऐसे भी लोग रहे हैं। उन्हें भारत पसंद नहीं, उन्हें भारतीयता पसंद नहीं है, उन्हें भारत का नेतृत्व पसंद नहीं है। उन्हें भारत की विश्व में अगर प्रशंसा हो रही हो, तो वह भी पसंद नहीं है, लेकिन भारत में राज करना पसंद है। यह बड़ी दुखद बात है और यह बड़ी विडंबना है।

महोदय, मैं चिदम्बरम जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आप चाहे विदेशी संस्कृति और विदेशी मीडिया को पसंद कीजिए, हमें इसमें कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन आप भारतीय मीडिया का अपमान मत कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: This is too much. He is casting aspersions on a Member of the House. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बैठ जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESAR KALITA: He is casting aspersions. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will be examined. कृपया आप बैठ जाएं। ...(व्यवधान)...

Please take your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: All this should be expunged. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। अनिल बलूनी जी, कृपया आप बोलें, कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: *

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: *

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): *

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़ आप बोलें। ...(व्यवधान) ... कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़ आप बोलें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAKESH SINHA (Nominated): *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Rakeshji, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान) ... जो भी आप सब खड़े होकर बात कर रहे हैं, कोई बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान) ... आपसे उम्मीद की जाती है ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: *

SHRI RIPUN BORA: *

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: *

SHRI RAKESH SINHA: *

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राकेश जी और हरिप्रसाद जी, आप दोनों, कृपया अपनी जगह बैठें। ...(व्यवधान) ... प्लीज़ आप लोग बैठें। ...(व्यवधान) ... अनिल जी, आप अपनी बात कहें।

श्री अनिल बलूनी: मान्यवर, मैंने कुछ भी शब्द अपनी तरफ से नहीं कहा, जो माननीय चिदम्बरम जी ने कहा है, मैं उसी को दोहरा रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप आगे बढ़ें।

श्री अनिल बलूनी: महोदय, भारतीय मीडिया से नापसंदगी, इनकी कोई नई नहीं है और आपातकाल के समय कैसा सलूक किया गया, यह हमको भी याद है और भारत की मीडिया को भी याद है। इसलिए यह कोई नई बात नहीं है। महोदय, जब इन लोगों ने मीडिया की बात शुरू की है, तो मैं एक और चीज कहना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि लोक सभा का चुनाव प्रचार चल रहा था और लंदन में एक मीडिया ईवेंट हुआ था, आप सबको शायद याद होगा। कुछ मेम्बर्स अभी चले गए हैं, जो वहां पर इस ईवेंट में शामिल भी थे। उस मीडिया ईवेंट में भारत के चुनाव आयोग पर उंगली उठाई गई थी, अगर आपको ध्यान हो, तो वहां पर कांग्रेस के जो सदस्य थे, फर्जी विदेशी मीडिया के सहारे भारत के लोकतंत्र पर आरोप लगाया जा रहा था। इसी तरह के फर्जी मीडिया, विदेशी मीडिया का ये सम्मान करते हैं और भारतीय मीडिया की निन्दा करते हैं। मैं इसकी निन्दा करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चिदम्बरम जी ने कहा था, सुन लीजिए न। ...**(व्यवधान)**... चिदम्बरम जी ने जो कहा है, उसको सुनने में आपको क्यों परेशानी हो रही है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, एक वेबसाइट है, जिस पर हमारे यहां के एक माननीय सदस्य भी.... उसमें लंदन से एक स्टिंग ऑपरेशन दिखाया गया कि भारत के जो ईवीएम हैं उसको हैक करने के लिए। उसकी तारीफ की जाती है, ये लोग उसकी प्रशंसा करते थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: *

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. You speak. ...**(Interruptions)**... आप अपनी बात बोलें। कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। आप बोलें।

श्री अनिल बलूनी: महोदय, उस वेबसाइट में, जिसमें ये लोग बहुत बड़े-बड़े रहस्यों का उद्घाटन किया करते थे, आजकल उस वेबसाइट पर क्या हो रहा है? अभी सिब्बल जी नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं उनसे जरूर पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज उसमें किस तरह के विज्ञापन चल रहे हैं? महोदय, अब उसमें कोई आयुर्वेदिक मसाज और इसी तरह के तरह-तरह के विज्ञापन चल रहे हैं। इस तरह की वेबसाइटों से, इस तरह के विदेशी मीडिया से इन लोगों को प्रेम है, यह मैं सदन की जानकारी में लाना चाहता हूँ। अभी सिब्बल साहब नहीं हैं, नहीं तो तिरंगे की बात जरूर करते।

महोदय, मैं पुनः बजट पर आना चाहूंगा। यह बजट देश को समृद्ध और जन-जन को समर्थ करने वाला बजट है। महोदय कबीर दास जी की एक पंक्ति है,

"हंसा बगुला एक सा, मानसरोवर मांहि,
बागा ढिंढोरे माछरी, हंसा मोती खांहि।"

महोदय, इसका अर्थ है कि हंस कंकड़-कंकड़ छोड़ देता है और मोती-मोती चुग लेता है। यह वास्तविकता में मोतियों का बजट है। इस बजट में समाज के हर वर्ग के लिए, हर गाँव,

[श्री अनिल बलूनी]

गरीब, किसान के लिए कुछ न कुछ है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का बहुत धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक दूरदर्शी बजट दिया। हम लोग वास्तविकता में एक-एक साल का बजट देखते आए थे, लेकिन पहली बार ऐसा हुआ कि दस साल का रोडमैप तैयार किया गया है, एक दूरदर्शी काम किया गया है।

महोदय, हमारा देश बहुत बड़ा है, यहाँ हर 12 कोस के बाद भाषा बदल जाती है, संस्कृति बदल जाती है, ज्योग्राफी बदल जाती है। यह इस तरह की बहुत सारी विविधताओं वाला देश है। यहाँ दस वर्ष के लिए योजना बनी, दस वर्ष के लिए रोडमैप बना, इसके लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ।

महोदय, मैं बहुत बड़ा अर्थशास्त्री तो नहीं हूँ। मैं उत्तराखंड की छोटी-सी जगह से आता हूँ। लोगों को जो छोटी-छोटी परेशानियाँ होती हैं, उनसे उन्हें कैसे छुटकारा मिले? हमारी पाँच साल की सरकार में नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में यह बताया गया कि आम लोगों की समस्याएं किस प्रकार समाप्त होती हैं और किस प्रकार से देश के अंदर एक छोटे-से व्यक्ति के बारे में सोचा जाता है। महोदय, मेरा कहना है कि अगर इन समस्याओं का समाधान करना है, तो पहले समस्याओं के बारे में जानकारी होनी चाहिए। हमारे मित्र लोग जो सामने बैठे हैं, ये वास्तविकता में इन समस्याओं के बारे में नहीं जान सकते, क्योंकि इन्होंने इन समस्याओं को जीया नहीं है। महोदय, हम लोग और हमारे नेता नरेन्द्र मोदी जी इतने साधारण बैकग्राउंड से आते हैं कि हमने इन मुसीबतों को अपने जीवन काल में जीया है। हमने देखा है कि लोगों को किस प्रकार छोटी-छोटी चीज़ों से परेशानी होती है। मुझे लगता है कि हमारे विपक्ष के नेता कभी ऐसी परेशानियों से नहीं जूझें होंगे।

महोदय, मैं अपने बचपन की छोटी-सी याद आपके साथ साझा करना चाहता हूँ। जब हम छोटे थे, तब हमें कागजों पर attestation कराना पड़ता था। हम बहुत गरीब मोहल्ले में रहते थे, वहाँ बहुत दूर-दूर तक कोई Gazetted Officer नहीं मिलता था। हमारे पड़ोस में एक पांडे जी नाम के व्यक्ति Gazetted Officer थे। हमें उनके पास जाना पड़ता था। कभी-कभी उनके दूध-अंडे भी लाने पड़ते थे, कभी-कभी घर का सामान भी लाना पड़ता था। अगर हम यह नहीं करते थे, तो श्रीमती पांडे कहती थी कि आज मुहर छूट गई है, मुहर कॉलेज में रह गई है। कभी कहा जाता था कि आज पांडे जी की तबीयत खराब है, उनसे साइन नहीं हो पाएंगे। महोदय, यह हो सकता है कि सदन में बैठे बहुत लोगों को लगता हो कि यह एक बहुत छोटी-सी बात है, लेकिन एक गरीब मोहल्ले में जाकर किशोरावस्था के लोगों से पूछेंगे कि एक attestation कराने के लिए कितने दिन घूमना पड़ता था, तो वह आपको उस दर्द को बयां नहीं कर सकेगा। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने एक दिन में निर्णय लिया कि attestation खत्म हो। उन्होंने फैसला लिया कि अब self attested कागज भी चलेगा। महोदय, यह जमीन से जुड़ा हुआ फैसला है। मुझे नहीं लगता कि विपक्ष में पार्टी के अध्यक्ष या जो बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, वे कभी attestation कराने किसी के घर गए होंगे, कभी Gazetted Officer को दूँदा होगा। मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता। लेकिन

हमारे नेता प्रधान मंत्री जी और हम सब लोगों ने इन चीज़ों को झेला है, इसलिए हम यह जानते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपको छोटे-छोटे निर्णयों के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं नैनीताल का रहने वाला हूँ। मेरे यहाँ पूरे उत्तर भारत से टूरिस्ट आते हैं, लेकिन पहले रोज़ गाड़ियों में हूटर बजता था। लाल, नीली, पीली और तरह-तरह की गाड़ियाँ आती थीं और सड़क पर एक आतंकवाद-सा होता था। महोदय, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने वीआईपी कल्चर पर सर्जिकल स्ट्राइक की और एक दिन के अंदर लाल बत्ती वाली गाड़ियाँ खत्म हो गईं। मैं आपको खुद भरोसा दिलाता हूँ कि आप कभी भी जाइए, वहाँ सड़कों से हूटर की आवाज खत्म हो गई, लाल बत्तियाँ खत्म हो गई, वीआईपी कल्चर समाप्त हो गया। इस तरह के छोटे-छोटे निर्णय करके हमारे नेता नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने देश को आगे बढ़ाया है।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप लोग बैठ कर बात न करें। अनिल जी, आप अपनी बात कहें।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री अनिल बलूनी: महोदय, एक कहावत है, "जाके पैर न फटे बिवाई, सो क्या जाने पीड़ पराई"। यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ही जान सकते थे कि ये छोटी-छोटी परेशानियाँ कैसी होती हैं, यह आप लोग नहीं समझ पाएँगे। इसलिए इन सब चीज़ों पर काम किया गया। महोदय, शौचालय बनाने का काम कितना छोटा सा काम है। आप लोगों ने तो बहुत हँसी उड़ाई, आप लोगों ने हम लोगों का बड़ा परिहास उड़ाया कि प्रधान मंत्री जी बड़ी-बड़ी जगहों से शौचालय बनाने की बात करते हैं, कैसी खराब बातें हो रही हैं। लेकिन एक छोटे से गाँव में जब आप किसी घर में देखेंगे कि बिना शौचालय के किस तरह की परेशानी है, तब आपको पता चलेगा। एक ऐसा अभियान, जिसमें करोड़ों-करोड़ शौचालय बन जाते हैं, इस तरह का अभियान चला। मैं प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को साधुवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके नेतृत्व में इस तरह के काम हुए।

मान्यवर, मैं अभी आप लोगों का बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा, लेकिन मैं कुछ चीज़ों का ज़िक्र जरूर करना चाहूँगा। किस तरह से "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" एक अभियान शुरू कर दिया गया और प्रधान मंत्री जी के आह्वान पर चारों तरफ इस अभियान ने जोर पकड़ लिया। देखिए, इसके रिजल्ट्स किस तरह से आए कि हरियाणा के अन्दर लिंग अनुपात में बदलाव हो जाता है, "Selfie with Daughter" एक अभियान चल जाता है और पूरे देश के अन्दर "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" का आन्दोलन चल पड़ता है। हमारी सरकार ने इस तरह के छोटे-छोटे आन्दोलन शुरू किए, मोदी जी ने उनको नेतृत्व दिया और आज वाकई उनके परिणाम सामने आने लगे हैं। महोदय, हमने देखा कि किस तरीके से करोड़ों लोगों ने गैस की सब्सिडी छोड़ दी, सब लोग सब्सिडी छोड़ते चले गए। आज के समय में जब लोग लेने की सोचते हैं, हमारे विपक्ष के सब साथी लेने के चक्कर में रहते हैं और यहाँ सब्सिडी छोड़ने वाले करोड़ों लोगों की सूची बन गई, लेकिन आप लोगों को हैरानी नहीं होती कि कैसे एक करोड़ से अधिक लोगों ने रातों-रात

[श्री अनिल बलूनी]

सब्सिडी छोड़ दी। यह एक बड़ा आन्दोलन हुआ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आह्वान किया कि हमारे गाँव के जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनको गैस देनी है, तो जो लोग सब्सिडी छोड़ सकते हैं, वे छोड़ दें। इस पर बड़ी संख्या में ऐसे लोगों की कतार लग गई और इसके लिए करोड़ से ऊपर लोग तैयार हो गए, इसके लिए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का धन्यवाद करना चाहता हूँ, जिनके कारण करोड़ों लोगों को गैस मिल सकी। मैंने ऐसे लोगों की भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या देखी कि कई बुजुर्गों ने रेलवे का कंसेशन छोड़ डाला। मोदी जी ने देश को जिस तरह से लीड किया और लोगों का आह्वान किया, उसके साथ लोग जुड़ते चले गए। "स्वच्छता अभियान" आप लोगों ने भी देखा।

महोदय, हम लोग बहुत समय से योग के बारे में बात करते रहते थे। आप देखें कि मोदी जी के एक आह्वान पर पूरी दुनिया में सभी लोगों ने "योग दिवस" मनाना शुरू कर दिया और योग को अपने जीवन में अंगीकार करने लगे। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश को इस तरह से लीड किया कि योग का एक आन्दोलन चल पड़ा। देश में पहली बार कोई ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री चुना गया है, जिसका लोग अनुसरण कर रहे हैं, जिसके आह्वान पर देश बदल रहा है। यह कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। महोदय, देश ने बहुत सारे प्रधान मंत्री देखे, जिन्होंने अपने कर्तृत्व से देश का नेतृत्व किया, लेकिन एक ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री पहली बार देखा, जिसने समाज में बदलाव की अलख को जगाया। देश ने पहली बार ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री देखा, जो आगे बढ़कर नेतृत्व कर रहा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि

"हज़ारों साल नरगिस अपनी बेनूरी पे रोती है,
बड़ी मुश्किल से होता है, चमन में दीदावर पैदा।"

ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री इस देश को मिला। उन्होंने देश का जिस तरह से नेतृत्व किया, उसके लिए हम सब उनके आभारी हैं।

महोदय, आज से पहले किसी ने यह सोचा नहीं था कि गरीबों को स्वास्थ्य के लिए पाँच लाख रुपये तक का खर्चा मिल जाएगा। आज से पहले किसी ने यह सोचा नहीं था कि सस्ती जेनरिक दवाइयाँ मिल पाएँगी। आज से पहले किसी ने यह सोचा नहीं था कि 12 रुपये और 330 रुपये प्रति माह के प्रीमियम पर बीमा उपलब्ध हो जाएगा। आज से पहले किसी ने यह सोचा नहीं था कि किसान भाइयों को प्रति वर्ष कृषि सहायता और मासिक पेंशन मिल पाएगी। ऐसा केवल हमारी सरकार ने सोचा है।

श्री उपसभापति: अनिल जी, आपको अपनी स्पीच wind up करने के लिए एक मिनट और है, आप कन्क्लूड करें।

श्री अनिल बलूनी महोदय, मैं बस एकाध मिनट और लेकर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। जीएसटी और नोटबंदी जैसे निर्णय हुए, ऐसा निर्णय, जिसमें लोग कतार में लगे, लोग परेशान

भी हुए, लेकिन उन्होंने साथ दिया। मान्यवर, हमारे उत्तराखंड के अंदर गढ़वाली में एक कहावत है- "दानू सयानो कु बोल्युँ और औलूँ कु स्वाद बाद में पता चलदू" इसका मतलब है कि बड़ों का कहा और आँवले का स्वाद बाद में पता लगता है। इस सरकार के निर्णय भी ऐसे हैं कि चाहे कठोर निर्णय हों, लेकिन देश के लिए और देशवासियों के लिए वे निर्णय बहुत अच्छे होते हैं।

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप कन्क्लूड करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, अपनी जगह से बैठकर न बोलें।

श्री अनिल बलूनी: महोदय, मैं बस समाप्त करने जा रहा हूँ। श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी कुरीतियों को तोड़ने और नई परम्पराओं को गढ़ने के आदी हैं। मोदी जी, किसी स्थापित खांचे में रहकर कोई धारणा नहीं बनाते, बल्कि समय और लोगों की धारणा को पहचान कर अपनी कार्य शैली और कार्य संस्कृति को तय करते हैं। महोदय, लगातार देश के अंदर ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप अपनी बात समाप्त करें। छह बज गए हैं। एक मिनट में conclude कीजिए।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, we are discussing the Budget and I understand that many of the hon. Members want to express their views. Since it is a very, very important discussion that we have undertaken, I propose that we may continue this discussion as long as possible and tomorrow, suspending the Zero Hour and the Question Hour, we may continue with the Budget discussion and conclude the discussion including the hon. Minister's reply before lunch so that after lunch, at 2.30 p.m., we can take up the Private Member's Business. Accordingly, today's discussion may be extended as much as possible so that we are left with one hour or one-and-a-quarter hours tomorrow for the discussion to conclude.

श्री उपसभापति: हाउस का सेंस है। माननीय सदस्य, आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए, आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्री अनिल बलूनी: महोदय, मुझे आधा मिनट और दे दीजिए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ। अंत में एक बार फिर गरीब, गुरबों, वंचितों की सरकार की तरफ से कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार का मूल मंत्र है कि -

"जब तक तेल दीया बाती है, तुम दीया जलाते जाओ,
यह मत सोचो गहन तिमिर में नन्हें दीपों से क्या होगा।"

महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट दिया है, मैं उसका बहुत समर्थन करता हूँ, वह बहुत बेहतरीन और शानदार बजट है, उसके लिए बधाई भी देता हूँ।

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to start by congratulating the Finance Minister on one of the vision statements that she has laid out in this Budget, that is, the idea that every home will get piped water. Many years ago, in 1980s, Karnataka had a Minister by name Abdul Nazir Sab. He ensured that drinking water was provided to every village. Now, this proposal is going to take that water and provide to every household which should be their right. It is very nice to see beautiful pictures of women carrying pots of water. That is good for the artists, but that is drudgery for the women and children who spend huge amounts of their time and energy transporting water for their daily domestic needs. It is time we made that history. But, Sir, translating your vision into reality requires funding, requires a plan and that is not clear for me in this particular Budget. There is a budget allocated to the National Rural Drinking Water Programme. It is about ₹ 9,150 crore, but that is not enough for anything which is of this magnitude in terms of its ambition. When you look at other water-related programmes, whether it is a blue revolution programme, whether it is a Ganga programme, whether it is a river conservation programme, they seem to be facing budget cuts. So, what is the mismatch between the vision and the ability to put money behind that vision? That is the question that I would ask. This is an urgent issue. Recently, we have seen in Chennai the kind of challenge that people are facing in terms of accessing drinking water or water for domestic use. This is the result of ecologically-damaging activities, unsustainable urbanisation that has taken place over decades. This is the same story that is repeated not just in Chennai but in every other city, in every town that is urbanising without paying attention to ecological needs and to water. But when you think about water and how to ensure that people get access to drinking water, the solutions that many of my learned colleagues are offering are grand engineering solutions like inter-linking rivers. Sir, that can be an ecological disaster. What we need to pay attention to are decentralised solutions and attempts to ensure that engineering is in the form of reuse, recycle and those sorts of methods that will ensure that whatever is used, a large amount of that, which is non-potable, is put to better use through better engineering of housing, better engineering of buildings rather than these massive infrastructure projects that are being talked about. If you want examples, come to Karnataka; we will show you what we have done with farm ponds,- we will show you what we have done with the largest drip irrigation project called Ramthal Marol; we will show you how inter-river basin linking can be done, for example, through the KC Valley Scheme by which we get water to Bengaluru

from Cauvery and that, after use, is treated and uplifted to the neighbouring Kolar and Chikkaballapura districts where I come from and, therefore, that is intelligence. But, large scale massive interlinking projects, that does not work; it will be an ecological disaster. Sir, the Finance Minister talked about the 150th Anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi, the concept of a Gandhi period, etc. This reminds me and the Economic Survey also reminded of Gandhi's talisman, where he said, "When you want to think about whether a policy is right or wrong, recall the face of the weakest person you have seen and ask yourself if that step that you contemplate is going to make a difference to his or her life, whether it is going to give him or her control over their life and destiny." Therefore, drawing from the talisman, let us look at this Budget and the impact on certain vulnerable sections. First of all, women - half of our population. Sir, if you look at the Budget Estimates 2018-19 and Revised Estimates, 2018-19, for hundred per cent women-oriented schemes and programmes, there is a forty per cent decline in the funding. So, what is happening here? Is there no concern for 100 per cent women oriented programmes? That is one concern. There is a lot of talk about what is being done for agriculture and for the rural sector. There is a huge amount of money that has been increased for the *Kisan Samman Nidhi*. But, we have pointed it out earlier and I am pointing it out again, that programme helps only land owners. It helps only me, but it does not help the landless labour, it does not help the tenant farmers, it does not help the share croppers, it does not help the numerous women who are now running their farms because of the increase in feminisation of agriculture. That is a huge gap that this Government must address. Let us think about the investment in human capital, our health, our education, etc. Sir, unlike last time, when we did not see much of an increase, this time the National Rural Health Mission is up by 7 per cent. But, when you see acute encephalitis syndrome, cropping up in Bihar, cropping up in Assam, and elsewhere, you can understand that there is a huge problem in rural India and a 7 per cent increase in NRHM is hardly sufficient to be able to attain the kinds of outcomes that we want on the health front for our most vulnerable rural brethren. Further, the BJP Manifesto talked about upgrading district hospitals to medical colleges. But, instead, the funding allocated for that is down by 36 per cent. So, what is the statement; what is the reality? If district hospitals are upgraded, then you will see that they will serve as the foundation for high quality healthcare for every district and take good medical care to every part of India.

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

On education, last year, we spent a historic low of 2.6 per cent of GDP and this time, we only see a marginal increase. We need a massive amount of funding, if we want to achieve that demographic dividend that we keep talking about. And, the emphasis has to be on quality not just on quantity as well. There, Sir, the approach of the Government is to try and gain the international rating system by putting funds just to a few high quality top institutions. But, you need a transformation in quality. Today, there is a story about plagiarism in PhDs. This is the sort of problem that is bedevilling our education sector and a huge amount of resources, for example, the National Research Foundation that has been set up; it is a good step in that direction. It will incentivise good research, creation of original knowledge and that is the kind of change that we need across the board to ensure that quality of education improves. I would also like to compliment the Minister on that vision of opening our doors to foreign students. Many years ago, about 15-17 years ago, I had written an article in the New Indian Express called 'Vishwavidyalaya' where I had said 'Vishwavidyalaya' means education hub of the world. And, that is some-thing that I argued; that was something possible for India and the Finance Minister has accorded the same in her Budget Speech. But, for that to happen, for India to give Howard and Oxford a run for their money, and we can, because we offer high quality education in English at a fraction of the cost what it takes to go and study elsewhere in the world. But, to provide that, we need to put in a lot more investment, we need to open up the doors to more players in the system, without commercialising education, and I can assure you that if you engage with institutions like the Institute of Indian Management, Bangalore, where I used to teach. We have some experience in working with foreign students, we have had our regular batches of exchange students who come. I used to teach a course called 'Understanding India' entirely to a group of foreign students in that class. So, there is a lot that we can do. But, the other side is that we spend billions of dollars by way of fees that is paid by our students who go abroad because they are not able to get enough quality education in our country. So, there is a lot more that needs to be done at every level. I hope that the new Education Policy will have suggestions which the Government can implement in this particular context.

Before I turn to the macro economy, I just want to flag two points. One is on the Defence allocation. Sir, if you just look over the last decade or more, you will see that allocation towards Defence capital spending has been falling as a proportion to the

Defence Budget. This is not a good sign. More and more is being spent on pensions, on revenue expenditure, as we call it. We have to either bring about dramatic reforms in Defence or we have to find a way to turn this around. Otherwise, our Defence preparedness will be hit.

Sir, I come from the city of Bengaluru, and I know the amount of loss of GDP that has arisen because of unsustainable urban transport, because of the amount of time our most productive people spend in traffic jams, etc. Sir, I would have loved to see much more emphasis on sustainable urban transport solutions. In every town and city, that is growing, we need to put those solutions in place now in a futuristic manner. We need to promote non-motorised transport. We need to change the way cities are designed and we need to allocate more funds for projects like sub-urban rail and get the Railway Ministry to co-operate much more in ensuring that its tracks can be used to transport people in smaller regions rather than only on inter-State transport.

Sir, turning to the macro economy, many of my senior colleagues have already talked about the slowdown that we are in the midst of. And, it is very important that the Government recognizes that we are in a slowdown. Every indicator shows it. We have seen GDP sliding down. I think, Mr. Sibal has talked about automobile sales being at 20-year low during the last quarter. So, these are all signs that people are not spending. Consumption-driven growth will not happen across the board. It could be consumer staples, or anything you look, everything is slowed down. We are on the verge of a recession, and it is time that we wake up and smell the coffee. So, when we are in that kind of a situation, the assumptions about growth rates are very flawed and I do not think that we are going to be anywhere close to achieving these goals. More than anything else, when things have slowed down, you might want to ask: where is this Government going to get the money, the revenue from to do all this? It has been relying, from day one, on taxes on petroleum, and who do these taxes hurt? Those taxes and cesses are indirect taxes. They make goods and services costlier. Because of inflation, they hurt the poorest of the poor who face higher costs as a result of this regressive move.

The Government also has had a great fondness for cesses, like the Kisan Cess, the Swachh Bharat Cess. There is a huge cess pool, or, cess money, that is being collected, but has not been utilized for whatever purpose. That is very inappropriate. We are the Council of States, and every time the Government uses a cess, it is ensuring

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

that revenue is not shared with the State Governments and its ratio in State-Centre share of taxes, overall non-GST, is increasing over time compared to the States, and this is not a good thing. Where else will the Government get its revenue from? It keeps talking about disinvestment. What is its track record? Getting ONGC and LIC to buy other PSUs is not disinvestment. Only when the public goes out there and invests in what you are trying to sell can be called disinvestment. For example, in the case of Air India, are you close to any progress that can be called disinvestment? You are going after RBI funds. You are going after foreign bonds. When this sort of a thing happens, make sure that the RBI is strengthened and that we don't take away its resources. It has already been hurt by demonetization. You are talking about 100 per cent Foreign Direct Investment across domains without primary reasons because you are talking about opening the doors to the foreign media. What is going on here? We want to know the logic behind each and every one of these agendas. I am trying to say that private sector will step in with investment, not when you keep interfering in the market the way things are. You have been increasing taxes, increasing tariffs, increasing the decisions on how much off-share holding can be owned by promoters, and you keep saying that we are the fastest-growing economy. Yes, we are, but we are underperforming our potential, and that is something we must bear in mind.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Rajeevji.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: I am concluding, Sir. Let me just point out that the previous NDA Government was very much a 'name-changing' Government but this time, we have a 'big announcement' Government. For example, 100 lakh crores for infrastructure, what we got was a 'Committee' instead. Sir, there are numerous State Governments, especially, Congress-ruled States, which have got wonderful ideas. The e-NAM you have already adopted. There is Regulatory Forbearance in Rajasthan; there is *Mathru Poorna* scheme in Karnataka. Like this, there are so many schemes that you can adopt and take forward.

Finally, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister quoted from revolutionary social reformer, Basaveshwara, and, I would also like to do so as I end my speech. It is one of his famous sayings. "Kalabeda Kollabeda, Husiya Nudiyalubeda". It means, do not steal, do not kill, do not lie. What does that mean in the context of a Budget? It means, do

not rely on indirect taxes that squeeze the hard-earned money from the poor; ...(*Time-bell rings*)... do not let back policies and neglect or kill our farmers, and, it says, do not let the credibility of our data and statistics suffer. These should be the principles of Basaveshwara that should guide the Finance Minister. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I wish her well. It will take the economy forward. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy. You have five minutes' time.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, at the outset, I would like to congratulate the first woman Finance Minister of our country for presenting this Budget, which is a pro-active Budget. This Budget has given maximum importance to the research, which has hitherto not being given, by establishment of New Space India Limited and National Research Foundation, and, this definitely would help in advancement of research in the country.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House certain points which are relevant to the economy. Sir, in 2017-18, the fiscal deficit in terms of percentage of GDP was 3.5 and in 2018-19, it has come down by 0.1 per cent, and, it is now 3.4 per cent. In 2019-20, the projected estimate is 3.3 per cent. Of course, in terms of percentage, it is showing the economy as improving, however, when we see the fiscal deficit in terms of absolute amount, the real picture emerges. Sir, the absolute amount of fiscal deficit has increased from ₹ 5,91,062 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 7,03,760 crore, as per Budget figures of 2019-20, and, it is an increase of 1,12,698 crore. This is primarily on account of two reasons. First reason is that the public debt has gone up and the second reason is that the interest burden has gone up. Because of these two reasons, though it appears that in terms of percentage, the fiscal deficit is improving but in real terms, in absolute terms, it is not so. So, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to take cognizance of this.

Sir, let me give you some other figures. I am comparing the figures of 2014-15 with the figures of 2019-20. Fiscal deficit in 2014-15 was 4.1 per cent and in 2019-20, it is 3.3 per cent. Primary deficit in 2014-15 was 2.9 per cent and in 2019-20, it is 2.3 per cent. Effective revenue deficit was 0.9 per cent in 2014-15, and, 0.2 in 2019-20. These figures are also the indicators of economy.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Sir, coming to direct and indirect tax collections, I would like to say that the collections seem to be improving. As far as direct tax collection is concerned, in 2014-15, it was 5.4 per cent and as far as indirect tax collection is concerned, in 2014-15, it was 5.2 per cent of GDP but whereas now they have increased it to 6.4 per cent and 5.5 per cent respectively. Sir, the Budget Estimates for 2019-20, however, show a decrease of 6.3 and 5.3 respectively. This decrease in direct and indirect tax collections has to be taken care of by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, the Index of Industrial Production is a very important economic indicator of development. The IIP for manufacturing and electricity has recorded an impressive growth in 2017-18 to 2018-19. The increase has been as good as 5-10 per cent in some months. However, the IIP growth has slowed down in the months of February and March. I request the Finance Minister to take cognizance of this also.

Sir, coming to the Railways, its operating ratio has reduced from 98.4 to 95 in 2019-20. This is very encouraging.

Coming to *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana*, out of 81 lakh sanctioned houses, 26 lakh houses have been completed. That works out to 32.5 per cent.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have one more minute left. You have one more speaker.

SHRI V. VIJAY SAI REDDY: Sir, 24 lakh houses were delivered which is a good step and in the right direction. The Government has taken this initiative to reduce the cost of electric vehicles. This is a good step. Though the capital cost of procuring electric vehicle is more, in terms of operating cost it is very less. Sir, give me only half a minute. I will just highlight one more point. The last point which I would like to highlight is this. Increase in special additional excise duty on road and infrastructure cess of one rupee each on petrol and diesel prices would negatively affect the common man. I also request the hon. Finance Minister to take care of this.

On the whole, this is a good Budget, though it has not given anything to Andhra Pradesh. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, I am grateful to you for permitting me to make my maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have only five minutes. You can make your maiden speech next time.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: I am going to speak on the Budget, 2019-20 presented by hon. Finance Minister.

Before I begin my speech, I want to pay tribute to Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy. I want to thank Shri Jagan Mohan Reddy for sending me to this august House.

I take this opportunity to congratulate hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi *ji*, for his resounding victory in the recently held Lok Sabha elections. I am confident that Modi *ji* would definitely take this country to new heights and finally win *sab ka vishwas*. I congratulate the country's first full-fledged woman Finance Minister on presenting her maiden Budget and hope that she would scale the country to new heights with her policies.

Sir, five crore people of Andhra Pradesh had expected something better than this. We find that there is nothing for Andhra Pradesh. The size of the economy in 2014 was 1.85 trillion dollar and now it has gone to 2.7 trillion dollar. This is an increase of about 45 per cent. I hope, as told by hon. Finance Minister, that it would become a 5 trillion dollar economy by 2024 if she reaches her target. I appreciate the vision of the Government to become a 5 trillion dollar economy.

Now I would focus on Andhra Pradesh. After the bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh, the Central Government had promised to address the issues of our State. However, no such promises have been delivered through this Budget. We will get nothing from this actually if you ask me. Today, our State is in a precarious position and we need funds from the Central Government. We find that in this Budget we don't have anything literally. For the last five years, our party has been continuously demanding Special Category Status, which was promised under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014. But nothing has happened after that. And the Central Government also skips the issues such as construction of Andhra Pradesh Capital, funds for Polavaram project and the other issues which were committed. Today, we find that nothing is done. Another precondition for bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh was to compensate the resource

[Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy]

gap in the first ten months of 2014-15 fiscal. But we find that the Government of India has given us only ₹4,000 crore. The AG of Andhra Pradesh calculated the revenue deficit of about ₹16,000 crore, but we find that during the tenure of Mr. Arun Jaitley, they had come to an understanding where it was agreed that an amount of ₹7,500 crore would be released. But that also has not been finalized. I hope the Finance Minister comes to a conclusion on this and gives us the balance amount which Andhra Pradesh needs badly.

Then, I come to the Polavaram project, which Andhra Pradesh had been promised. Now, of course, the Prime Minister has approved an amount of ₹5,500 crore for Polavaram project, but finally the approval from the Finance Minister is pending. I hope this file also is cleared so that Polavaram project is taken up, which is a very necessary project for our State.

Sir, the Budget also mentions about rail projects to be approved and implemented in the country. However, there is no mention about metro rail projects in Vijayawada or Visakhapatnam.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have one more minute.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Sir, please give us more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. I have told you.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Also, the steel plants in Kadappa and Dugarajapatnam are also not in the package. The special package for backward districts is also ignored. Where are institutions like IIT-Tirupati, IIM-V and IIT-Kurnool? For all these places, it was promised. Temporary campuses are running there today. There are no funds for building permanent structures. That is also in the same position where we don't have funds. The primary focus in this year's Budget is development and infrastructure projects such as Bharatmala and Sagarmala which are, of course, welcome. However, the Government has not mentioned how many projects under these schemes are identified for Andhra Pradesh.

Then, I come to the national policies. New metro rail projects of 300 kilometres were approved in 2018. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I have to move to other speakers. You know the limitation of time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just conclude.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Then, Sir, there is no point. Anyway, Sir, when you don't give me time, there is no point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. I am not fixing the time. Time has been fixed by the system.

SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Okay, Sir. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. Ravindra Kumar. You have five minutes.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Union Budget.

First, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, for being the first exclusive woman Finance Minister to present the grand Budget of this country. The President's Address gives the vision of the Central Government. It shows the direction to proceed with. Then comes the Budget.

There are huge unexplained discrepancies between the Budget amounts and the provisional actual figures for Central expenditure and revenue contained in the Economic Survey. It was just like an extension of the President's Address itself. The Budget deals with the issue of an economy of five trillion dollars. This does not give solutions, specially for the ground level problems that we are facing today. Today, if our economy is 2.7 trillion dollars or 2.8 trillion dollars, to become a five-trillion dollar economy in five years, our GDP growth has to be at least ten per cent. But we are saying that the GDP would grow at seven or eight per cent. Nothing is to be believed. We welcome the impetus given to zero budget natural farming in the Budget. Andhra Pradesh has encouraged, under the dynamic leadership of Shri N. Chandrababu Naidu, zero budget over the last five years. While there were around 40,000 ZBNF farmers in 2016, the number has gone up to more than 5 lakhs in 2018 in Andhra Pradesh.

This Budget is a major disappointment for the people of Andhra Pradesh. CAG certificate identified revenue deficit at ₹16,000 crores for 2014-15 for Andhra Pradesh.

[Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar]

The Government of India has paid only ₹3,950 crores out of ₹16,000 crores. The remaining amount is yet to be paid. Only ₹13 crores have been allocated for the Central University and Tribal University. Remaining educational institutions like NT, NIT, IIT etc. have not been allocated even a single penny. If it is like that, the Government of India would take more than 30 years to establish the educational institutions in State of Andhra Pradesh. They have paid only about 8 per cent of the total value amount.

The Central Government should provide a special financial support for creation of essential facilities for the new Capital of Amravati. They have paid only ₹1,500 crore. Hon. Prime Minister during his visit to Andhra Pradesh promised that a new Capital can be constructed, much better than New Delhi. But they have released only ₹1,500 crores instead of giving financial assistance to the Capital.

Apart from that, the Polavaram Project is a national Project. It has to be funded totally by the Central Government. The Central Government did not allocate any single penny for Polavaram Project. It is supposed to be completed by next year. But no funds have been given till today with regard to other projects concerned. Similarly, so far as backward districts are concerned, they have to release more than ₹4,000 crores. No amount has been released whereas for the other Telugu State, for Telangana, they have released ₹450 crores but for Andhra Pradesh, no amount has been released. So, in order to fulfill the aspirations of the farmers, the recommendations of the Swaminathan Committee have to be implemented. Minimum Support Price has to be decided. Likewise, till today, the suicides of farmers have been going on. Yesterday also, in Rayadurgam, in Anantapur District, in our State, one farmer has committed suicide due to lack of supply of pesticides and seeds etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One more minute to conclude.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Now, as far as the increase of price of diesel and petrol is concerned, it has created a lot of burden on the poor people. It would affect the poor people. It would increase the transport cost etc.

So many schemes have been reduced. The allocations for the State schemes have been reduced except for Central schemes. Is it co-operative federalism? For example, a gift city has been proposed for Gujarat but no funds have been released for constructing Capital of Amravati. However, as far as the special status is concerned, the present

elected Government in the State of Andhra Pradesh, the YSRCP Government has taken the responsibility but no assurance has been made by the Central Government. We have to see that how the YSRCP Government prevail upon the Central Government to get this special status. I am sure the Budget was not made keeping in mind the aspirations of the future generations. However, we support the removal of tax on digital payments. I welcome it, but taking into consideration the Andhra Pradesh's demands, hon. Finance Minister may consider it and allocate the necessary funds for the development of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, without any hesitation, I would like to congratulate the energetic and vibrant Finance Minister, who moved the present Budget. I take note of the efforts put in by my close friends, the MoS, Finance also for this attempt. But still, I am constrained to say that this Budget does not have clarity of sense of growth. This can be called as a document of illusions, illusions in plenty, but no actual plans for it. It is quite natural for a Government that only believes in talking too much and doing nothing. Slogans after slogans are coming. One time, one slogan. Next time, next slogan. Slogans coming, slogans forgotten. In this Budget also, the same thing happens. I may be called as a 'professional pessimist'. That is the term used by the hon. Prime Minister. If we say the facts, we are destined to be called as professional pessimist. I don't mind, please call me as a professional pessimist. I can tell you Mr. Alphons, why I am a professional pessimist. Your Budget was unjustful to your State and my State of Kerala. This Budget did not take care of the concerns of Kerala. Our efforts for building a new Kerala were completely ignored in this Budget. This Budget did not mind the series of proposals made by the Government of Kerala on so many issues like AIIMS, the Virology Institute, the Coach Factory. It is a long list, I do not want to explain all of them because of time constraint. This Budget forgets the farmers completely. Their sorrows are ignored completely. Though the Speech mentioned about reforms in the farm sector, those reforms are not having a place in the Budget Speech in my understanding. But the Government talked about it. But real life of the farmers of the country is in doldrums. They have no other way but to commit suicide and this Budget will not provide a road for them to come back to life. When we say those facts, if you call us pessimist, I repeat, I am a pessimist. I beg the Government to help us to come out of the pessimism. But I challenge them whether they can do it or not. This Government forgot the unemployed youth of the country. The figures are known to all of us, the highest in the last 45 years. In this Budget also,

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

there is no room for them, no hope for them and if we say the truth, you call us pessimist. I repeat, I am a pessimist in that regard. Sir, on price rise, this Budget is absolutely silent. When we say it, we become pessimist, I again say, 'I am a pessimist'. On the question of education, which is the future of the country, I can tell you, the Government has ignored the future of the nation, the young generation. Allotment for that sector is really meagre. That is a fact. Now, take the health sector. India has provided only 0.93 per cent of the GDP to health sector, the lowest among the BRICS countries. If we say that, what will you call us? Pessimist! Then call it hundred times, we are pessimists. We will argue for the poor, argue for the unemployed, argue for students, argue for a change and that sort of task and we will do it. You have fine tuned words to call us bad names but those bad names will not suffice for the country's future.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Binoy Viswamji, you have one more minute.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Now, I come to water. In our understanding, water is the keyword for development. But for you, the keyword is investment, which is private and foreign. That is the keyword. The surveys have told us. The key for development is private investment, that too from FDI. We have seen the whole world, the investors who came from abroad, they went back as they like at any moment. They were always on their wings. Where there is profit, they will fly ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: One more sentence. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more minute, last sentence. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: One last sentence about wealth tax. If the Government wants to make a source of income for development, I can propose think seriously about wealth tax. Find tax for ₹560 lakh crore of wealth in the country at the rate of one per cent. It will come to ₹5.6 lakh crore. Then, find the possibility to have a tax on inheritance also. That way, you can earn ₹ 9.3 lakh crore. That is the way to earn money. Don't impose cess on petroleum products. Don't impose cess on newsprints. That means you are curtailing the freedom of expression, the freedom of Press. Instead of that, try to tax the rich and help the poor. That is the way. With these words, I conclude, Sir. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री वीर सिंह जी, आपके पास पांच मिनट का समय है।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, जब देश का आम बजट आता है, तो उस पर सबसे ज्यादा निगाहें आम आदमी की होती हैं। नौकरीपेशा से लेकर छोटे-छोटे कारोबारी और कामगार तक बजट में रियायतों और लाभों की उम्मीद लगाए होते हैं। इस लिहाज़ से अगर देखें तो, वर्ष 2019 का आम बजट, भारत की आम जनता के बड़े हिस्से के लिए निराश करने वाला कहा जा सकता है, क्योंकि करों में कोई रियायतें नहीं हैं और न ही किसी छोटे-मोटे फायदे की गुंजाइश इसमें रखी गई है। ऐसा पहली बार हुआ है कि बजट में कुल राजस्व खर्च और वित्तीय घाटे का उल्लेख नहीं है। बजट में गांव, गरीब और किसान की कोई भी चिंता दिखाई नहीं देती है। उन्हें हाशिए पर रखा गया है, साथ ही आम आदमी पर सारा बोझ डाला गया है। इसमें मनरेगा, mid-day meal, स्वास्थ्य सेवा, अनुसूचित जाति /जनजाति और महिलाओं के लिए किसी भी योजना या आवंटन राशि का जिक्र नहीं किया गया है।

महोदय, अब मैं कृषि और किसान के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहूंगा। जैसा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट में कहा कि हम किसानों की आय को दोगुनी करेंगे, लेकिन कैसे करेंगे, इसके बारे में कोई योजना नहीं बताई गई है। हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और देश की जनसंख्या का लगभग 70% भाग कृषि पर निर्भर करता है। देश की तरक्की की राह गांव और खलिहान से ही होकर जाती है। यदि गांव खुशहाल है, तो शहर खुशहाल होंगे और जब गांव और शहर दोनों खुशहाल होंगे, तो पूरा देश खुशहाल होगा और देश की तरक्की तभी संभव होगी।

महोदय, जब किसान के पास पैसा होता है, उसे उसकी फसल का वाजिब मूल्य मिलता है, तो वह मकान बनाता है। जब वह मकान बनाएगा, तो दुकानदार के पास जाएगा, सरिया, सीमेंट खरीदेगा। जब वह बच्चों की शादी करेगा, तो जेवर, कपड़ा खरीदेगा, इससे देश का व्यापार भी बढ़ेगा, इसलिए सरकार को ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान किसानों की तरफ देना चाहिए। आज किसान सबसे ज्यादा घाटे में है। किसान की फसल पर जो उत्पादन लागत आती है, उसे उसका मूल्य नहीं मिल रहा है। पांच साल पहले सरकार ने वादा किया था कि हम किसान की आय डेढ़ गुनी करेंगे, इस बार कह दिया कि दोगुनी करेंगे, लेकिन कैसे करेंगे? सरकार ने इसके बारे में कोई उपाय नहीं किया है, कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है। आज किसान आत्महत्या कर रहा है, इसलिए किसानों के बारे में हमें सबसे अधिक सोचना होगा। जब हम किसान को आगे बढ़ाएंगे, तभी देश आगे बढ़ेगा।

महोदय, शिक्षा के संबंध में मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा के लिए बजट में कोई ज्यादा प्रोविज़न नहीं रखा गया है, केवल 94,853.64 करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविज़न किया गया है। शिक्षा के मामले में आज सबसे ज्यादा खस्ता हालत प्राइमरी एजुकेशन की है। शिक्षा के बारे में एक तरफ तो हम यह कह रहे हैं कि शिक्षा के स्तर को हम विश्व में नम्बर एक पर ले जाएंगे, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ आप इस तरीके का काम कर रहे हैं, तो यह कैसे संभव हो पाएगा? प्राइमरी स्कूल

[श्री वीर सिंह]

में ही बच्चों को ठीक तरह से पढ़ाया नहीं जा रहा है। एक तरफ तो कई माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि मोदी सरकार, पूरे देश में सबको एक समान शिक्षा देना चाहती है, लेकिन यदि आपमें हिम्मत है, यदि आप वास्तव में इस काम को करना चाहते हैं, यदि आपके मन में अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के प्रति सच्ची आस्था है, आप उनको बराबरी के स्तर पर लाना चाहते हैं, तो सबसे पहले आप पूरे देश में शिक्षा के स्तर को एक समान करें। पूरे देश में एक जैसी शिक्षा प्रणाली लागू हो, तभी आप इस काम को कर सकते हैं और तभी मैं समझूंगा कि वास्तव में आप एससी/एससी और ओबीसी के हितैषी हैं। इस देश का जो सबसे बड़ा भाग है, एससी/एसटी और ओबीसी का भाग है, उसकी आपको बिल्कुल भी चिंता नहीं है। यदि आपको चिंता है, तो मैं आपको सच्चाई बताना चाहूंगा कि सरकारी प्राइमरी स्कूलों में कक्षा एक से लेकर पांच तक उनको अंग्रेजी नहीं पढ़ाई जाती है। इन स्कूलों में केवल गरीबों के बच्चे ही पढ़ते हैं। अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, पिछड़ी जाति और सर्व समाज से गरीबों के बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। आज उनको 5वीं तक इंग्लिश नहीं पढ़ाई जाती, तो आप कैसे बराबरी कर रहे हैं, आप कहाँ बराबरी कर रहे हैं? यदि आप एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी के हितैषी हैं, तो पूरे देश में एक समान शिक्षा कीजिए। तब हम मानेंगे कि आप एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी के हितैषी हैं।

दूसरा, केन्द्र से प्रदेशों को जो छात्रवृत्ति जाती है, पूरे देश में उच्च शिक्षा में और मध्यम शिक्षा में आज जो वजीफा जाता है, वह दो-दो, तीन-तीन साल से विद्यार्थियों को नहीं मिला है। वे डिग्री कर लेते हैं और एडमिशन हो जाता है, लेकिन एडमिशन फी नहीं जाती।

श्री उपसभापति: वीर सिंह जी, एक मिनट और है।

श्री वीर सिंह: जो मालिक हैं, वे बोलते हैं कि आप पास कर लो, हम डिग्री दे देंगे। जब सरकार से पैसा नहीं जाता है, तो उनको डिग्री नहीं मिलती है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि छात्रवृत्ति समय पर पहुँचे। इसके साथ-साथ, आरक्षण की भी बात है। देश को आज़ाद हुए 70-72 साल हो गये हैं, लेकिन अभी तक आरक्षण पूरा नहीं किया गया है, बैकलॉग पड़ा है। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि सरकार को बैकलॉग पूरा करना चाहिए, जिससे बेरोजगारी समाप्त हो जाए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

मान्यवर, मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि बजट में कहा गया है कि रेलवे में-- पहले तो आपने बहुत सारे विभागों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में दे दिया। आपने अभी बजट में रेलवे के बारे में कहा कि इसे भी हम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को देंगे। प्राइवेट सेक्टर को तो आप दीजिए, किन्तु उसमें अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों की भी तो चिन्ता कीजिए, क्योंकि बैकलॉग हो जाने से, प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जाने से, उनका आरक्षण खत्म हो रहा है। आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर में सब देते चले जा रहे हैं, किन्तु आरक्षण की व्यवस्था कर नहीं रहे हैं। आप जब तक आरक्षण की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे, तब उसमें एससी, एसटी के लोगों का भला कैसे होगा, कहाँ नौकरी लगेगी? इसलिए मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप रेलवे को प्राइवेट सेक्टर में देने जा रहे हैं, आपने बजट में कहा

है, किन्तु आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर में इसे देते समय आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करें, जिससे अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, पिछड़े लोगों की नौकरी उसमें लगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आज आपने आउटसोर्सिंग की व्यवस्था कर दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय वीर सिंह जी, अब आप कन्क्लूड करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपका समय खत्म हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप कन्क्लूड करें।

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, हमारे दो वक्ता बोलने वाले थे। मैंने उनका नाम कट करवा दिया, इसलिए मैं उनके भी दो मिनट लूँगा।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं। दो मिनट तो नहीं। आप जल्द कन्क्लूड करें। आपका समय खत्म हो चुका है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, मैं एक मिनट लूँगा, ज्यादा नहीं।

श्री उपसभापति: आप अन्तिम बात बताइए।

श्री वीर सिंह: महोदय, मैं अन्तिम बात कह कर अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा।

आज पूरे देश में आप सरकारी विभागों में आउटसोर्सिंग प्रणाली ले आये, ठेका प्रथा ले आये। आप उद्योगपतियों को सरकारी विभागों का ठेका दे रहे हैं। हमारा जो इंजीनियर है, जो एक लाख की नौकरी पाता है, आपने ठेके की व्यवस्था कर दी और वहाँ पर 20-20 हजार पर आप लोगों को रख रहे हैं, जो ट्रेड भी नहीं हैं। उससे बेरोजगारी और बढ़ रही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो मैं चाहूँगा कि इस ओर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। आज बेरोजगारी जो बढ़ रही है, महँगाई बढ़ रही है, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपने पेट्रोल-डीजल के दाम बढ़ा दिये।

श्री उपसभापति: वीर सिंह जी, खत्म कीजिए।

श्री वीर सिंह: जब पेट्रोल-डीजल के दाम बढ़ेंगे, तो भाड़ा बढ़ेगा। जब भाड़ा बढ़ेगा, तो रोजमर्रा की वस्तुएँ महँगी हो जाएँगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वीर सिंह जी, मैं अब अगले वक्ता को बुलाऊँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री वीर सिंह: और इसकी मार गरीबों पर पड़ेगी। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि डीजल की कीमत इतनी महँगाई मत बढ़ाइएगा, क्योंकि इससे पूरे देश की व्यवस्था चलती है, भाड़े से। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक तरफ तो आप गरीबों के हितैषी हैं, लेकिन यह बजट गरीबों के हित का नहीं है, किसानों के हित का नहीं है, यह बजट उद्योगपतियों के हित का है। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि यदि आपको गरीबों की चिन्ता है, तो आप अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति, पिछड़ी जाति के बारे में सोचें, उनके बच्चों के बारे में सोचें, उनके रोजगार के बारे में सोचें, उनके भविष्य के बारे में सोचें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, first of all, I congratulate our woman Finance Minister, who is especially a Tamilian. Tamilians are known for accounts and auditing and being a Tamilian, we expected a wonderful Budget from her. But, as usual, as Finance Minister of India or of other State, they can give such a Budget only. It is impossible to have some fantastic changes. Otherwise, just like Dr. Manmohan Singh in 1991, we have to have structural reforms. Our Modiji has got a wonderful mandate. He got 300-plus and adding his allies, it is coming around 350. They can do whatever they want, but still at this early stage they are not going for structural reforms. As usual, they are increasing tax rates, Cess, etc. It is continuing just like that. You look at the Budget for Defence. The total allocation is 9 per cent of the total Budget. Sir, 18 per cent of money is going as interest on borrowings. Whatever money we are raising through foreign borrowings, most of it is going as interest payments. So, from where will you get money? The only way is to increase taxes. It is the usual thing. Our State and every State is doing the same thing. The next hike is on petrol and diesel. Everybody has to buy either petrol or diesel. So, Sir, things are going on just like that. There are no structural reforms in the Budget. This is the main point.

As I told you before, we had a lot of expectations from our lady hon. Finance Minister. But, the bureaucracy in the Finance Ministry, it appears, is deciding everything. This time we expected something great from Modiji. We have seen so many yojanas in the last five years. I am also implementing some yojanas in my villages. They are wonderful programmes, especially, in skill development. Earlier, it was under Ministry of HRD. Our Madam Smriti Iraniji was heading that Ministry. Now, it is with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. They are wonderful schemes. They are okay. But, where is money? Sir, expected money has not been allocated. We are spending money on our own and expecting that the Government would support us, but it is not forthcoming as before.

Sir, there is Jan Shikshan Sansthan. It is a wonderful project. It was not started by the NDA Government. But, this Government is continuing with that. There was a thinking in between to stop that. But, it is still continuing under the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. But, Sir, enough money is not allocated. I am saying this because skilling is an important factor in India. We need people who are employable. We are giving graduation certificates, but they are not skilled- and employable. Now, the Government has created a separate Ministry of Skill Development

and Entrepreneurship. It is a wonderful move by this Government. But, Sir, actually, what is going on is, सब ऐसे ही चलता है।

Now, the NDA Government has a thumping majority. Of course, it has a little less for magic mark in the Rajya Sabha. But, I hope, with the developments in Karnataka and Goa, soon BJP will also have majority in the Rajya Sabha with its NDA partners. Sir, don't look at the clock. I am not an orator like other hon. Members. There is no flow. When you look at me and the clock, I am confused.

Sir, I have noted some points. The first one is about ECBs. It is External Commercial Borrowings. The interest — 6 per cent or so — we are paying appears to be less. But, hedging cost is more. In 2008-09, we had borrowed at the rate of 38 dollars or 40 dollars. But, now, it is 68 or 70 dollars. We are now paying interest for that amount which is almost double and even the principal amount has become double. And, I don't know, at the end of this regime, the dollar may go up to ₹ 90. If it is ₹ 90, we are safe. Yes; everybody is saying that the dollar rate would go up to ₹ 100. If it is so, what will happen to our repayment position and what would be the interest cost? This one point I wanted to make.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your five minutes are over.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सुशील कुमार गुप्ता। आपके पास सिर्फ 5 मिनट हैं।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे सदन में प्रस्तुत बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद। सबसे पहले मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा कि देश की पहली वित्त मंत्री के रूप में उन्होंने सदन में सरकार का बजट पेश किया। देश की महिलाओं को उनसे विशेष उम्मीद थी कि वे महिलाओं को कुछ विशेष राहत बजट में देंगी, परन्तु ऐसा नहीं हुआ। महिलाओं का सोने से विशेष लगाव होता है, लेकिन सोने को भी आपने महंगा कर दिया और कोई दूसरी रियायत भी उन्हें नहीं मिली।

हिन्दुस्तान के यूथ भी इस बजट की तरफ देख रहे थे, क्योंकि पिछली सरकार के समय उन्हें पर्याप्त नौकरियां नहीं मिलीं। बेरोज़गारी के चलते वे गुनाह का रास्ता अपनाने के लिए मजबूर हुए, परन्तु इस बजट में भी उन्हें नौकरी मिलने की बहुत ज्यादा उम्मीद दिखाई नहीं देती। जहां तक छोटे व्यापारियों की बात है, आपने रिटेल में एफडीआई लाकर उनके व्यापार बंद करा कर, उनके लिए रिटायरमेंट पेंशन के रूप में 1,500 रुपए की व्यवस्था कर दी है, उसके लिए मैं आपका

[श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता]

आभार व्यक्त करना चाहूंगा कि आप हिन्दुस्तान में किस प्रकार से छोटे व्यापारियों का ख्याल रख रहे हैं। आपने किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का बजट में वायदा किया था, परंतु ऐसा कुछ देखने को नहीं मिला, अपितु डीजल और पेट्रोल के रेट बढ़ा कर, डायरेक्ट टैक्स के अंदर कोई बेंनिफिट न देकर, हिन्दुस्तान के सारे लोगों के ऊपर इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स लगा दिया।

महोदय, मैं दिल्ली की बात करना चाहूंगा। दिल्ली की जनता करीब डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपए का हिस्सा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को टैक्सेज के माध्यम से देती है, परंतु 2001 से लेकर आज तक चाहे कांग्रेस की सरकार रही, चाहे वर्तमान में आपकी सरकार है, दिल्ली सरकार को सिर्फ 325 करोड़ रुपए मिलते हैं। जिस स्टेट की जनता डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपए केन्द्र सरकार को देती है, बदले में केन्द्र सरकार उसको सिर्फ 325 करोड़ रुपए देती है। दिल्ली सरकार ने आपसे 6 हजार करोड़ रुपए मांगे थे, परंतु 2001 में जब दिल्ली का बजट 8,739 करोड़ रुपए का था, तब भी केन्द्र सरकार का हिस्सा लगभग 3.71 परसेंट था यानी 325 करोड़ रुपए ही मिलता था और आज दिल्ली सरकार का बजट 60 हजार करोड़ 5 रुपए सालाना का है, तब भी आपसे हमें उस बजट में सिर्फ 0.54 परसेंट ही सहायता मिलती है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि दिल्ली इस देश की राजधानी है, दिल्ली के अंदर सारे सांसदों का एक दूसरा घर है। दिल्ली इस देश का वह चेहरा है कि राजधानी के अंदर आने वाले लोग इसको देखते हैं। अगर दिल्ली को अपना प्रॉपर शेयर मिले, तो मैं दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ दिल्ली की केजरीवाल सरकार दिल्ली की सारी झुग्गियों को खत्म करके उसके बदले सब झुग्गी वालों को एक-एक फ्लैट दे सकती है और दिल्ली को बहुत सुंदर बना सकती है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप हमारा प्रॉपर शेयर हमें दें ताकि बजट के अंदर भेदभाव की कोई बात न हो।

महोदय, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहूंगा और वह यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान के विकास के लिए सबसे बढ़िया रास्ता है शिक्षा। केन्द्र सरकार को शिक्षा का बजट जरूर बढ़ाना चाहिए। इस वर्ष दिल्ली सरकार अपने बजट का 27.8 परसेंट शिक्षा पर लगा रही है। इस मद में भारत के राज्यों का जो एवरेज बजट है, वह 15 प्रतिशत है, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार ने 2014 में शिक्षा के लिए 4.3 परसेंट बजट एलोकेट किया था, 2018-19 में उसको घटा कर 3.74 परसेंट यानी पौने चार परसेंट किया और इस साल इस बजट में आपने जो प्रावधान किया है, वह 3.40 परसेंट किया है यानी साढ़े तीन प्रतिशत से भी कम आपने शिक्षा के लिए रखा है। महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान का भविष्य इन युवाओं के अंदर बसता है और इन युवाओं को शिक्षा की ज्यादा जरूरत है।

आज सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज के अंदर 20 हजार पद खाली हैं, जिनमें से 7,000 पद प्रोफेसर्स के हैं और बाकी नॉन-टीचिंग स्टाफ के हैं। आपने IIMs का बजट ड्रास्टिकली कट किया है और आईआईटीज का भी बजट नहीं बढ़ाया है। आपने 41 सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज के लिए, इकोनॉमिक वीकर सेक्शन का जो कोटा लागू किया है, उसके लिए सिर्फ 229 करोड़ रुपए एलोकेट किये

हैं। इसमें 25 परसेंट छात्र बढ़ेंगे, उनके होस्टल्स बढ़ेंगे, उनकी laboratories बढ़ेंगी, 5 करोड़ रुपए प्रति यूनिवर्सिटी का हिस्सा आता है, जो उस संसाधन को जुटाने के लिए बहुत कम है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां आप दिल्ली का बजट बढ़ा रहे हैं, वहीं पर शिक्षा के बजट को, केन्द्र सरकार के बजट को बढ़ाएं ताकि देश का भविष्य बहुत सुंदर तरीके से... सर, मैं समय पर खत्म करूंगा। सर, मेरा लास्ट प्वाइंट है।

आप National Food Security Act, 2013 लेकर आए। उसमें आपने वन नेशन, वन राशन कार्ड की बात की। दिल्ली जैसे राज्यों के अंदर हर वर्ष अन्य राज्यों से लेबर इम्पोर्ट की जाती है। यहां पर हर वर्ष लाखों की संख्या में आबादी बढ़ती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आपने इसमें 72,78,000 लोगों के लिए राशन कार्ड की करवेज की कि इससे फालतू के लोगों के राशन कार्ड के तहत राशन नहीं दिया जाएगा। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस कैप को हटाएं ताकि दिल्ली के अंदर जो गरीब आबादी झुगियाओं में रहती है, उसका राशन कार्ड और बढ़ सके और आप इस बजट के अंदर उसका प्रोविजन करें, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय श्री श्वेत मलिक जी। आपके पास 10 मिनट का समय है।

श्री श्वेत मलिक (पंजाब): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी और वित्त मंत्री, बहन निर्मला सीतारमण जी को हार्दिक बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने एक आम आदमी का बजट दिया है। यह बजट गरीब, मजदूर, कामगार और आखिरी पंक्ति में खड़े व्यक्ति का है, जिसकी काँग्रेस के समय में सुनवाई नहीं होती थी। मोदी जी खुद हर तरह की विषम परिस्थितियों से आए हैं, तो उन्होंने सारे लाभ गरीब और आम आदमी को दिए। उनकी हर बात का विरोध होता रहा और विपक्ष उनके लिए अवरोध पैदा करता रहा। हर अच्छे काम में रुकावट डालने का प्रयास किया गया। यह लाइन मोदी जी के लिए है, "लक्ष्य पर अगर तेरा ध्यान बाकी है, तो जीतने के लिए सारा जहान बाकी है।" मैं विपक्ष से कहूँगा, "लहरों की फितरत है शोर मचाने की, जो तूफानों में चलते हैं, वही दुनिया बदलते हैं।"

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन) पीठासीन हुईं]

प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी एक कर्मयोगी, एक तपस्वी हैं। जब यह देश एक तरह से बरबादी की कगार पर था, काँग्रेस के लंबे कुशासन में जब आदमी की रीढ़ की हड्डी टूट चुकी थी और समय-समय पर देश को अंतर्राष्ट्रीय और राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपमानित होना पड़ता था, तब एक नया सूर्योदय हुआ। जब काँग्रेस के लंबे कुशासन से जनता का मोह भंग हो गया, तब एक नया सूर्योदय हुआ और दशकों के बाद पूर्ण बहुमत के साथ सन् 2014 में नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी की सरकार बनी। जब उन्होंने संविधान के मंदिर में माथा टेका, तब उन्होंने यह कसम भी खाई कि "न भ्रष्टाचार करूँगा, न करने दूँगा।" आज तक वे कसम निभा रहे हैं। मोदी जी द्वारा ईमानदार स्वच्छ प्रशासन दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यही कारण है कि आज आप minimized हो। आप अपनी संख्या देखिए। अगर अब भी, "जो डूबेगी कश्ती, तो डूबोगे सारे, न तुम ही बचोगे,

[श्री श्वेत मलिक]

न साथी तुम्हारे। " आप क्या बात कर रहे हो? मोदी जी का जो शानदार कार्यकाल रहा, आम आदमी का कार्यकाल रहा, वही कारण था कि एक नया स्वर्णिम इतिहास आया और लगातार दूसरी बात पहले से भी अधिक बहुमत के साथ मोदी जी वापस आए हैं। आपके विरोध को जनता ने पूरी तरह से नकार दिया। आपकी इतनी भी संख्या नहीं रही है कि आप लोक सभा में विपक्ष का नेता बना सकें। इतने लंबे समय शासन करने वाली जो कांग्रेस थी, आज उसका हाल आपके सामने है, पर मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आज भी आप संभले नहीं हैं। आज भी नकारात्मक राजनीति करते हो। जो राष्ट्र हित के मुद्दे हैं, उन पर भी राजनीति करते हो। आप राजनीति के कारण ही इस न्यूनतम स्तर पर आ गए हो। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया शांत रहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: आज मोदी जी ने क्या किया है? मोदी जी ने गरीब को आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है। जब आप गरीब को भोजन देंगे, तो उसे दोबारा भूख लगती है। उसे दोबारा भोजन की आवश्यकता होती है। मोदी जी ने उस गरीब को आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है। अब वे खुद भी भोजन का प्रबंध कर रहे हैं, दूसरों के लिए भी भोजन का प्रबंध कर रहे हैं। यह देश आत्मनिर्भर हो रहा है। उनका विज़न 5 वर्ष का नहीं है, 10 वर्ष का नहीं है, वह 20 वर्ष का है कि यह देश 20 वर्षों में विश्व शक्ति बनना चाहिए, विश्व गुरु बनना चाहिए। इस देश को हम परम वैभव पर लेकर जाएंगे।

महोदया, महंगाई, महंगाई, महंगाई, पहले इस बात पर ही चुनाव चलते रहे हैं। लंबे समय तक कांग्रेस के कुशासन में महंगाई ने जनता की कमर तोड़ दी। कांग्रेस के दोस्त यहाँ बैठे हैं। यह पहला चुनाव हुआ, जिसमें आप भी महंगाई का नाम नहीं ले सके, क्योंकि मोदी जी महंगाई को न्यूनतम स्तर पर ले गए हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया शांत रहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: आज मोदी जी ने अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में एक स्वप्न देखा है, क्योंकि जो स्वप्न देखते हैं, उनके ही सपने साकार होते हैं, आप तो केवल "गरीबी हटाओ" का नारा ही देते रहे। अगर सही मायने में किसी ने गरीबों को सुविधाएँ दी हैं, तो मोदी जीने दी हैं। यह प्रचंड जीत और जनता ने जो प्रचंड बहुमत दिया है, यह मोदी जी कार्यो का प्रमाण है। "नया भारत" - ऐसा भारत जिसमें भ्रष्टाचार नहीं होगा, जातिवाद नहीं होगा, ऐसा भारत जिसमें आतंकवाद नहीं होगा, ऐसा भारत जिसमें गंदगी नहीं होगी, यह स्वप्न किसने देखा है, मोदी जी ने देखा है। आज तक केवल सरकारी नौकरियों में ही पेंशन मिलती थी। जो सामाजिक सुरक्षा थी, जो सोशल सिक्योरिटी थी, वह आम आदमी को कभी नहीं मिली, लेकिन यह किसने दी है, यह मोदी जी ने दी है। आज किसान, जो अन्नदाता है, जो देश को अन्न देता है, उस किसान को पेंशन देने की शुरुआत किसने की है, वह मोदी जी की सरकार ने की है। आज गरीब मजदूर, जो

सारा जीवन मेहनत करके गुजार देता था, उसकी वृद्धावस्था में, उसके बुढ़ापे में, 60 वर्ष की आयु में पेंशन देकर उसकी सामाजिक सुरक्षा का इंतजाम किसने किया है, वह मोदी जी ने किया है। छोटे व्यापारी हमेशा यह कहते थे कि हमारा व्यापार छोटा है, हमारी वृद्धावस्था में, हमारी सीनियर एज में हमारी कौन सुरक्षा करेगा, तो वह सुरक्षा उनको किसने दी है, वह सुरक्षा मोदी जी ने दी है। पहले व्यापारियों के लिए जब इनकम टैक्स में कभी छूट मिलती थी, तो वह 25-50 हजार की छूट मिलती थी, लेकिन आज उनको ढाई लाख से पाँच लाख तक की छूट किसने दी है, मोदी जी ने दी है। आज उनको 40 लाख तक वैट देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, 60 लाख तक इनकम टैक्स देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है, यह तोहफा, जो व्यापारियों को दिया गया है, यह मोदी जी ने दिया है। आज 400 करोड़ तक के कॉरपोरेट टैक्स को 25 परसेंट किया गया है, जिसका लाभ 99.3 परसेंट व्यापारी ले रहे हैं। जो पाँच प्रतिशत की छूट है, लगभग 99.3 परसेंट जो व्यापारी हैं, उद्योगपति हैं, वे इसमें आ गए हैं। कम टैक्स और अधिक रेवेन्यू, यह मोदी जी का स्वप्न है। आज रोड्स के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर में 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये से 1 लाख, 25 हजार किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण हुआ है। आज 1 लाख, 30 हजार करोड़ रुपया किसानों के लिए है। आज 100 करोड़ रुपया युवाओं के लिए "कौशल विकास योजना" में है। आज भवन ऋण में हम जो 45 लाख रुपये तक की इंस्टॉलमेंट देते हैं, उसके ब्याज पर छूट दी गई है। आज देश का जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, उसके लिए एक लाख करोड़ मोदी जी ने दिया है।

आप महिलाओं की बात कर रहे थे। यह "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" का नारा किसने दिया? आप तो परिहास करते रहे, वह काम करते रहे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... वे विकास करते रहे, आप विनाश करते रहे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): मलिक जी, आपके पास सिर्फ दो मिनट हैं, आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: मैडम, अब मैं एक मिनट लूँगा। मोदी जी की जो पाँच वर्ष की उपलब्धियाँ हैं, उनके बारे में क्या आपने कभी सोचा कि आठ करोड़ घर ऐसे थे, जहाँ बहनें चूल्हा फूँकती थीं, वहाँ मोदी जी ने मुफ्त गैस कनेक्शंस दिए हैं? 70 वर्ष के शासन में आपने 18,000 गाँवों में बिजली नहीं दी थी, उन 18,000 गाँवों में मोदी जी ने बिजली दी है। आज 10 करोड़ शौचालय बहनों के सम्मान के लिए किसने दिए हैं, मोदी जी ने दिए हैं। आज **Make in India, Made in India, Skill India**, मुद्रा बैंक, जिसमें बहनों के लिए भी एक लाख रुपये तक के लोन का प्रावधान है, पाँच लाख तक के ओवरड्राफ्ट का प्रावधान है, वह किसने दिया है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): कृपया कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री श्वेत मलिक: आज उन्होंने डिफेंस में देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाया है। आज देश एक विश्व-शक्ति बना है और उन्होंने पाकिस्तान को अलग-थलग कर दिया है। आज सारी दुनिया में देश का सम्मान किसने बढ़ाया है, मोदी जी ने बढ़ाया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): श्वेत मलिक जी...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: यह हैं मोदी जी। आज space technology देख लीजिए। आज एस.सी./एस.टी. और ओबीसी के लिए ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): श्वेत मलिक जी, कृपया conclude कीजिए, दूसरे स्पीकर्स को...

श्री श्वेत मलिक: मैडम, आधा मिनट दे दीजिए। आज किसने सम्मान बनाया है, आज यह पहले प्रधान मंत्री हैं, चाहे वे अमेरिका जाएं, रशिया जाएं या यूरोपियन यूनियन जाएं, जहां पहले लोग कटोरा लेकर जाते थे, आज वहां के जो प्रमुख हैं, वे सम्मानपूर्वक उनका स्वागत करने को तैयार हैं और अमेरिका के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष भी मोदी-मोदी के नारे लगाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इस बजट का बहुत स्वागत करता हूं, मैं इस बजट के लिए बहुत बधाई देता हूं और मुझे यह पता है कि यह बजट आने वाले समय में 130 करोड़ देशवासियों के जीवन को सर्वसुविधासम्पन्न बनाएगा, धन्यवाद।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। श्री रिपुन बोरा जी, आपके पास सिर्फ 12 मिनट हैं।

श्री रिपुन बोरा: मैडम, 12 मिनट नहीं हैं, 13 मिनट हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): 12 मिनट हैं।

श्री रिपुन बोरा : मैडम, 13 मिनट हैं, लेकिन 15 मिनट का समय दीजिए, क्योंकि नारी बहुत महान होती है, आप दो मिनट का समय बढ़ा दीजिए। Thank you, Madam Vice-Chairman. The Budget is actually full of ornamental words and it is nothing but sugar quinine. In the Budget, a number of chapters have been made. So, I am coming first to *Grameen Bharat*. In the *Grameen Bharat* chapter, the hon. Finance Minister has said that this Budget is for *Gaon, Garib, Kisan* and in support of this, the hon. Finance Minister has quoted a very beautiful saying of Mahatma Gandhi, "The soul of India lives in villages". But, Madam, what is there in this Budget for *Gaon, Garib, Kisan*? The main backbone in the village is MGNREGA. In MGNREGA, you have decreased the allocation comparing it to last year's allocation, that is, 2018-19. An allocation of ₹ 14,000 crores has been decreased in MGNREGA, which comes to 1.7 per cent decline. There is no allocation for Mid-Day Meal. Health is the main thing. Without health, how can we have a good village? There is 20 per cent shortage of Health Sub-centres, 22 per cent shortage of Public Health Centres and 30 per cent shortage of Community Health Centres. So, how can we get good health in villages? Not only that, Madam, there are many things that

have been said about *Ayushman Bharat*. So many figures have been given in *Ayushman Bharat*. In *Ayushman Bharat*, the earlier allocation was ₹2,000 crore and this time the allocation has been increased to ₹6,400 crore. Yes, very good! But, Madam, where does this money go? This money does not go to the poor; it has gone to benefit the private hospitals only. By this way, can we get good villages? Not only that, Madam, under *Ayushman Bharat*, it is claimed that there are 5,300 *Jan Aushadhi* Centres and 1.5 lakh Wellness Centres. But this will not make our health good unless there are doctors. Our former Health Minister, Mr. Nadda, in July 2017, in reply to a Parliamentary Question said that in India we are far, far behind from WHO's norms of doctor-patient ratio in villages. According to the WHO, the prescribed doctor-patient ratio is 1:1000, but we, in India, have 0.62 doctor for 1,000 people. So, this is the pathetic condition. Not only that, the UPA Government and this NDA Government announced several new AIIMS, but no budgetary allocation has been made here for the new AIIMS. The budget for medical colleges and upgradation of district hospitals has been reduced by ₹1,167.88 crore. Not only that, I come from Assam. Now there is a horrible condition in Assam. There is Japanese Encephalitis and more than a hundred people have died of it so far. There is no hospital, no bed, no ICU, no medicine and no Central team has gone from here. It is a horrible condition. So, under these pathetic conditions, how can we get to '*Gaon, Garib and Kishan*'? Not only that, Madam, so far as vulnerable groups are concerned, there is another chapter in this Budget. What we have been saying is that this Government is against the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, OBCs, Minorities, weaker sections. This has been reflected in this Budget. Madam, in the Budget, in the Credit Guarantee Fund for Scheduled Castes, there is no allocation; to schemes for transgender persons, no allocation; post matric scholarship for SC students, 50 per cent lower than the 2018-19; umbrella programme for welfare of development of minorities, there is reduction of 63 per cent compared to last year; post matric scholarship for minorities, 28.3 per cent decline; National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, 64 per cent decline; Maulana Azad Education Foundation, 28 per cent decline; and the outlay on welfare of SC, ST, OBCs and Minorities, total 40 per cent decline. You can see, Madam, now they are saying '*Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas*'. What is this? How? While depriving these Scheduled Caste people, Scheduled Tribe people and OBCs, the weaker section people, how are they going to say, '*Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas*'. Not only that, Madam, we have come to this that great injustice has been done by this Budget to my State Assam and to the North-Eastern Region. Madam, in the

[श्री रिपुन बोरा]

Budget, there is Namami Ganga. So far ₹3,800 crore have been spent and the hon. Finance Minister in the Budget Speech mentioned the name of the rivers like Narmada, Godavari, Kaveri, and so on under the Clean River Project. I do not object to it. We like it. But, what offence has been done by the great Brahmaputra River and mighty river Barak of Assam. Madam, the BJP Government in Assam, recently, have observed Namami Brahmaputra Utsav and Namami Barak festival, but, मैडम, आपको यह जानकारी देते हुए मैं बहुत दुखी हूँ। यह असम मां कामाख्या का स्टेट है। सारे हिंदुस्तान के लोग असम में जाकर मां कामाख्या के दर्शन करते हैं, लेकिन बीजेपी गवर्नमेंट को असम में कोई पुजारी दिखाई नहीं देता है। ये नमामि ब्रह्मपुत्र के लिए, नमामि बराक के लिए स्पेशल फ्लाइट के द्वारा हरिद्वार से पुजारी लेकर गए। यह कम दुःख की बात नहीं है। इसलिए यह ब्रह्मपुत्र रिवर, असम के बांध, असम की इरोशन प्रॉब्लम, ये सब ब्रह्मपुत्र के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। The Brahmaputra River is no way less important than the Ganga or other rivers historically, economically, socially and mythologically. Apart from that, the Central pool of research for North East was ₹931 crores in the Interim Budget. But, the hon. Finance Minister in her Budget Speech has deducted ₹400 crores of that. Not only that, we have been demanding the Special Category Status for Assam and North Eastern Region for the last several years. But, there is no provision for this Special Category Status for Assam. There are lots of half-done projects which were declared by our UPA Government, Railway connectivity project; all these projects are lying half-done for want of allocation of funds. Apart from that, the industry is the major backbone of the Assam economy. It contributes a lot to the Indian economy. But, the tea garden industry has been in great danger. There is no special package. The only two public sector undertakings in Assam, which are profit making public sector undertakings, are Cachar Paper Mill in Panchagram of Barak Valley and Nagaon Paper Mill in Jagiroad. But, in spite of the repeated assurance of the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, in Assam, where he assured the people of Assam, that within six months, these two PSUs will be revived and special package will be given, the Government is going to close these down.

This is the Budget. The North-Eastern Industrial Promotion and Investment Policy was declared by the UPA Government for the industrial development of Assam in 2013-14, but that has also been discontinued by this Government and there is no provision for the same in this Budget.

Now, I come to another very important sector, that is, 'youth India'. The Government says that this Budget is for the youth. But, how is it for the youth when there is no provision for job creation in the Budget, when there are large number of vacancies in various Departments, when thousands and thousands of posts have been abolished and many posts have been converted into personal posts? Apart from that, the former RBI Governor, Mr. Raghuram Rajan, recently, in February, 2019, questioned as to how, in spite of the 7.2 per cent growth rate, we are unable to create jobs. Then, more important aspect is the NSSO data, which states that unemployment was highest in 45 years at over 6 per cent. Then, you will be surprised to know about one more horrible figure that in India, one-fourth of the youth, in the age group of 15 to 29 years, is unemployed. So, under these pathetic conditions, how can we expect something for 'youth India' in this Budget?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आपके पास सिर्फ दो मिनट बचे हैं। कृपया conclude कीजिए।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Madam, I still have five minutes. I have spoken only for ten minutes. Now, I come to another important sector where hon. Finance Minister has impressively said that this Budget is about 'Nari to Narayani'. Yes, women have been given great respect. Women have been compared with goddess. We also expect that, but, Madam, simply saying so,

सिर्फ बोलने से ही "नारी, तू नारायणी" नहीं होगा। आपने कहा कि लोक सभा में 78 महिला एमपीज़ आयी हैं और लोक सभा इलेक्शंस में पुरुषों के साथ महिलाओं की large turnout हुई है - सिर्फ यह कहने से "नारी, तू नारायणी" नहीं होगा। सिर्फ self-help groups को एक लाख रुपया लोन देने से women's empowerment नहीं होता है। मैडम, जो हमारी यूपीए गवर्नमेंट थी, उसने नारी को नारायणी बनाने के लिए, उसे empower करने के लिए पहले 33 परसेंट पंचायत में रिज़र्वेशन किया और उसके बाद 50 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन Panchayat and urban local bodies में किया था। अब आपकी गवर्नमेंट आयी है, आपको massive mandate मिला है, तो नारी को नारायणी ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आपका टाइम हो चुका है।

श्री रिपुन बोरा: अगर नारी को नारायणी बनाना है तो Women's Reservation Bill को लाइए। आप लोक सभा में इस बिल को लाइए। आपको massive mandate मिला है, आप उसे लाकर दिखाइए। ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आपका टाइम समाप्त हो चुका है।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Then, what is the position about job creation for women?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): आपका समय खत्म हो चुका है। अब मैं अगले वक्ता को बुलाऊंगी।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: I will take only one minute. I am speaking about *mahila* only. What is the position about job reservation for women? Our Party, in this election manifesto, had said that 33 per cent jobs will be reserved for the women. Apart from that, we see that so many crimes are taking place against women. So many incidents of violence are taking place against women. What are the steps taken by the Government to control this?

Madam, now, I come to my last point.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन): ठीक है, अब समाप्त कीजिए। अब मैं दूसरे वक्ता को बुलाती हूँ।

SHRI RIPUN BORA: I am just concluding. One of my friends from the Treasury Benches has said that we, Congress Party, are very fond of foreign companies, we are very fond of foreign culture, but I want to remind him that when our UPA Government introduced FDI, we had allowed 26 per cent FDI in insurance, but your Government has given red carpet to the foreign companies by allowing 100 per cent FDI in media and insurance sectors. For this reason, Madam, I request the hon. Finance Minister to take the corrective steps. With these words, I conclude.

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम): मैडम, मैं पहली बार बोलने जा रहा हूँ। हमारी सरकार ने जो बजट पेश किया है, मैं उसके सपोर्ट में बोलने जा रहा हूँ। I congratulate hon. Finance Minister, Nirmala ji and the hon. Prime Minister. प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने कहा है, सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास। इस विश्वास को जीतने के लिए बजट बनाया है। हम लोग नॉर्थ ईस्ट से आए हैं, जैसे अभी एक वक्ता ने बोला है, मुझे लगता है कि सरकार ने हम लोगों का विश्वास जीता है, और पूरे world का विश्वास जीता है। मैडम, मैं उस State से आया हूँ, जिस State के एक मेम्बर 10 वर्ष तक प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे। हम लोगों को यह कभी नहीं लगा कि 10 वर्ष से यहां पर प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने असम से हम लोगों को रिप्रेजेन्ट किया हो। हमें ऐसा कभी महसूस नहीं हुआ कि असम से कोई प्राइम मिनिस्टर है। लेकिन बहुत दूर असम के opposite side गुजरात से, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कम से कम 20 बार से ज्यादा नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में भ्रमण किया है। उसके बाद हमें ऐसा लगा कि उन्होंने नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोगों का मन जीता

है और हमें महसूस हुआ कि हम लोग इंडिया की मेनस्ट्रीम के साथ जुड़े हुए हैं। पहले सभी लोग बोलते थे कि वह नागालैंड का है, वह मणिपुर का है, वह त्रिपुरा का है। वह पूरा एरिया extremist-prone था। Hon. Prime Minister के वहां पर भ्रमण से हम लोगों को ऐसा महसूस हुआ कि हम लोग मेनस्ट्रीम से जुड़े हुए हैं। हम लोगों ने भाषण में देखा कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर चाहे New York हो या other cities हों या विदेश हो, वहां भी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट का नाम लेते हैं। मैडम, जो बहीखाता लेकर निर्मला जी पहुंचीं, तब ऐसा लगा कि सही में कोई इंडियन लेडी, एक strongest lady, हम लोगों की मिनिस्टर बनीं और उन्होंने बजट पेश किया। अनुराग जी को भी मैं धन्यवाद करता हूं और स्मृति जी भी हैं, वह भी यहां पर बहुत strong minister हैं, फिर हमको भी बाद में उनकी हेल्प चाहिए। निर्मला जी सीनियर हैं। मैडम, Government ने जो fundamental goals दिए हैं, उसको business friendly बनाने के लिए, business houses जिनका turnover 400 करोड़ तक है, उनको 30 परसेंट से 25 परसेंट में लाने का जो welcome step है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूं। होम लोन पर छूट के provisions का भी मैं स्वागत करता हूं। जीएसटी के बारे में मैं बोलना चाहता हूं। यहां पर रिपुन बोरा जी भी बैठे हैं, असम में पहले गेट ही गेट थे। कूचबिहार से लेकर तिनसुकिया तक पूरे रास्ते में check गेट थे, अब गेट हट गए हैं। उसके कारण वहां पर महंगाई पर दबाव पड़ा और महंगाई कम हो गई। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जीएसटी लाकर हमारी Government ने one-nation, one-tax की जो व्यवस्था की है, वह बहुत अच्छी व्यवस्था है।

मैडम, मैं रेलवे के बारे में बताना चाहता हूं। अभी जो अरुणाचल के friends हैं और नागालैंड के friends भी हैं, इनके स्टेट में भी सरकार ने रेलवे को पहुंचाने का प्रावधान किया है और रेलवे में पैसे की बढ़ोतरी भी की है। हम लोगों के यहां पर double line की व्यवस्था भी की है। इतने साल हो गए थे और हमने कभी electric train नहीं देखी थी और अब वहां पर electrification भी हो रहा है। मैं यह इसलिए भी बोलना चाहता हूं कि बाकी के राज्य जैसे यूपी., मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, तो इन चीजों में काफी आगे हैं, लेकिन असम में हम लोग पिछड़े थे।

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए)

आपने हम लोगों का जो विश्वास जीता है, ऐसा लगता है कि विश्वास मजबूत हुआ है और लोगों के मन में यह बात है कि हम लोग पिछड़े हुए नहीं हैं। सर, मैं poverty alleviation के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूं। मैंने अपनी constituency में देखा है, जब मैं लोक सभा में था कि कितने हजारों घरों में बिजली नहीं थी। अभी यहां पर rural electrification हो रहा है और जिन जगहों पर नहीं हुआ था, वहां पर बिजली के कनेक्शन दिए जा रहे हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, मैं tea garden की बात कहना चाहता हूं कि tea garden में बिजली नहीं थी। बिजली की इतनी problem थी कि cluster meter लगाकर tea garden चलता था। इन लोगों की government ने cluster meter लगा दिए थे और बिल बहुत ज्यादा आते थे। अब सौभाग्य स्कीम के तहत, individual meter is connected in every households.

[श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा]

दूसरी बात मैं artificial intelligence के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां पर global employment market भी खुल जाएगी। हम लोग unemployment की बात कर रहे हैं। ONGC, Oil India के अलावा अब प्राइवेट सैक्टर में भी जॉब मिलने लगेगी, तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है इससे यूथ के मन में जो मायूसी है, वह खत्म हो जाएगी और सरकार यह काम करने जा रही है। सर, जो 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनामी बनाने की बात कही जा रही है, यह आसानी से होगा। किसी वक्ता ने कहा कि यह 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर का लक्ष्य इतना आसान भी नहीं है। यह केवल माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, नरेन्द्र मोदी के efforts के द्वारा possible होगा। मैडम निर्मला जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, यह एक शुरुआत है। मुझे लगता है कि यह बाद में धीरे-धीरे बढ़ेगा। आप लोग FDI की बात कर रहे हैं। FDI हमारा भला करने वाली है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है, क्योंकि हमारे पास पैसे वाले आदमी कम हैं, वह हम लोगों को देने वाली है। मैंने बहुत से आंकड़े सुने, आपकी तरफ से भी सुने और अपनी तरफ से भी सुने। मैं statistics में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मन में सुख होना चाहिए और सभी को सुख से जीना चाहिए, जैसे "सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास" जीतने की बात बोली जा रही है। मैं देख रहा हूँ कि जब आदमी को गैस मिलती है, जब बिजली मिलती है और जब पानी की बात होती है, तो एकदम आदमी का चेहरा बदलता है, तो उससे हम लोगों को गुड गवर्नेंस महसूस होती है। जब हम गुड गवर्नेंस की बात बोलते हैं, तो आप लोग हम पर हँसते हैं। जब कोई आदमी ऑफिस में जाता है, तो वह प्रसन्न होकर आता है, क्योंकि उसे वहां पर कोई काम करवाने का पैसा नहीं देना पड़ता है। कम से कम ऐसा तो मोदी जी ने किया है। आप लोग स्ट्रक्चरल चेंज की बात बोल रहे हैं। स्ट्रक्चरल चेंज मीन्स what? आप लोग क्या स्ट्रक्चरल चेंज की बात बोल रहे हैं, वह मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन स्ट्रक्चरल चेंज तो किया है और मुझे लगता है कि स्ट्रक्चरल चेंज मोदी जी धीरे-धीरे करेंगे और यह बजट उसकी शुरुआत है।

सर, अभी माननीय सदस्य पानी की बात बोल रहे थे। अभी हमारे असम में पानी बहुत है, लेकिन जब पानी चाहिए, उस टाइम पर पानी नहीं होता है। मैक्सिमम जगह पर आर्सेनिक मिला पानी है और वह आर्सेनिक प्रोन एरिया है। अभी इसके लिए वहां पर पाइपड वॉटर बहुत जरूरी है। जैसे गुजरात में किया है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि वैसा पूरे असम में हो और जहां-जहां पानी का संकट है, वहां पर यह सुविधा पहुंचे।

सर, मैं एक बात बताना चाहता हूँ। बाकी बातें तो बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने और फ्रेंड्स ने बोली हैं। मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से आता हूँ। अभी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए फंड का एलोकेशन 12,282 करोड़ रुपया किया है और पहले यह approximately 47087.95 करोड़ रुपया था। अभी 59369.90 करोड़ रुपया है, अभी इसको हाइक किया गया है। वॉटर रिसोर्सेस एंड रिवर डेवलपमेंट में जो एलोकेशन किया है, वह 440.65 करोड़ रुपये है, यह पिछले साल 318.82 करोड़ रुपये था। एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोडक्शन और फारमर्स वेलफेयर के लिए फंड को डबल किया गया है और उसके लिए भी 12986.00 करोड़ रुपये किया है। इसको भी 6726 करोड़ रुपये से डबल किया है। DoNER Budget is now fixed at ₹3,000 crore. हम लोग DoNER की बात बोलते हैं और आज भी मिनिस्टर ने इस विषय पर बोला है। Only DoNER is not responsible. जितनी भी मिनिस्ट्रीज

हैं, वे उसके लिए रिस्पॉंसिबल हैं और ऑनरेबल प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने सब मिनिस्टर्स को बोला है, इसके बारे में आप जानते हैं। हर 15 दिन में कोई न कोई मिनिस्टर नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में पहुंचता है। यह एक नई शुरुआत है। ऐसा नहीं है कि हैडक्वार्टर में नहीं पहुंचना चाहिए। मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की बात इसलिए बोल रहा हूँ कि जो दूसरी जगहें पिछड़ी हुई हैं, उससे ज्यादा पिछड़ा हुआ हम लोग महसूस करते हैं। इसलिए extremists बहुत ज्यादा हो गये हैं। अब विश्वास होने के बाद extremists बहुत नियंत्रित हैं। हम लोगों की Autonomous Council के लिए भी पैसा दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर हर घर में बिजली हो। नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में बहुत बातें हुई हैं। अरुणाचल प्रदेश, नागालैंड, मणिपुर बहुत दुर्गम क्षेत्र हैं और वहां पर बहुत से काम होने बाकी हैं। वहां पर इलेक्ट्रिकेशन, गैस इत्यादि का काम बाकी है। सर, मेरा ऑकब्जर्वेशन है कि investment, production, consumption है, यह जो economics की theory है, इसको बजट में पूरा represent किया गया है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है। यह लोगों ने महसूस भी किया है और लोग इसके बारे में बोलने भी लगे हैं।

सर, जो fiscal deficit और interest rate है, इसको आप लोग economics की theory से कैसे बोलते हैं, यह मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन जब यह गवर्नमेंट बनी, जब मोदी जी दोबारा प्राइम मिनिस्टर बने हैं, वे पांच साल सरकार चलाने वाले हैं, वे किसी कारण से इकोनॉमी को इधर-उधर नहीं होने देंगे, यह मुझे पूरा विश्वास है। सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास उन पर है। हम लोगों को उन पर पूरा विश्वास है, आप लोग विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, यह आप लोगों की अच्छा बात है। आप लोग क्यों विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, यह मुझे पता नहीं है। Social security जो है, आयुष्मान भारत जो है, इसने हेल्थ सेक्टर में बहुत काम किया है। अभी आदमी जब कार्ड लेकर इलाज करवाने के लिए अस्पताल जाता है, तो वह बहुत आनंदित होता है। असम में एक कार्ड दिया गया है, उसमें 6-8 बीमारियों को इन्क्लूड किया है। Affordable housing के संबंध में, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं दिशा का चेयरमैन था, Approximately 3700 घर के खाते बंद करने पड़े, क्योंकि वे कभी बने ही नहीं। करप्शन के कारण वे मकान कभी बने ही नहीं। किसको PMAY में घर मिलता है? अभी PMAY के घर में जाइए, देखिए PMAY घर, अफोर्डेबल हाउस कितने अच्छे बने हैं। वे देखने में बहुत अच्छे लगते हैं। अब PMAY घर ने एक नई दिशा भी दी है।

सर, मैं एक दूसरी बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैडम, स्मृति जी भी यहां पर बैठी हैं और हमारी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के साथ बात भी हुई है। हमारे यहां पर हैंडलूम, टेक्सटाइल का काफी स्कोप है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हैंडलूम, टेक्सटाइल, टूरिज्म और रोड्स पर गवर्नमेंट ज्यादा ध्यान दे। हम लोगों का जो विश्वास जीतने की बात हो रही है, वह पूरे इंडिया में हो रही है मैंने किसी जगह पर नहीं सुना कि मोदी जी की गवर्नमेंट ने जो बजट पेश किया है, सिवाय अपोजिशन के, बाकी सब लोगों ने बोला है कि इस बजट ने हम लोगों को रास्ता दिखाया है। महोदय, मोदी जी 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की बात बोल रहे हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप 10 ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकोनॉमी होने की बात सोचिए, तब हमारा देश आगे जाएगा। मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलते हुए, उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जिन-जिन कामों के बारे में मैंने कहा है, वे काम पूरे होंगे। मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी, असम को ही रिप्रेजेंट कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि मैं जिस सीट से आया हूँ, उससे पिछले प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब आते थे। हमने उन्हें कभी वहां देखा तक

[श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा]

नहीं, जबकि वर्तमान प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी वहां 20 बार से ज्यादा बार गए हैं। हम तो कभी ऐसा सोचते भी नहीं थे, क्योंकि पहले वाले प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को हमने वहां कभी देखा भी नहीं था। अब सिर्फ प्रधान मंत्री ही नहीं जाते, बल्कि अन्य अनेक मिनिस्टर भी वहां जाते हैं। फाइनेंस और कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर भी वहां गए थे। अब तो हमें ऐसा लगता है कि सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर असम से ही हैं, क्योंकि वे वहां जाते रहते हैं। हर 15 दिन में कोई न कोई सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का मिनिस्टर असम को विजिट कर रहा है। इससे हमें लगता है कि सबका साथ, सबका विकास जरूर होगा। हम इस गवर्नमेंट के बजट को पूरा सपोर्ट करते हैं और उम्मीद रखते हैं कि यह बजट एक क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन लाएगा।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। मैं आपका तहेदिल से शुक्रिया अदा करता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया। मैं अपनी सियासी बेबसी को बालाए-ताक रखकर, मोहतरमा वज़ीरे खज़ाना को अपने दिल की गहराइयों से मुबारकबाद देता हूँ। इस देश में पहली वज़ीरे आज़म और वज़ीरे खज़ाना, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी थीं। आज बीजेपी की सरकार के दौर के अंदर मोहतरमा निर्मला सीतारमण जी इस देश की वज़ीरे खज़ाना बनी हैं, लेकिन मुझे अफ़सोस के साथ यह कहना पड़ता है कि जिस मक़सद के लिए आपने बजट पेश किया था, जिस मक़सद के लिए आपने अपने इस इलेक्शन के अंदर वादे किए थे, इस बजट के अंदर उन वादों की हद तक ही रहा गया। उन वादों को कैसे और कहां implement करेंगे, इसकी कोई तारीख़ आपने नहीं बताई है।

मुझे अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस देश में 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' करने की बात करना, तो अच्छा लगता है, लेकिन बजट के अंदर आपने जिस तरीके से इस देश की अकल्लियतों, इस देश के पिछड़े हुए लोगों और इस देश के अंदर जो SC और ST हैं, उन लोगों के बजट में तख़्कीफ़ कर दी है, वह ठीक नहीं है। खुसूसन अकल्लियतों का जो बजट था, उसे हर कदम पर कम से कम करने की कोशिश की और कम कर दिया गया।

मुझे अच्छी तरह से याद है कि मोहतरमा वज़ीरे आज़म ने, आज से कुछ दिन पहले वज़ारत-ए-अकल्लियत की मीटिंग में कहा था कि हिन्दुस्तान के अंदर अकल्लियत का जो बजट रहेगा, उसे दोगुना कर दिया जाएगा, लेकिन जब बजट सामने आया, तो आप देख सकते हैं कि अकल्लियत के बजट में कमी कर दी गई है। इस बजट में से जब हज़ सब्सिडी को निकाला जा रहा था, तब आपने हिन्दुस्तान की आवाम को बताया था कि हज़ सब्सिडी के अंदर जो बजट ख़त्म होता है, उसे अकल्लियतों के बच्चे और बच्चियों की तालीम पर खर्च किया जाएगा, लेकिन मुझे अफ़सोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि उस बजट के अंदर आपने, प्राइमरी स्कूल से लेकर हाई स्कूल तक के बजट में कमी की है। हां, एक बात जरूर है कि आपने IAS और IPS के लिए जो बजट रखा था, उसमें कुछ बजट बढ़ाया है। बजट के अनुसार आपने IAS ऑफिसर को रखा है, वह एक अच्छी बात है, लेकिन क्या मैं आपसे पूछ सकता हूँ कि जब तालीमी हालात को देखते हुए भी आप प्राइमरी स्कूल से निकालकर हाई स्कूल तक के बजट में कमी करेंगे, तो किस तरह से आप उम्मीद रखेंगे कि इस देश की अकल्लियतों के बच्चों को अपने स्कूलों में अच्छी तालीम हासिल करके IAS और IPS के एग्जाम में बैठना क्या पॉसिबल हो सकता है,

یہ نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اس لیے میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ آپ نے اس ملک میں ہر قدم پر یہ کوشش کی ہے کہ مسلمانوں کو ان کا حق نہیں ملے۔ اس ملک میں مسلمانوں کا پیرسینٹ 14 ہے، لیکن ان کے ساتھ سرکار نے جو رویہ کیا ہے، وہ بالکل غلط رویہ کیا ہے۔ میں یہ کہنے کے لیے بالکل تیار ہوں کہ مودی حکومت دہلی کی طرف سے پیش کیا گیا 17ویں لوک سبھا کے پہلے عام بجٹ میں، جس میں دہلی سے اقلیتیوں کی وزارت کے بجٹ میں ترقی کی گئی ہے، میں اس کے خلاف ہوں۔ موجودہ حکومت میں اقلیتیوں کے ساتھ جو رویہ کیا گیا ہے، ان کے بجٹ میں اضافہ کرنے کی بجائے کمی کی گئی ہے، وہ ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔ ملک کے مسلمانوں کو منسوا باند ترقی کے پیچھے رکھ دیا گیا ہے۔ ... (تقریر)...

†جناب محمد علی خان (اندر اقلیتی): ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، آپ کا بہت بہت شکریہ۔ میں آپ کا دل سے شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے اس بجٹ پر بولنے کا موقع دیا۔ میں اپنی سرکاری بے بسی کو بالائے طاق رکھ کر، محترمہ وزیر خزانہ کو اپنے دل کی گہرائیوں سے مبارکباد دیتا ہوں۔ اس دہائی میں پہلی وزیر اعظم اور وزیر خزانہ شریستی اندرا گاندھی تھیں۔ آج ہی جے پی کی سرکار کے دور کے اندر محترمہ نرملاسیتارمن جی اس دہائی کی وزیر خزانہ بنی ہیں، لیکن مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ساتھ ہی کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ جس مقصد کے لئے آپ نے بجٹ پیش کیا تھا، جس مقصد کے لئے آپ نے اپنے اس الیکشن کے اندر وعدے کیے تھے، اس بجٹ کے اندر ان وعدوں کی حد تک ہی رہا گیا۔ ان وعدوں کو کسے اور کہاں امپلی منٹ کریں گے، اس کی کوئی تاریخ آپ نے نہیں بتائی ہے۔

مجھے افسوس ہے کہ ساتھ ہی کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اس دہائی میں سب کا ساتھ سب کا وکاس، کرنے کی بات تو اچھی لگتی ہے، لیکن بجٹ کے اندر آپ نے جس طریقے سے اس دہائی کی اقلیتوں کو، اس دہائی کے پچھڑے ہوئے لوگوں کو اور اس دہائی کے اندر جو اہم سہولتیں دی ہیں، ان لوگوں کے بجٹ میں تخفیف کر دی ہے، وہ ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔ خصوصاً اقلیتوں کا جو بجٹ تھا، اسے ہر قدم پر کم سے کم کرنے کی کوشش کی اور کم کر دی گئی۔

مجھے اچھی طرح سے یاد ہے کہ محترمہ وزیر اعظم نے، آج سے کچھ دن پہلے وزارت اقلیت کی میٹنگ میں کہا تھا کہ ہندوستان کے اندر اقلیت کا جو بجٹ رہے گا، اسے

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

دوگنا کردی جائے گا، لیکن جب بجٹ سامنے آئے، تو آپ دیکھ سکتے ہیں کہ اقلیت کے بجٹ میں کمی کردی گئی ہے۔ اس بجٹ میں سے جب حج سبسڈی کو نکالا جا رہا تھا، تب آپ نے ہندوستان کی عوام کو بتایا تھا کہ حج سبسڈی کے اندر جو بجٹ ختم ہوتا ہے، اسے اقلیتوں کے بچے اور بچیوں کی تعلیم پر خرچ کی جائے گا، لیکن مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ اس بجٹ کے اندر آپ نے، پرائمری اسکول سے لے کر ہائی اسکول تک کے بجٹ میں کمی کی ہے۔ ہاں، ایک بات ضرور ہے کہ آپ نے آئی اے ایس اور آئی پی ایس کے لئے جو بجٹ رکھا تھا، اس میں کچھ بجٹ بڑھائی ہے۔ بجٹ کے مطابق آپ نے آئی اے ایس آفیسر کو رکھا ہے، وہ ایک اچھی بات ہے، لیکن کل میں آپ سے پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ جب تعلیمی حالات کو دیکھتے ہوئے بھی آپ پرائمری اسکول سے نکال کر ہائی اسکول تک کے بجٹ میں کمی کریں گے، تو کس طرح سے آپ ام بی رکھیں گے کہ اس دینش کی اقلیتوں کے بچوں کو اپنے اسکولوں میں اچھی تعلیم حاصل کر کے آئی اے ایس اور آئی پی ایس کے انگیزام میں بیٹھنا کی ممکن ہو سکتا ہے، یہ نہیں ہو سکتا۔ اس لئے میں کہنا چاہوں گا کہ آپ نے اس دینش میں ہر قدم پر یہ کوشش کی ہے کہ مسلمانوں کو ان کا حق نہیں ملے۔ اس دینش میں مسلمانوں کا پرسیسٹنٹ 14 ہے، لیکن ان کے ساتھ سرکار نے جو سلوک کیا ہے، وہ بالکل غلط سلوک کیا ہے۔

میں یہ کہنے کے لئے بالکل نکل رہا ہوں کہ مودی حکومت دوئم کی طرف سے پیش کیے گئے 17ویں لوک سبھا کے پہلے عام بجٹ میں، جن خوبصورتی سے اقلیتی وزارت کے بجٹ میں تخفیف کی گئی ہے، میں اس کے خلاف ہوں۔ موجودہ حکومت میں اقلیت بالخصوص مسلمانوں کے ساتھ جو کیا ہے، ان کے بجٹ میں اضافہ کرنے کی بجائے کمی کی گئی ہے وہ ٹھیک نہیں ہے۔ ملک کے مسلمانوں کو منصوبہ بند طریقے سے پیچھے رکھ دی گئی ہے۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

श्री चुनीभाई कानजी भाई गोहेल (गुजरात): आप क्या बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: यह सिलसिला जारी है। हुकूमत ने यह किया है कि Pre-Matric Scholarship में 29 करोड़ की तख्तीफ कर दी है, Post-Matric में 5 करोड़ रुपये की कमी की है, Matric में 35 करोड़ रुपये की कमी की है। जो अक़ल्लियती बच्चे मुल्क से बाहर जाकर, खर्च लेकर तालीम हासिल करते हैं, आपने उसकी सब्सिडी में भी 15 करोड़ तक की कमी कर दी है। आपने मौलाना आज़ाद एजुकेशन फाउंडेशन में 34 करोड़ रुपये कम कर दिए हैं, जो कि तालिबात को हजरत महल स्कॉलरशिप में देती है। जब सारी वज़ारतों के बजट में इजाफा किया है, तो अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आपने अक़ल्लियती बजट को कम किया है।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, अब मैं अपने आपको तेलंगाना और आंध्र की हद तक रियासत से महदूद रखते हुए आपके सामने चंद बातों का हुकूमत से मुतालिबा करूंगा। मैं सारे हिंदुस्तान के इलेक्शन में तेलंगाना के बारे में सरकार से एक बात पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आप "सबका विकास, सबका विकास" का नारा लगाते हैं, आपके जो हर दिल अज़ीज़ वज़ीरेआज़म हैं, वे कहते हैं कि इस देश को तरक्की की राह पर लेकर जाने के लिए, देश की तरक्की के लिए, देश की फलाह-व-बहुद के लिए आपको आगे आकर काम करना पड़ेगा। हाँ, हम इसकी तसलीम करते हैं, लेकिन क्या मैं पूछ सकता हूँ कि देश की तरक्की कब होगी? अगर ग्राम लेवल के अंदर नहीं होगी, जिले के अंदर नहीं होगी, मंडल में नहीं होगी, स्टेट्स में नहीं होगी, तो फिर देश की तरक्की कैसे होगी? आपने तेलंगाना के अंदर, चाहे वह मिशन काकतिया हो, मिशन भगतिया हो, या कालेश्वरम प्रोजेक्ट हो, उनको किसी भी तरह के फायनेंस की मदद देने की सूरत नहीं की है। यही नहीं, मिशन भगतिया से जो पानी की सहूलियत होती थी, कालेश्वरम् से agriculture की जो development हो सकती थी, लड़कों के लिए बेरोजगारी का मसला हल हो सकता था, आपने वहाँ पर भी किसी तरह की फायनेंशियल मदद नहीं दी है। जिस तरह से आपने अपने आपको वज़ारत से वाबस्ता करके वायदा किया था, इलेक्शन का वह जो स्लोगन था, आपने इस बजट के अंदर सिर्फ उसी को continue किया है और एक लिमिट के अंदर अपना कोई भी कदम नहीं उठाया है।

सर, मैं आपके जरिये सरकार से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो भय्यारम स्टील प्लांट है, आपने उसको भी किसी तरह की मदद देने की कोशिश नहीं की है। ये जो तमाम प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, ये स्टेट की हुकूमत की तरफ से भी आपके पास पेंडिंग पड़े हैं। आपने उनको कभी भी पाया-ए-तकमील तक पहुंचाने की कोशिश नहीं की। आपने तेलंगाना के अंदर Textile Park की बात की थी, वीवर्स की बात की थी, आप गरीबों की बात करते थे, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट के अंदर Textile Park का भी कोई तज़करा नहीं किया गया। मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर तवज्जो दे।

आपने पाँच सालों में यह वायदा किया था कि आप ट्रायबल के अंदर, तेलंगाना के अंदर university देंगे, लेकिन इस बजट के अंदर उसका भी कोई तज़करा नहीं है। आपने यह वायदा

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

किया था कि काजीपेट की जो कोच फैक्टरी है, आप उसकी तरक्की के लिए मरकजी सरकार से मदद देंगे, लेकिन आपके पाँच साल गुजर गए हैं, आपने आज तक काजीपेट की factory को एक भी पैसा इस बजट में मुखतिस नहीं किया है।

सर, मैं अब आपसे दूसरा सवाल यह करूंगा कि आपने यह वायदा किया था कि यह जो हल्दी बोर्ड संकट में है, आप उस हल्दी बोर्ड को कायम करेंगे, लेकिन आप हल्दी बोर्ड भी नहीं बना पाए। क्या मैं यह जान सकता हूँ कि क्या यही देश की तरक्की होती है, क्या यही देश की प्रॉब्लम का हल होता है कि आप अपने देश को ऐसे हालात में रखें? पार्टिकुलर तरीके से एक हुकूमत को, एक स्टेट को टारगेट बनाया जाए? हम और हमारी पार्टी सियासी वाबस्तगी से बाला-ए-ताक होकर, इस मुल्क की तरक्की के लिए, इस देश की तरक्की के लिए, हर उस तरक्की के लिए आपके साथ आने के लिए भी तैयार है। अगर हमारी पार्टी अपोजिशन स्टेट में है, तो हम उसका भी साथ देने के लिए तैयार हैं, क्योंकि वह फलाह-व-बहबूद का वह काम करना चाहती है, जो हम उसको देना चाहते हैं। मैं आपके सामने एक बात साफ-साफ रख देना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो बजट बनाया गया है, यह एक मखसूस माइंडसेट के साथ रखा गया है और यह हुकूमत चाहती है कि रियासतों के अंदर मआशी हालात में इनको कमजोर करके हुकूमत को अपने राष्ट्र में चलाने की बात करे। यह नहीं होने वाली बात है। जब आप मुल्क को तरक्की की राह पर लेकर जाएँगे, स्टेट्स के development करने की बात लेकर जाएँगे, तभी हिन्दुस्तान develop होगा, तभी मुल्क develop होगा, मुल्क तरक्की करेगा और हर कदम के ऊपर आवाम आपका साथ देगी, लेकिन आवाम देख रही है कि आपने जो वायदे किए थे, उन वायदों को आपने इलेक्शन की हद तक रखा था, इलेक्शन के बाद आपके वे वायदे पूरे तकमील नहीं हो सके।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं एक दूसरी बात आपके सामने हुकूमत से रखूंगा कि ये जो residential schools हैं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर ऐसे residential schools बनाए जाएँ और इनकी तरक्की की तरफ इनकी funding की जाए।

†جناب محمد علی خان : یہ سلسلہ جاری ہے۔ حکومت نے ۱۰ کئی بے کہ پری مٹھک اسکالرشپ نے 29 کروڑ کی تخفیف کر دی ہے، پوسٹ مٹھک می پانچ کروڑ روپے کی کمی کی ہے، مٹھک می 35 کروڑ کی کمی ہے۔ جو اقلیتی بچے ملک سے سے باہر جاکر، خرچ لے کر تعلیم حاصل کرتے ہیں، آپ نے اس کی سبسڈی می بھی 15 کروڑ تک کمی کر دی ہے۔ آپ نے مولانا آزاد ایجوکیشن فاؤنڈیشن می 34 کروڑ روپے کم کر دیے ہیں، جو کہ طالبات کو حضرت محل اسکالرشپ می دیتی ہے، جب ساری وزارتوں کے بجٹ می اضافہ کی ہے، تو افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا ہے کہ آپ نے اقلیتی بجٹ کو کم کی ہے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، اب میں اپنے آپ کو تلنگانہ اور آندھرا کی حد تک ریاست سے محدود رکھتے ہوئے آپ کے سامنے چند باتوں کا حکومت سے مطالبہ کروں گا۔ میں سارے ہندوستان کے الیکشن میں تلنگانہ کے بارے میں سرکار سے ایک بات پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آپ "سب کا وکاس، سب کا وکاس" کا نعرہ لگاتے ہیں، آپ کے جو ہر دلہیزی وزی اعظم ہیں، وہ کہتے ہیں کہ اس دیش کو ترقی کی راہ پر لے کر جانے کے لئے، دیش کی ترقی کے لئے، دیش کی فلاح و بہبود کے لئے آپ کو آگے آکر کام کرنا پڑے گا۔ ہاں، ہم اس کو تسلیم کرتے ہیں، لیکن کیا میں پوچھ سکتا ہوں کہ دیش کی ترقی کب ہوگی؟ اگر گرام لہول کے اندر نہیں ہوگی، ضلع کے اندر نہیں ہوگی، منڈل میں نہیں ہوگی، اسسٹنس میں نہیں ہوگی، تو پھر دیش کی ترقی کیسے ہوگی؟ آپ نے تلنگانہ کے اندر، چاہے وہ مشن کاکٹی ہو، بھگتی ہو، الیکشورم پروجیکٹ ہو، آپ نے ان کو کسی بھی طرح سے فائیننس کی مدد دینے کی صورت نہیں کی ہے۔ وہی نہیں، مشن بھگتی سے جو پاری کی سہولیت ہوئی تھی، کالیکشورم سے ایگر ٹیکچر کی جو ڈیولپمنٹ ہو سکتی تھی، سڑکوں کے لئے ہیوزگاری کا مسئلہ حل ہو سکتا تھا، آپ نے وہاں پر کسی بھی طرح کی فائیننسئل مدد نہیں کی ہے۔ جس طرح سے آپ نے اپنے آپ کو وزارت سے وابستہ کر کے وعدہ کیا تھا، الیکشن کا وہ جو سلوگن تھا، آپ نے اس بجٹ کے اندر صرف اسی کو کنٹینٹ کیا ہے، ایک لمٹ کے اندر آپ نے اپنا کوئی بھی قدم نہیں اٹھایا۔

سر، میں آپ کے ذریعے سے سرکار سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو بھڑم اسٹیٹ پلانٹ ہے، آپ نے اس کو بھی کسی طرح کی مدد دینے کی کوشش نہیں کی ہے۔ یہ جو تمام پروجیکٹس ہیں، وہ اسسٹنس کی حکومت کی طرف سے بھی آپ کے پاس ہیٹنگ پڑے ہیں۔ آپ نے ان کو کبھی بھی پائی تکمیل تک پہنچانے کی کوشش نہیں کی۔ آپ نے تلنگانہ کے اندر ٹیکسٹائل پارک کی بات کی تھی، ویس کی بات کی تھی، آپ

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

غریبوں کی بات کرتے تھے، لیکن میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بجٹ کے اندر ٹیکسٹائل پارک کا بھی کوئی تذکرہ نہیں کی گئی۔ میں یہ چاہتا ہوں کہ سرکار اس پر توجہ دے۔

آپ نے پانچ سالوں میں یہ وعدہ کیا تھا کہ آپ ٹرانل کے اندر، تلنگانہ کے اندر ریورسٹی دی گئے، لیکن اس بجٹ کے اندر اس کا بھی کوئی تذکرہ نہیں ہے۔ آپ نے یہ وعدہ کیا تھا کہ قاضی بیٹ کی جو کوچ فیکٹری ہے، آپ اس کی ترقی کے لئے مرکزی سرکار سے مدد دی گئے، لیکن آپ کے پانچ سال گزر گئے ہیں، آپ نے آج تک قاضی بیٹ کی فیکٹری کو ایک بھی پیسہ اس بجٹ میں مختص نہیں کیا۔

سر، میں اب آپ سے دوسرا سوال یہ کروں گا کہ آپ نے یہ وعدہ کیا تھا کہ یہ جو ہلدی بورڈ سنکٹ میں ہے، آپ اس ہلدی بورڈ کو قائم کریں گے۔ لیکن آپ ہلدی بورڈ بھی نہیں بنا پائے۔ کیا میں یہ جان سکتا ہوں کہ کیا یہی دیش کی تقری ہوئی ہے، کیا یہی دیش کی پرابلم کا حل ہوتا ہے کہ آپ اپنے دیش کو ایسے حالات میں رکھیں؟ پرنٹنگل طریقے سے ایک حکومت کو، ایک اسٹیٹ کو ٹارگٹ بنایا جائے؟ ہم اور ہماری پارٹی سرکاری وابستگی سے بالائے طاق ہوکر، اس ملک کی ترقی کے لئے اس دیش کی ترقی کے لئے، ہر اس ترقی کے لئے آپ کے ساتھ آنے کے لئے بھی نظر ہیں۔ اگر ہماری پارٹی اپوزیشن اسٹیٹ میں ہے، تو ہم اس کا بھی ساتھ دینے کے لئے نظر ہیں، کہیں کہ وہ فلاح و بہبود کا وہ کام کرنا چاہتی ہے، جو ہم اس کو دینا چاہتے ہیں۔

میں آپ کے سامنے ایک بات صاف صاف رکھ دیتا چاہتا ہوں کہ یہ جو بجٹ بنایا گیا ہے، ایک مخصوص مائنڈ سٹ کے ساتھ رکھا گیا ہے اور یہ حکومت چاہتی ہے کہ ریاستوں کے اندر معاشی حالات میں ان کو کمزور کر کے اپنے راشٹر میں چلانے کی بات کرے۔

یہ نہیں ہونے والی بات ہے۔ جب آپ ملک کو ترقی کی راہ پر لے کر جاؤ گے، اسٹیس کے ڈیولپمنٹ کرنے کی بات لے کر جائیں گے، تبھی ہندوستان ڈیولپ ہوگا،

نبھی ملک ڈیولپ ہوگا، ملک ترقی کرے گا اور ہر قدم کے اوپر عوام آپ کا ساتھ دے گی، لیکن عوام دیکھ رہی ہے کہ آپ نے جو وعدے کئے تھے، ان وعدوں کو آپ نے الیکشن کی حد تک رکھا تھا، الیکشن کے بعد آپ کے وہ وعدے پورے تکمیل نہی ہو سکے۔

ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں ایک دوسری بات آپ کے سامنے حکومت سے رکھوں گا کہ یہ جو ریٹینشنل اسکولس ہیں، سارے ہندوستان کے اندر ایسے ریٹینشنل اسکولس بنائے جائیں اور ان کی ترقی کی طرف ان کی فنڈنگ کی جائے۔

شری उपसभापति: माननीय मोहम्मद अली खान साहब, आपका एक मिनट बचा है।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: दूसरी बात यह है कि मैं सरकार से यह मुतालबा करता हूँ कि इसी हाउस के अन्दर जब bifurcation का बिल रखा गया था, तो उस टाइम की सरकार ने वायदा किया था कि हम आन्ध्र प्रदेश को स्पेशल स्टेटस का प्रोग्राम देंगे। इलेक्शन के टाइम पर 2014 में जब इस देश के हर दिल अजीज प्रधान मंत्री लॉर्ड वेंकटेश्वर मंदिर गए थे, तो मंदिर में लॉर्ड वेंकटेश्वर के सामने खड़े होकर उन्होंने यह वायदा किया था कि मैं आन्ध्र प्रदेश को स्पेशल स्टेटस दिलवा कर रहूँगा, लेकिन अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि 5 साल गुजर गए, लेकिन आपने आन्ध्र प्रदेश को स्पेशल स्टेटस नहीं दिया। मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ और यह मुतालबा करता हूँ कि तेलंगाना के साथ यह सरकार जो नाइंसाफी कर रही है, आवाम यह बर्दाश्त नहीं करेगी, आपको वायदा पूरा करना पड़ेगा। कालेश्वरम प्रोजेक्ट हो या दूसरे प्रोजेक्ट्स हों, आपको मदद करनी पड़ेगी। मेरी अपील है कि आप इसकी मदद करें। मैं आपसे उम्मीद रखता हूँ और पौ बारह आपको चेतावनी भी देता हूँ कि जब आपको मेजॉरिटी मिली है, तो आप आवाम की खिदमत के ज़बे को सामने रखिए। अगर आप गुरुर करने लग जाएँगे, तो हमेशा आप पर मगरूर होने का असर हो जाएगा। ... (समय की घंटी)... मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

† جناب محمد علی خان: دوسری بات یہ ہے کہ میں سرکار سے یہ مطالبہ کرتا ہوں کہ اسی ہاؤس کے اندر جب bifurcation کا بل رکھا گیا تھا، تو اس ٹائم کی سرکار نے وعدہ کیا تھا کہ ہم آندھرا پردیش کو اسپیشل اسٹیٹس کا پروگرام دیں گے۔ الیکشن کے ٹائم پر 2014 میں جب اس وقت کے ہر دلیرانہ منتری لارڈ ونکٹیشور مندر گئے تھے، تو مندر میں لارڈ ونکٹیشور کے سامنے کھڑے ہو کر انہوں نے یہ وعدہ کیا تھا کہ میں آندھرا پردیش کو اسپیشل اسٹیٹس دلوا کر رہوں گا، لیکن افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا

[श्री मोहम्मद अली खान]

पटना है कि पान्च साल ग्जर ग्जे, लिकन अप ने अन्धरा प्रदेष को अस्पेशल असेसमेन्ट नै दै। मे अप से मे जानना चाहेता हूँ और मे مطالبे करता हूँ कि तलंगाने के साथे मे सरकार जो नान्साफै कर रे है, एवाम मे बरदाश्त नै करे गै, अप को एवदे पुरा करना पड़ेगा। कालेश्वरम प्रोजेक्ट हो ए दुसरे प्रोजेक्ट्स हूँ, अप को मदद करे पड़े गै। मे ए अहे है कि अप अस की मदद करे। मे अप से अहे रकहेता हूँ और पोबारे अप को चेतवरे भी दैता हूँ कि जब अप को मेजरिटी मेली है, तो अप एवाम की खदमत के जनबे को सामने रकहे। अगर अप एरुर करने लगे जानै गे, तो मे तशे अप पर एरुर होने का अत्र हो जाँ गे। (वकत की गेहेन्ती)--- मे अप को देहरी दैता हूँ।

(खतम श्द)

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय गोपाल नारायण सिंह जी, आपके पास 5 मिनट हैं।

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह (बिहार): उपसभापति महोदय, आपको धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे समय दिया। सबसे पहले मैं हमारी वित्त मंत्री, निर्मला सीतारमण जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि भविष्य को देखते हुए उन्होंने जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया है, इससे संभावनाएँ जगी हैं कि इससे आगे आने वाला जो बजट होगा, वह देश के लिए और सुहावना होगा। बंधुओं, सबसे पहले मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद दूँगा कि 60-70 सालों के बाद पहली बार उन्होंने गाँवों की तरफ देखा है और गाँवों की अर्थव्यवस्था की तरफ उनकी दृष्टि गई है। 60-70 सालों में जितने भी बजट आए हैं, वे सिर्फ 40-50 करोड़ लोगों तक ही सीमित रहे हैं और उन्हीं की सुख-सुविधा, उन्हीं के development के बारे में बात चली है, लेकिन देश के लगभग 80 करोड़ लोग, जो गाँवों में रहते हैं, उनकी तरफ किसी का कोई ध्यान नहीं गया। गाँव सिर्फ गाँव नहीं हैं, गाँवों की अपनी अलग-अलग economy है, उनकी अर्थव्यवस्था है, जो आपस में मिल-जुल कर अपने सुख-दुख को बाँटते हैं और उसके आगे चलते हैं। उनकी तरफ न किसी का ध्यान गया, न किसी ने उनके बारे में सोचा। सिर्फ गाँव, गरीब, किसान तक लोग बोलते रह गए, सभी उन पर राजनीति करते रह गए, गरीबों को अपनी तरफ attract करने के लिए नाटक करते रह गए, लेकिन उनकी तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया। पहली बार देश में पिछले 5 सालों से उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना शुरू किया गया। यही नहीं, ध्यान सिर्फ बजट में नहीं दिया गया, पिछली बार आप याद करेंगे कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बोला था कि जो देश के समृद्धशाली लोग हैं, वे अपनी व्यवस्था खुद देखें, हम psychological support करेंगे, किसान सक्षम हैं पेट भरने में, हम किसान को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए support करेंगे, लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता है गरीबों की, जिनको हम पूरे बजट से सहयोग करेंगे। प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इन तीन चीजों का एलान किया था और इन तीनों पर उन्होंने काम करके दिखाया है। आज आप देखिए कि गाँवों में सिर्फ बिजली गई और जब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी हमारे प्रधान मंत्री थे, उन्होंने गाँवों में सड़कें दीं, आज देख लीजिए, गाँव वालों को

दो चीजें मिली हैं, लेकिन उनको 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा संतोष मिला है। अब वे बाहर जाने की चिंता नहीं करते हैं। मैंने अपने दो सौ लड़कों से सर्वे कराया है। सिर्फ बिजली-पानी की सुविधा और रोड की सुविधा देने के बाद गाँव से शहर में आकर रहने की लोगों की प्रवृत्ति लगभग 50 परसेंट कम हुई है। यह दृष्टिकोण उनकी सोच है। इसी तरह वे देश को आगे ले जाना चाहते हैं।

बंधुओ, मैं शुरू से challenge करता हूँ, मैं अर्थशास्त्र का विद्यार्थी रहा हूँ, मैं 70 साल से देख रहा हूँ कि देश में Congress regime में और जितनी भी हमारी सरकारें आई हैं, सभी ने हिन्दुस्तानी अर्थशास्त्रियों की अवहेलना की है। हमारी सोच के अनुसार उन्होंने देश का निर्माण नहीं किया। पश्चिमी देशों में जो अर्थशास्त्री थे, यहां के लोग, जो विदेशों में जाकर नौकरी करते थे, उनको अर्थशास्त्री कह करके हम हिन्दुस्तान में ले आते थे और उनके हिसाब से देश की रचना करना चाहते थे। हमारे देश में शुरू में जितने भी अर्थशास्त्री थे, मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ, जब पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू की गई, उस समय उन्होंने बोला कि हमारे देश में दो ही प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, एक creation of capital और दूसरा utilization of labour. चूंकि ज्यादातर labourers गांवों में रहते थे, इसलिए हमारे यहां capital का creation तो हुआ, 60-70 सालों में पूंजी की काफी बढ़ोतरी हुई, लेकिन वह पूंजी गई कहां? वह पूंजी बड़े-बड़े लोगों की पॉकेट में चली गई, जिससे corruption develop हुआ। देश की पूंजी बड़े-बड़े राजनीतिज्ञों के पेट में चली गई, जिसके कारण देश के विकास में कोई benefit सामने नहीं आ पाया।

महोदय, मैं एक उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। हमारे यहां लूट-खसोट से इकट्ठा होने वाली धन-संपत्ति को देश ने कभी भी बरदाश्त नहीं किया है। हमेशा उसके खिलाफ आंदोलन हुए हैं। मैं आपको इसके तीन उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ। लूट-खसोट और राक्षसी प्रवृत्ति से रावण ने सोने की लंका बनाई थी, जिसको राम ने समाप्त किया, जो एक साधारण धोती पहनने वाला व्यक्ति था। उनके अढ़ाई हजार वर्ष के बाद, राजा भरत ने गांवों की रचना की।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय गोपाल जी, आपके पास एक मिनट का समय और है।

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह: मैं दो मिनट और लूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, आपकी पार्टी ने जो समय दिया है, उसके अनुसार आपके पास सिर्फ एक मिनट और है।

श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह: मैं एक बेसिक चीज़ बता रहा हूँ। आप देखिए, गांव भरत के द्वारा बसाए हुए हैं, जो अपने आप में पूर्ण हैं। गांव की इकोनॉमी इस प्रकार की होती है कि सभी लोग आपस में मिल-बांट कर खाते-पीते हैं, सुखी रहते हैं, लेकिन हमने उनको किनारे कर दिया और शहरों को ज्यादा महत्व दिया। अब भरत के अढ़ाई हजार वर्ष के बाद कृष्ण जी आए। उन्होंने क्या किया? जब पूरी सम्पत्ति को दुर्योधन और कौरव हड़पने लगे, तो उन्होंने महाभारत

[श्री गोपाल नारायण सिंह]

करवा दिया, खून-खराबा हुआ और उसके बाद देश में शांति आई। अब उनके अढ़ाई हज़ार वर्ष के बाद चाणक्य आए। घनानन्द पूरी संपत्ति को हड़पने के चक्कर में लगा रहा, चाणक्य आए, उन्होंने उसके राज्य को समाप्त कर दिया और पूरे समाज को सुदृढ़ बनाया।

चाणक्य के बाद, अब पुनः अढ़ाई हज़ार वर्ष पूरे होने जा रहे हैं। ऐसे समय में एक ऐसा व्यक्ति आया, जिसने बिना खून-खराबे के, देश में पूंजी का जितना संगठन हुआ था, उसे एक झटके में अवकेन्द्रित करके, एक जगह इकट्ठा करके, देश के डेवलपमेंट में लगा दिया। उसी का परिणाम आज सबके सामने है, इसे कोई डिनाई नहीं कर सकता। पूरी दुनिया के अर्थशास्त्री भी आज यही बात बोल रहे हैं कि पूंजी का जो formation हुआ था, आज वही पूंजी देश में utilise हो रही है। पूंजी आज गरीबों की तरफ जा रही है, देश के विकास की तरफ जा रही है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसलिए बंधुओं, आज एक ऐसा व्यक्ति हमारे बीच में है, जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री हैं। एक नम्बर पर, वे एक राजनीतिज्ञ हैं, दूसरे नम्बर पर कूटनीतिज्ञ हैं, जिसे आज पूरी दुनिया मान रही है और तीसरे नम्बर पर, आज की तारीख में हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे बड़े अर्थशास्त्री भी हैं। अंत में आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए मैं अपना स्थान ग्रहण करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय कुमार केतकर जी, आपके पास 10 मिनट हैं।

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, at the outset, I would like to reiterate what hon. Member, Shri Mohd. Ali Khan, said that the first woman Finance Minister was Mrs. Indira Gandhi, though she was also the Prime Minister. So, the credit for exclusive Finance Minister may have gone to Nirmala Sitharamanji. But, she has another credential which is first and, that is, she belongs to the widely condemned and abused Jawaharlal Nehru University. So, she does not come from the *tukde tukde* gang, but she comes from Jawaharlal Nehru University. Another Member of the Ministry is Mr. Jaishankar. ...**(Interruptions)**... In a way, Jawaharlal Nehru University, definitely, is contributing immensely to the Ministry led by Shri Narendra Modi.

Incidentally, it was Mrs. Indira Gandhi who took the initiative in founding the Jawaharlal Nehru University. But, these days, it is fashionable to either forget or condemn Mrs. Indira Gandhi as well as Nehru and this happens to be Jawaharlal Nehru University and founded by Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Now, the point I want to bring here is that a lot of mention has been made about what has happened in the last seventy years and what has not happened in the last seventy years and what has been given the private sector initiatives and so on. The so-called public sectors which are supposed to be on sale in the next about five years were created by Jawaharlal Nehru, not

because he wanted them as a personal or dynastic power centre, but he thought at that point of time that the imperialist countries from the West were not giving a farthing to India. They were not ready to invest. They were not ready to do anything. There was no other option for Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru than to invest through the public sector and without that public sector or for that matter, without the nationalisation of banks done by Mrs. Indira Gandhi in 1969 after which she became the Finance Minister in 1970, the Jana Dhan Yojana and all the other banks would not have come about at all. There were only a few hundred branches in the urban centres, and after she nationalised the banks in the next ten years several lakh branches opened in rural areas, and to say that rural areas were ignored by the earlier Governments, particularly by Nehru or Indira Gandhi, is not only absurd, but it is ahistorical. Therefore, it is necessary to remember that Indira Gandhi opened the rural branches of banks without which the Green Revolution was not possible at all, the White Revolution was not possible at all. It is the rural branches, regional rural banks that created the atmosphere for the rural development and also urban development because migration also began to be controlled. Another factor, as I was mentioning after the public sector was, that public sector came because the western countries were denying any kind of assistance and, in fact, Britain, Europe and America had decided not to help India at all for two reasons. One is, India was fighting globally through a Non-alignment Movement, the imperialist forces, the nationalist forces, the colonial forces and was demanding total freedom, and that total freedom was not just the Independence which we achieved in 1947, that total freedom was not only for India, it was also for the global countries which were newly liberated in Africa. In fact, let us not forget that after the Second World War was over in 1945, India became free in 1947 and China became Communist formally in 1949. Between 1945 and 1947, we were in terrible condition, and when 1947 came, Jawaharlal Nehru was not elected Prime Minister, he was nominated Prime Minister and he had the great challenge of creating a modern script for India, and that modern script for India, was created by him in 1947. In fact, the adult franchise was the creation of that Constitution in which Pandit Nehru, Ambedkar, Patel and everybody contributed. So, by forgetting all that we cannot say that we are changing history and bringing a new India. Why that new India, in this Budget, is important because the new India that we want to bring about via Budget is also dependent on whatever we achieved in the First Five Year Plan, in the Second Five Year Plan in 1957 in which the heavy industries were created. Without those heavy industries in steel, coal and oil, etc., we would not

8.00 P.M.

[Shri Kumar Ketkar]

have become self-reliant. Talking about self-reliance nowadays, let us not forget that while we talk about 100 per cent foreign capital, we must remember that we had 100 per cent Indian capital in most of the places like Durgapur, Bhilai Steel Plant and so many companies. In fact, even the Chandrayaan that we will soon have was the creation of ISRO, which was built during Indira Gandhi's time, at Indira Gandhi's initiative, and the foundation of that was laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by creating NTs. All the Indian software engineers who are working at the Silicon Valley today are creation of those NTs, those IIMs and later Rajiv Gandhi's policy of computerisation. With that computerisation, 40 lakh Indians are today making contribution to the global economy, to the global technology and even to India, and while they support more often Ayodhya's Ram Mandir, they must remember that they also are the product of Nehru, Indira Gandhi and Rajiv Gandhi. You may call them dynasty, you may call them Congress or you may call them Indira, but I call them India and not dynasty. But the point is, we talk about Swachh Bharat and so much has been allocated for Swachh Bharat projects, but let us not forget the recently-released film, 'Article 15'. 'Article 15' film clearly shows where the so-called Swachh Bharat stands. For Swachh Bharat, the workers who work in Swachh Bharat, they clean gutters. These people are paid the least and the maximum number of deaths, as often mentioned here, are in those drains and in those gutters. Their wages are the lowest ever. They are completely underprivileged. They are thrown out of the general social system. And, if Swachh Bharat is a genuinely honest intentional project, then it is necessary to increase their wages, their living conditions should be better and unless that happens we cannot just say how many toilets have been built. Sir, how many toilets have been built is less important than what kind of wages, what kind of working conditions that these workers working in drains and gutters have. I think, it is also an important factor while defining Budget for Swachh Bharat.

Sir, I also want to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that there is nothing about railway modernisation as far as Mumbai is concerned. Let me bring to your notice that as many as 4,000 people die every year on railway tracks of Mumbai! Sir, it is only on suburban railway tracks of Mumbai; I am not talking about Mumbai-

Pune or Mumbai-Vadodara track. I am only mentioning Mumbai to Vasai and Mumbai to Kalyan. Sir, 4,000 people die every year on these tracks! Why? It is because trains are overcrowded, platforms are over-crowded and there are absolutely no facilities to passengers. So many times there were 'explosions' by the people, spontaneous 'explosions' of people by throwing stones or gheraoing the Railway General Manager. But, nothing has been done. Nothing has been suggested. Sir, so far, the Railway Budget used to have some special discussion on Mumbai Railway, specifically, because Mumbai has something like 80 lakh commuters per day, because Mumbai's overall metropolitan population is nearly 2 crores which is equivalent to the population of Sri Lanka. Sir, these many people travel everyday depending entirely on the public transport and that too on Railways and we talk of urbanization, we talk of public transport and we talk of railway modernization without taking into account the condition of Mumbai passengers or Mumbai Railway! So, I think, it is necessary to make a special mention under Railway head of the Budget.

Sir, I will touch one more point and, I think, I should be able to finish within the time given to me.

Sir, we talk about doubling the farmers' income. Farmer is not one monolith community. Farmer is a landless labourer; farmer is a dry land farmer; farmer is a smallholding farmer; farmer is a marginal farmer; farmer is a rich farmer; and, farmer is a superrich farmer. Now, when you decide to double the income of farmer, which farmers' income do you want to double? Is it the landless labour whose income is zero? So, do you make it double zero! Or if it is one, do you make it two! And, Sir, rich farmers' income is huge, in lakhs and, sometime, in crores. So, do you want to double his income! There is nothing like one farmer community called monolithic community. Majority of farmers — about 60 per cent — are either landless labourers or agriculture labourers or small farmers or dry land farmers. You forgot tribals altogether.

Tribals' land is being taken over without paying adequate compensation and we talk about land reforms, we talk about rights of tribals, we talk about Tribal Commission getting more rights and we do not discuss about how the land is being taken away from the tribals for the benefit of multinational corporations or for the Indian corporate or for the Government projects. So, unless we help those tribals, directly, on their land, and similarly help these farmers *i.e.*, landless labourers, small farmers and dry land farmers, there is no question of benefiting them, influencing them or doubling their

[Shri Kumar Ketkar]

income. Instead, it would double the income of rich farmers and that will only prove that this Government, essentially, is working for the rich class in the name of poor. They will take the name of poor. They will take projects of poor. But, essentially, they will be for that particular class in the name of development and saying that percolation effect will take place once the upperclass earns more money is far from truth. It does not happen. It has not happened anywhere and privatization projects have failed and to think that all those huge number of unemployed will join the Startup gang is also not possible. You may have seen the media reports that majority of Startup projects took money from banks and they failed. Sir, more than 60 per cent of Startup projects have failed. It is not just getting an idea and starting a project as startup. It is not possible for every young person. Sir, nearly, 60-70 per cent of young people in rural or semi-rural or semi-urban have no skills, no ideas, no environment to start a Startup project. So, these ideas of Startup projects and doubling farmers' income are very attractive to hear, particularly, to those urban people who may find it extremely attractive because they are also as disconnected as the ruling party is. They are as disconnected as the ruling party is from the actual problems of the people. ...*(Interruptions)*... If they had known or if they had identified the problems, ...*(Interruptions)*... if they had identified the actual problems of the poor people, the actual problems of the unemployed, ...*(Interruptions)*... these fancy ideas which may work for 10 per cent of youths will not necessarily benefit everybody. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया शांत रहें। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: So, it is necessary to redefine modernisation of railways and incorporating Bombay suburban train. It is necessary to redefine the Startup projects. It is necessary to redefine the skill projects. It is necessary to redefine who a farmer is and what doubling of his income is. It is necessary to redefine the urbanisation project. Just giving slogans will not work. I was quite amazed as somebody has famously said, "There are lies, damned lies and statistics." ...*(Interruptions)*... Sometimes, while listening to the figures by Prime Minister or even in the President's speech, I thought that beneficiaries in this country are more than the actual population of the country. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: So many people were supposed to have been benefited. ...*(Interruptions)*... So many lakhs and crores of people have been benefitted by the so-called schemes where I think that population is, perhaps, lesser than the beneficiaries. I think it is necessary to redefine every single slogan, every single term and every single financial allocation without which this Budget will not have much of a meaning. Thank you.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर जी, आपके 15 मिनट हैं।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। चूँकि यह मेरी मेडन स्पीच है, इसलिए मैं आपका संरक्षण भी चाहूँगा। मान्यवर, मैं इस बजट के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आपस में बात न करें। तोमर जी, कृपया आप बोलिए। कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मान्यवर, मैं सबसे पहले अपने देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और यहां की वित्त मंत्री माननीया श्रीमती सीतारमण जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि उन्होंने समाज के सभी वर्गों को ध्यान में रख कर इस बजट को बनाया है। मैंने आज सभी पक्षों से गांव, किसान, गरीब की बात सुनी। इस बजट में वास्तव में गांव, गरीब, किसान, युवा, महिला के लिए प्राथमिकता दी गई है। मान्यवर, जब गांव की बात आती है, तब राष्ट्रपिता महात्मा गांधी की यह बात आती है कि भारत की आत्मा गांवों में बसती है। हमारे बहुत श्रेष्ठ नेता माननीय पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी ने कहा था कि देश के अंतिम पंक्ति में खड़े व्यक्ति का विकास, देश के विकास का पैमाना होना चाहिए और किसान महान नेता और पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री चौधरी चरण सिंह जी ने कहा था कि भारतवर्ष की समृद्धि का रास्ता गांव, खेत और खलिहान से होकर गुजरता है।

मान्यवर, उन लोगों ने गांव, गरीब, किसान की बात करने के लिए वैसे नहीं कहा था, बल्कि इसलिए कहा था, क्योंकि यहां का इतिहास बताता है कि प्राचीन काल से भारतवर्ष कृषि प्रधान देश रहा है। 1750 तक भी इस देश के 88 फीसदी लोग गांवों में रहते थे और 80 फीसदी लोग खेती से जुड़े हुए थे, तब तक भी विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था में भारत का योगदान 25 फीसदी था। जब देश आज़ाद हुआ, तब भी 82 फीसदी लोग गांवों में रहते थे और 75 फीसदी लोग खेती से जुड़े हुए थे, तब भी इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि का योगदान 51.8 यानी लगभग 52 फीसदी था। ऐसा क्या हुआ कि मोदी जी ने 2014 में जब सत्ता संभाली, मैंने मालूम किया, तब इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में कृषि का योगदान 13 परसेंट से नीचे आ गया, विश्व की अर्थव्यवस्था में भारत का योगदान 2.6 फीसदी रह गया? तब मोदी जी तो नहीं थे।

[श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर]

मान्यवर, गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों की संख्या 82 फीसदी से घट कर 62 फीसदी हो गई, खेती में लगने वाले किसानों की संख्या 75 फीसदी से घट कर 55 फीसदी हो गई। यह जो पलायन हुआ खेत छोड़ कर भागने का, किसानों को छोड़ कर भागने का, गांवों से शहरों की तरफ पलायन करने का, यह किसके कारण हुआ? मान्यवर, मैं नीयत पर शक नहीं कर रहा हूँ। जिन्होंने देश पर 50 - 60 साल राज किया, उन्होंने महात्मा गांधी की बात को नहीं माना। उनकी नीति गलत ही थी। वह किसान विरोधी नीति थी, गाँव विरोधी नीति थी। उन्होंने गाँव और किसान को बजट में हिस्सा नहीं दिया। महात्मा गांधी ने कहा था कि कुटीर और लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा मिलना चाहिए, प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए, लेकिन इसमें हुआ क्या? गाँव में बहुत अच्छी जूती बनती थी, वह उद्योग खत्म हो गया। गाँव में लोहे के यंत्र बनते थे, गंडासे, दरांती सब बनते थे, वह खत्म हो गया। गाँव में कपड़ा बुना जाता था, वह खत्म हो गया। मिट्टी के बर्तन भी बनते थे। इस तरह की नीति आई कि गाँवों से सब कुटीर उद्योग खत्म हो गए। गाँव को, किसान को उनके बजट का हिस्सा नहीं मिला।

मान्यवर, मैं वर्ष 2014 में आया। मैंने एक बैठक में मालूम किया कि किसान की औसत आमदनी क्या है? मुझे अधिकारियों ने बताया कि 20,000 रुपए सालाना है। मैंने कहा कि 10 परसेंट वे किसान भी हैं, जिनके हाथ में देश की 54 फीसदी जमीन है, वे उस पर cultivate कर रहे हैं, उन्होंने बताया कि हमने औसत आमदनी निकाली है। मैंने उनसे पूछा कि इस देश के लघु और सीमांत किसान जो उत्तर प्रदेश में करीब 92 फीसदी हैं, देश में 88 फीसदी हैं, आप ज़रा यह बताओ कि इनकी औसत आमदनी क्या है? उन्होंने बताया कि 6,324 रुपए सालाना है। यानी, एक महीने में 527 रुपए किसान की आमदनी है।

महोदय, मैं गन्ने की खेती वाले इलाके से आता हूँ। किसान गन्ना बांधने के मजदूर बुलाता है, वह 500 रुपए रोज लेता है। मकान चिनाई के लिए राजमिस्त्री बुलाता है, वह 500 - 550 रुपए रोज लेता है। कोई लोहार या बढ़ई का काम करने वाला आता है, वह भी 500 रुपए से अधिक लेता है। किसानों इस देश का सबसे सम्मानित पेशा था। घाघ कवि ने कहा था,

"उत्तम खेती मध्यम बान। निकृष्ट चाकरी भीख निदान।"

महोदय, खेती उत्तम थी। किसान सबसे सम्मानित पेशा था, अब वह भिखारी बनकर रह गया। उसकी स्थिति यह हो गई कि यदि कोई अपनी लड़की का रिश्ता लेकर जाएगा, तो एक वॉचमैन को, चपरासी को, कोई कॉलेज में चपरासी है, उसको प्राथमिकता देगा, लेकिन किसान के बेटे को नहीं देगा। अब यह स्थिति आ गई है। यह स्थिति क्यों आई है? अब किसान की हालत ऐसी हो गई है कि उसकी किसानों घाटे का सौदा हो गयी है। सर, ब्रिटेन की एक संस्था ने सर्वे किया। सन् 2005 से 2012 तक सात वर्षों में 3 करोड़, 70 लाख किसानों ने इस पेशे को छोड़ दिया। वे खेती को छोड़कर चले गए। घाटे का पेशा कोई कब तक करता रहेगा? मैं

यह फिर कह रहा हूँ कि मैं नीयत पर शक नहीं कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन न इन्होंने महात्मा गांधी की बात को माना और न ही इन्होंने कुटीर और छोटे उद्योगों की चिंता की। बेरोजगारी भी इसी कारण बढ़ी। गाँव और किसानों को उनके बजट का हिस्सा नहीं दिया। सन् 1965 के बाद कृषि के क्षेत्र के बजट में लगातार गिरावट आई। मान्यवर, देश का किसान अन्न पैदा करता है, उसमें से 25-30 परसेंट सड़कर चला जाता है। क्या उसे रखने के साधन या गोदाम नहीं बने? इसके लिए कौन जिम्मेवार है? इस देश में जितना cultivable land है, उसमें वर्ष 2014 तक भी 55 फीसदी जमीन पर सिंचाई के साधन नहीं थे। यह हमने मालूम किया है। इस बात की चिंता क्यों नहीं की गई? जिन्होंने 50-60 साल राज किया, इसकी चिंता क्यों नहीं की? उन्हीं के कारण गाँवों से पलायन हुआ। उन्हीं की गलत नीतियों के कारण किसान शहरों की तरफ आए, खेती छोड़कर भागे या किसानों ने आत्महत्या की। अभी कई लोगों ने किसानों की आत्महत्या के लिए सवाल उठाया। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ, यह मेरे एक साथी ने भी कहा था-

"जाके पैर न फटी बिवाई, वो क्या जाने पीर पराई।"

इसे चौधरी चरण सिंह सभाओं में कहा करते थे। वे यहाँ तक कहते थे कि मैं एक छोटे-से गाँव में पैदा हुआ हूँ, मैं किसान की परेशानी को जानता हूँ। यदि जाड़े का मौसम है, अंधेरी रात है, किसान पानी बला रहा है और उसका पैर साँप पर पड़ गया, साँप डस लेता है और किसान मर जाता है। यदि हमारी फसल तैयार है और बारिश आ गई, ओले पड़ गए, गेहूँ कटने को तैयार है, तो सारी फसल बरबाद हो जाती है, किसान परेशान हो जाता है। इस परेशानी को कौन समझ सकता है? वही समझ सकता है, जो इस गरीबी में रहा हो। मान्यवर, हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री माननीय मोदी जी छोटे-से गाँव में पैदा हुए, गाँव की पगडंडियों पर चले, चाय बेचकर अपना खर्चा चलाया, गाँव के तालाब में नहाए, उन्हें मालूम हैं कि गाँव की परेशानियाँ क्या होती हैं। इसीलिए, उन्होंने संकल्प किया कि हम गाँवों को शहरों जैसी सुविधाओं से युक्त करेंगे, हम किसान की आय को दोगुना करेंगे। उसका रोडमैप भी दिया। अब कहा जा रहा है कि "साहब कहाँ रोडमैप दिया?" हम बता रहे हैं कि क्या रोडमैप दिया। सबसे पहले कृषि का बजट बढ़ाया। यूपीए के टाइम में काँग्रेस ने पाँच वर्षों में 1,21,082 करोड़ रुपए दिए थे। इन पाँच वर्षों में, एनडीए के टाइम में 2,11,694 करोड़ बजट दिया है। मान्यवर, 17 करोड़ लोगों तक Soil Health Card पहुँचा है। 100 परसेंट नीम कोटेड यूरिया बनाने का काम किया गया है, जिससे किसान की 10 परसेंट लागत घटी है और 6 परसेंट पैदावार बढ़ी है। यह कहा जाता है कि किसान की आमदनी दोगुनी कैसे होगी? किसान की आमदनी दोगुनी ऐसे होगी कि उसकी लागत को कम किया जायेगा और उसको सुरक्षा दी जायेगी।

मान्यवर, ओले पड़ गये, बारिश आयी। प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए 50 फीसदी नुकसान पर जितना मुआवजा किसान को मिलता था, मोदी जी की सरकार ने 33 परसेंट नुकसान पर उसका डेढ़ गुना मुआवजा देना तय किया। यही नहीं, उसने उसकी सीमा भी एक हेक्टेयर से बढ़ाकर दो हेक्टेयर कर दी। यदि ऐसे में किसान की मौत हो जाये, तो भी उसका मुआवजा

[श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर]

बढ़ाकर दोगुना कर दिया गया। अभी हमारे विपक्ष के एक बड़े नेता ने कहा था कि सिंचाई में क्या होगा। "प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना" में सिंचाई का बजट बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ 40,000 करोड़ का नाबार्ड में कॉरपस फंड बनाया। इससे बारिश के पानी को रोककर, कृषक समिति कई राज्यों में बनी हुई है, मैं वहाँ गया। मैं अपनी पार्टी के फार्मर्स विंग का प्रदेश का अध्यक्ष था और मैं राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष भी रहा। मैंने देखा है कि सरकार के इंजीनियर्स टेक्निकल एडवाइस दे रहे हैं। गाँवों में कृषक समिति बनाकर तालाबों में बारिश का पानी रोका जा रहा है। 90 परसेंट फाइनैस सरकार कर रही है और उससे ड्रिप सिस्टम से भराई की जा रही है, सिंचाई की जा रही है, दो फसलें ली जा रही हैं। क्या यह काम पहले नहीं हो सकता था, जो अब हुआ? उसमें 40,000 करोड़ का कॉरपस फंड स्थापित कर दिया गया। मान्यवर, "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" में डेढ़ परसेंट और दो परसेंट का प्रीमियम है। रबी पर डेढ़ और खरीफ पर दो परसेंट प्रीमियम है और उसमें प्री-सोइंग और पोस्ट हार्वेस्टिंग तक को शामिल किया गया है। यही नहीं, इसमें कोई कैप भी नहीं है। ऐसी "प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना" लागू की गयी है।

मान्यवर, इसके साथ ही मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ पर भारतीय वन अधिनियम में एक बहुत बड़ा काम हुआ है। जो वन है, उसमें बांस का जो पेड़ है, उसको पहले ट्री की डेफिनिशन में रखा गया था, जिसको वहाँ से निकाल कर फसल में डाल दिया गया है। पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में "जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन" स्थापित किया गया है और जैविक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए केवल सिविकम को ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग स्टेट ही घोषित नहीं किया गया, बल्कि साढ़े चार करोड़ हेक्टेयर जमीन को जैविक फार्मिंग युक्त कर दिया गया है और इस साल के लास्ट तक पाँच करोड़ हेक्टेयर जमीन जैविक खेती के रूप में बदल जायेगी।

मान्यवर, स्वामीनाथन आयोग की रिपोर्ट जो फाइलों में दबी पड़ी थी। वह हमारे टाइम में नहीं, पिछली सरकार के टाइम में आयी थी। माननीय मोदी जी ने आने के बाद उस रिपोर्ट को केवल निकाला ही नहीं, बल्कि लागत का डेढ़ गुना देने का काम किया। उन्होंने डेढ़ गुना पिछले साल भी और इस साल भी बढ़ाकर देने का काम किया है। मान्यवर, मैं उसके विस्तार में जाना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन उसमें 300 से लेकर 1,400 रुपये तक प्रति क्विंटल की बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

मान्यवर, यहाँ सड़कों की बात आयी थी। ग्रामीण इलाकों की कनेक्टिविटी के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है। यूपीए के टाइम में, आखिरी तीन वर्षों का आँकड़ा मैंने देखा है। उन्होंने सड़कों के लिए 92,000 करोड़ दिया था, जिससे 82,000 किलोमीटर सड़कें गाँवों में बनी थीं। एनडीए के टाइम में उतने ही समय में 1,82,000 करोड़ रुपये देने का काम किया गया, जिससे 1,20,000 किलोमीटर सड़क बनी।

माननीय, मैं अन्तर बताना चाहता हूँ। कृषि यंत्रीकरण में यूपीए के टाइम में जितने टाइम में, 2010 से 2014 तक, 151.4 करोड़ दिया गया था, जबकि एनडीए ने 1,553.88 करोड़ दिया। मान्यवर,

प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से निपटने के लिए यूपीए ने जितने टाइम में 12 करोड़, 51 लाख दिया, उतने ही टाइम में एनडीए ने 32 करोड़, 20 लाख दिया। मान्यवर, जब किसानों को "किसान सम्मान निधि" मिली, तो ये कहने लगे कि 6,000 रुपये में क्या होगा। आप लोगों ने तो कभी 6 रुपये भी नहीं दिये। मैं जानता हूँ, मैंने ऐसे इलाके देखे हैं, जहाँ गाँवों के अंदर 80 परसेंट से ऊपर महिलाओं के बदन के ऊपरी हिस्से पर कपड़े नहीं थे। मान्यवर, यदि किसान ने किसी साहूकार से 10,000 रुपये लेकर खेत में बीज डाल दिया और बारिश नहीं हुई, तो बीज भी खत्म हो गया, फिर वह क्या करे? उसमें उसका खेत भी चला जाता था। फिर वह या तो आत्महत्या करेगा या उस खेत को छोड़कर भागेगा। मान्यवर, मैं अटल जी की सरकार को धन्यवाद दूँगा कि उन्होंने किसानों को "किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड" देने का काम किया, उसे बचाने का काम किया। अब इस बजट में उस क्रेडिट कार्ड का इस्तेमाल पशुपालन और मत्स्य पालन में भी करने का प्रावधान किया गया है। उस पर भी वे किसान लाभ ले सकते हैं। मान्यवर, सरकार ने करीब 75 हजार करोड़ रुपये किसान सम्मान निधि के लिए रखे हैं, पहले उसमें साढ़े बारह करोड़ किसान थे, लेकिन अब चौदह करोड़ किसानों को इसमें शामिल करने का काम किया गया है।

मान्यवर, मुद्रा बैंक योजना से 17 करोड़ गरीब परिवारों को ऋण मिला है, उसमें साढ़े चार करोड़ नए परिवार हैं। मान्यवर, करीब साढ़े सात करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को गैस के कनेक्शन मुफ्त मिले हैं, 10 करोड़ परिवारों को आयुष्मान भारत से हेल्थ कार्ड मिला, माननीय चिदम्बरम जी ने कहा था कि 35 लाख को लाभ मिला, मैं कहता हूँ कि 10 करोड़ परिवारों को हेल्थ कार्ड मिला है। यदि 35 लाख बीमार हुए, तो 50 करोड़ को कैसे लाभ होता? पहले साल में 35 लाख ने इसका क्लेम किया, उनको इसका लाभ मिल गया। यह कोई जाति देखकर नहीं किया, कोई धर्म देखकर नहीं किया। गरीब, चाहे वह किसी भी जाति या धर्म का हो, सबको इसका लाभ देने का काम किया है।

मान्यवर, यही नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री सुरक्षा बीमा योजना, 12 रुपये में 2 लाख रुपये की बीमा योजना है और प्रधान मंत्री जीवन ज्योति योजना केवल 330 रुपये में 2 लाख रुपये की योजना, 342 रुपये खर्च करने पर 4 लाख रुपये की गारंटी है, यह किसके लिए है। मान्यवर, किसान को भी इसका लाभ मिलता है। 22 प्रतिशत किसान गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं, उनको भी इसका लाभ मिलता है।

मान्यवर, यहां कुछ लोगों ने गन्ना किसान की बात उठायी, उसके विस्तार में कभी बाद में जाऊंगा, लेकिन इतना बताना चाहता हूँ कि 50 साल पुरानी इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान करने का काम किया है, तो माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है, उन्होंने गन्ने के रस से ethanol बनाने के लिए आदेश किए हैं, निर्णय किया है और ethanol का रेट 46 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 59 रुपये 15 पैसे कर दिया है। मान्यवर, स्पेशल पैकेज दिया है, पैकेज पहले भी मिलते थे, साढ़े छह हजार करोड़ का पैकेज यूपीए के टाइम में मिला था, किसान के खाते में नहीं गया, किसान

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को नहीं मिला, मिल वाले खा गए थे, और जगह लगा लिया था, लेकिन पहली ऐसी सरकार आयी, जिसने सीधे किसानों के खाते में दिया।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मान्यवर, मैं यह बता रहा हूँ... मैं दो मिनट और लूंगा।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका जो समय था, वह पूरा हो गया है ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मान्यवर, मेरी पहली स्पीच है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय विजय पाल तोमर जी, आप अपनी बात खत्म करें। ...(व्यवधान)... अपनी बात खत्म करें ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी बात खत्म करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2018-19 में कृषि पर जो बजट था, उसमें हमारी सरकार ने पहले 63,818 करोड़ रुपये दिए थे, जिसे बाद में बढ़ाकर 86,602 करोड़ रुपये किया। इस साल 1,51,518 करोड़ रुपये दिए हैं, दोगुना से भी अधिक दिया है।

मान्यवर, हमारी सरकार ने सिंचाई की योजना में भी 1 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ऊपर बढ़ाने का काम किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... 75 हजार करोड़ किसान सम्मान निधि के लिए भी दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य आप अपनी बात खत्म करें। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय विजय पाल तोमर जी, मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मान्यवर, 5 हजार ...(व्यवधान)... करने के लिए 2018-19 में लगभग 14 हजार, 987 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 2019-20 में 18 हजार करोड़ रुपये करने का काम किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय विजय पाल तोमर जी, आप अपनी बात खत्म करें, धन्यवाद।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मान्यवर, किसान को पेंशन देने का काम किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपका जो समय था, वह पूरा हो गया है ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सदस्य, आप अपनी बात खत्म करें। आप ऑलरेडी एक मिनट अधिक बोल चुके हैं। आपका समय खत्म हो गया है।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मान्यवर, मैं सिर्फ इतना कहना चाहता हूँ, मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि सभी पक्षों ने गांव की, गरीब और किसानों की चिंता की है, लेकिन मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ...

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी मेडन स्पीच थी, आपका समय खत्म हो गया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मान्यवर, मैं कोई भाषण नहीं दे रहा।

श्री पि. भट्टाचार्य (पश्चिम बंगाल): बहुत बढ़िया भाषण दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, आप अपनी जगह बैठें। माननीय तोमर जी आप चेयर की तरफ देखकर बात खत्म कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मान्यवर, मैं सिर्फ इतना कह रहा हूँ कि तुम्हारी पतंग भी बादलों को छू सकती थी, मगर तुमसे हवा का रुख पहचानना न गया।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय तोमर जी, आप चेयर की तरफ देखें और अपनी बात खत्म करें।

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर: मान्यवर, धन्यवाद। मैं बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय नारणभाई जे. राठवा। आपके पास दस मिनट का समय है।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, यह आखिरी वक्ता है?

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, अभी कई सदस्य बाकी हैं।

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान: सर, हाउस कितने बजे तक चलेगा?

†جناب محمد علی خان : سر، ہاؤس کتنے بجے تک چلے گا؟

श्री उपसभापति: आप लोगों बोलने के लिए समय भी अधिक चाहिए और बैठने के लिए भी तैयार नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान).... प्लीज आप अपनी जगह पर बैठें।

श्री नारणभाई जे. राठवा (गुजरात): उपसभापति महोदय, जी वर्ष 2019-20 का बजट माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने दिया है, आपने मुझे उसकी चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर दिया, जिसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभारी हूँ। मैं आपके द्वारा सरकार से एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि बजट का जो प्रोसेस है-जनरल बजट और रेलवे बजट... मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी से यह मांग करता हूँ कि जनरल बजट के साथ रेल बजट को जो मिलाया है, उसे अलग किया जाए, क्योंकि जो भी जनरल बजट और रेलवे बजट है, उसको वित्त मंत्री जी पेश करते हैं। सर, दोनों हाउस के अलग-अलग प्रांत से जितने भी माननीय सांसदगण हैं, चर्चा में भाग लेते हुए उनके द्वारा रेलवे की जो बात उठाई जाती है, तो रेलवे का रिप्लाय कौन करेगा? जनरल बजट के रिप्लाय में जिन भी माननीय सदस्यगण ने भाग लिया है, वे रेलवे की बात नहीं करते हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी जो बात करेंगी, वे स्पष्टतः जनरल बजट की करेंगी। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि next बजट जो 2020-21 का आए, उसमें रेल बजट को अलग पेश किया जाए। All over India में पिछले सालों में जितने भी रेल मंत्रियों ने प्रोजेक्ट्स को sanction किया था, उन sanctioned projects का ब्यौरा इसके अंदर नहीं मिल रहा है।

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री नारणभाई जे. राठवा]

सर, मेरी मांग है कि रेल बजट अलग किया जाए। टाइम बहुत कम है। मैं यही सोचता हूँ कि गुजरात में जितने रेलवे प्रोजेक्ट्स की बात की गई है, मैं पहले उनके बारे में बात करना चाहूँगा। सर, जनरल बजट के ऊपर अलग-अलग विभागों की चर्चा में बहुत सांसदगणों ने सुझाव दिए हैं। उपसभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्रालय के साथ रेलवे बजट को मर्ज किया गया है, उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। उस पर मेरी जो आपत्ति है, वह मैंने यहां बताई है। बल्कि पूरे विश्व में भारतीय रेलवे नेटवर्क को महत्वपूर्ण माना जाता है। पालियामेंट के दोनों सदनों में लोक सभा एवं राज्य सभा के अपने-अपने राज्य और चुनाव क्षेत्र से आने वाले सांसदों को अपने क्षेत्रों के बारे में नई रेल योजनाएं एवं रेल योजनाओं की वर्तमान स्थिति को जानने की जिज्ञासा रहती है एवं कौन-कौन से प्रोजेक्ट एवं अन्य सुविधाएं उनके क्षेत्रों में दी गई हैं, उसके विवरण का पता नहीं चलता है। बजट में रेलवे का चार-पांच पेज में विवरण आता है, उससे माननीय सदस्यगणों को आपत्ति होती है। मेरी मांग है कि आम बजट के साथ रेलवे बजट का विवरण राज्यवार, ज़ोनलवार अलग किया जाए और जो नए प्रोजेक्ट, रेलवे का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन, रेलवे के ओवरब्रिज/अंडर ब्रिज, नई लाईन, दोहरीकरण एवं नई लाइनों का सर्वे कार्य, passengers amenities, मेजर नई लाईन, ऑनगोइंग प्रोजेक्ट, मेजर गैज कन्वर्जन प्रोजेक्ट, मेजर डबलिंग लाईन, थर्ड लाईन, फोर्थ लाईन के जो प्रोजेक्ट दिए जाते हैं, उनका पूरा ब्यौरा मिले। New railway service introduction, frequency of increased service, stoppage of railway trains at various stations, upgradation of various world class stations by PPP project, high speed priority for train safety and level crossings, high security of passengers of various trains, station cleanliness works etc., रेलवे के कार्यों का अलग-अलग ब्यौरा देने से सांसदों को अपने क्षेत्र के रेलवे कार्यों का पता लगेगा, इसलिए मैंने आम बजट को अलग करने की मांग की है। इस आम बजट से रेलवे का जो कार्य विवरण है, उसमें देश के राज्यों में नए प्रोजेक्ट, वर्तमान स्थिति, ऑनलाइन प्रोजेक्ट्स उनके बारे में भी मैंने यहां पर बताया है। मैं केवल यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछली सरकारों ने यूपीए-1, यूपीए-2 के तहत गुजरात में जो प्रोजेक्ट्स sanction किए गए थे, वे लंबे समय से लंबित पड़े हुए हैं, उनके जो ऑनगोइंग प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनके ऊपर जितनी धनराशि दी जानी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं दी गई है, मैं उनके बारे में प्रोजेक्टवार बात करना चाहूँगा। गुजरात राज्य में पिछली सरकार ने projects एवं जन-सुविधाएं देने का काम शुरू किया था, लेकिन उन्हें समय मर्यादा में आज तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है, वहां पर धीमी गति से कार्य चल रहा है। मैं सरकार से गुज़ारिश करता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत नीचे दिए गए प्रोजेक्ट्स/जन-सुविधाएं कब तक पूरे किए जाएंगे, यह बताने की कृपा करें।

1. अहमदाबाद-मुम्बई high speed corridor 2014 में मंजूर किया गया था एवं 20,000 वर्कर्स को नौकरी दिए जाने की बात भी की गयी थी, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि यह कार्य समय सीमा में पूरा नहीं होगा। मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इस प्रोजेक्ट को समय सीमा में पूरा किया जाए।

2. Western Dedicated Freight Corridor पिछली सरकारों द्वारा लाया और मंजूर किया गया प्रोजेक्ट था। इस योजना का मुख्य उद्देश्य माल यातायात को अलग से लाइन चलाकर खाली पड़े ट्रैक्स पर नयी passenger गाड़ियां चलाने का वायदा किया गया था। इस प्रोजेक्ट को 2020 तक पूरा करने की समय सीमा रखी गयी है, लेकिन मेरी जानकारी के तहत इस कार्य में आज तक कोई प्रगति नहीं हुई है।
3. 2018-19 में मेहसाणा-पालनपुर का 65 किलोमीटर का दोहरीकरण का प्रोजेक्ट sanction किया गया था, लेकिन आज तक वह काम शुरू भी नहीं हुआ है।
4. 2018-19 में बजट में दिए गए राजकोट-कानलूस का 111 किलोमीटर का दोहरीकरण का कार्य ठंडे बस्ते में पड़ा है, वह काम भी आगे नहीं चल रहा है।
5. 2018-19 के बजट में गुजरात में रेलवे लाइनों के ऊपर 1,142 किलोमीटर के विद्युतीकरण का कार्य होना था, वह काम भी आगे नहीं बढ़ा है।
6. गुजरात में मुख्य लाइन के प्रोजेक्ट के तहत कार्य बहुत ही धीमी गति से चल रहे हैं। उनके लिए पर्याप्त धनराशि इसी बजट में केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से मिले, ऐसा मेरा सुझाव है। इसके अतिरिक्त Patan-Bhildi new rail line और Chhota Udepur-Dhar new railw line - ये दोनों प्रोजेक्ट्स sanction हो गए थे, जिन्हें 2012 में खत्म करना था, लेकिन आज भी वह काम आगे नहीं बढ़ा है, क्योंकि उनके लिए धनराशि बहुत कम मिलती है। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि इनके लिए ज्यादा allotment of funds किया जाए, ताकि यह काम जल्दी पूरा हो सके। महोदय, Somnath-Kodinar new line, Bhimnath-Dholera new line, Dahod-Indore new line, Modasa-Shamlaji new line और Taranga Hill-Abu Road via Ambaji new line हैं, जिनके लिए ज्यादा धनराशि का प्रावधान करके प्रोजेक्ट्स को जल्दी खत्म करने का काम किया जाए।
7. गुजरात में gauge conversion का कार्य धीमी गति से चल रहा है, जिसके कारण आवश्यक एवं मांग की जा रही रेल सेवाओं को अभी तक पूरा नहीं किया गया है। ये योजनाएं हैं: Ahmedabad-Himmatnagar-Udaypur gauge conversion, Ahmedabad-Botad gauge conversion, Ahmedabad-Mehsana gauge conversion, Bhuj-Naliya gauge conversion, Mehsana-Taranga Hill gauge conversion, Miyagam-Karjan-Dabhoi-Samlaya gauge conversion, Dhasa-Jetalsar gauge conversion, Dabhoi-Chandod-Kevadiya - जो लाइन Statue of Unity तक लेकर जानी है, उसके gauge conversion के काम को जल्दी करने का हम आग्रह कर रहे हैं।

[श्री नारणभाई जे. राठवा]

8. गुजरात में बजट में पास हुए दोहरीकरण, तीसरी लाइन एवं चौथी लाइन के कार्यों पर निराशापूर्ण ढंग से काम हो रहा है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए और इस प्रोजेक्ट का काम जल्दी खत्म किया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त Kalupur-Vatva third railway line in Ahmedabad, Viramgam-Samakhiali doubling, Surendranagar-Rajkot doubling, Palanpur-Samakhiali doubling, Abu Road-Palanpur doubling - इन प्रोजेक्ट्स को भी ज्यादा पैसा देकर खत्म कराया जाए।
9. गुजरात के बड़ोदा जिले के अंतर्गत डभोई क्षेत्र में POH electric works and engine repairing workshop 300 करोड़ रुपये की लागत से sanction हुई थी, जिसका काम रेल विकास निगम की तरफ से होना था, लेकिन आज तक वह काम नहीं हो सका है।

महोदय, भारतीय रेल देश के विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है, लेकिन विपक्ष जब भी रेलवे के विकास की बात करता है तो सरकार रेलवे में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों एवं अधिकारियों को रेल बजट का अधिकांश हिस्सा वेतन के रूप में दिए जाने का रोना रोती है। रेलवे की हालत को बहुत अच्छे ढंग से दिखाया जाता है, स्टेशनों पर रंग-रोगन कर सुंदर बनाने की बात कही जाती है, लेकिन रेल यात्रियों को प्राप्त सुविधाओं की तरफ सरकार ने इस बजट में ध्यान नहीं दिया है। आज रेल गाड़ियां देरी से चल रही हैं और प्राइवेट लोगों को फायदा देने हेतु रेलवे के काम-काज में बदलाव किया जा रहा है, जिससे आने वाले समय में प्राइवेट लोगों को रेलवे से फायदा एवं रेलवे को घाटा होगा, ऐसा मेरा मानना है। रेलवे के निजीकरण की बात की जा रही है, उसका रास्ता साफ करके, अपने कुछ उद्योगपतियों को फायदा पहुंचाने हेतु कार्य किया जा रहा है, यह गलत है। पीपीपी मॉडल के तहत जो भी काम दिया जाता है, जैसे world class station बनाने हैं, तो मुझे लगता है कि यह privatisation हो रहा है, उसके अंदर रेलवे की property नहीं रहेगी। इसमें 90 साल का एग्रीमेंट करते हैं, तो 90 साल तक कौन रहेगा, कौन जीएगा, इसका पता नहीं है, लेकिन रेलवे की जो property है, वह चली जाएगी, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ। मैं रेलवे से मांग करता हूँ कि जो भी प्रोजेक्ट्स गुजरात के अंदर और ऑल ओवर इंडिया में पेंडिंग हैं, यूपीए-1 और यूपीए-2 में जो पेंडिंग प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उन्हें जल्दी खत्म करने के लिए रेलवे मंत्रालय की तरफ से धनराशि ज्यादा देकर, उनका काम जल्दी खत्म करें। यही मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है। उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, माननीय राठवा जी। यह आपकी maiden speech थी।

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Member for the very constructive speech. He has given some valuable suggestions, for which I thank him. Smriti ji and Mansukh Bhai would also like to thank him.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I have long advocate that Railway Budget should be separated from the General Budget but I have changed my mind because in the last few months, most Members have been raising Special Mentions on Railways. Today, the hon. Member has made a very detailed speech. Sir, I would like you, at some stage, as part of the discussion, to set aside two, three hours' time for Railways. We may not have a separate Railway Budget but as part of the General Budget, we can do this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I think, every Member would like to participate in the discussion. So, I would request you to consider this.

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, रमेश जी। मैं आगामी वक्ताओं से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जैसे राठवा साहब ने बड़ी सारगर्भित बातें कहीं, तो जो समय उनके पास है और वे यह मांग कर रहे हैं कि चर्चा को जल्द खत्म करना है, तो अपने समय में इसी तरह से समय बचाएं। जैसे यह राठवा जी की maiden speech थी और उन्होंने कम समय में सारगर्भित बातें कहीं, तो आगे जो वक्ता हैं, उनसे अनुरोध होगा कि कम से कम इसका ध्यान रखें। श्री अमर शंकर साबले जी, आपके पास पांच मिनट का समय है। आप कितने कम समय में अपनी सारगर्भित बातें कहेंगे, यह आप पर निर्भर करता है।

श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय। मैं यह स्पीच अपनी मातृभाषा मराठी में देना चाहता हूं। इस बारे में मैंने नोटिस दिया हुआ है।

*देश के बजट पर अपनी बात रखने के लिए मेरी पार्टी और आपने जो अवसर मुझे दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं। हमारे देश के नेता माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी, जब वैश्विक स्तर पर वैश्विक नेताओं के साथ हिंदी में वार्तालाप करते हैं, तब हरेक भारतीय को गर्व होता है कि वह भारतीय है। दो दिन पहले हमारे उपराष्ट्रपति जी ने प्रादेशिक भाषाओं तथा मातृभाषाओं को बढ़ावा देने की जो बात कही, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूं। मराठी भाषा संत ज्ञानेश्वर की ओवी से, संत तुकाराम महाराज की गाथा से और छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज की वीरता से समृद्ध हुई है। ऐसी महान भाषा मैं, मेरी मातृभाषा मराठी में मुझे इस सर्वोच्च सदन में बात करने का अवसर मिलने से, मैं अपने आपको गौरवान्वित महसूस कर रहा हूं। लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के मेरे विद्वान और प्रबुद्ध साथियों ने बजट के विभिन्न पहलुओं पर और देश की सभी समस्याओं पर अपनी राय रखी है, इसलिए मैं उस पर और उससे संबंधित आंकड़ों पर जाकर समय बरबाद नहीं करना चाहता हूं। मैं भगवान बुद्ध के दिए दृष्टांत से अपने मूल मुद्दे की शुरुआत करना चाहता हूं। भगवान बुद्ध को बोधगया में ज्ञान प्राप्ति हुई और इस ज्ञान प्राप्ति

*Hindi translation of the original speech delivered in Marathi.

[श्री अमर शंकर साबले]

से उन्हें चार आर्यसत्य ज्ञात हुए। पहला आर्यसत्य - इस दुनिया में दुख है। दूसरा - इस दुख का कोई कारण है। तीसरा - उस कारण का निवारण है और चौथा - उससे मुक्ति मिल सकती है। यही वो चार आर्यसत्य हैं, जिनका ज्ञान भगवान बुद्ध को प्राप्त हुआ था। इन्हीं आर्यसत्यों का ज्ञान हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को भी हुआ है। इस देश में दुख है, गरीबी है, भ्रष्टाचार है और जातिवाद है, इसका साक्षात्कार हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी को हुआ और इन समस्याओं के मूल में जाकर उसका निर्मूलन करने का प्रयास उन्होंने किया। उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ 'न खाऊंगा, न खाने दूंगा' इस तरह की घोषणा की और इससे लोगों के दिलों में विश्वास का निर्माण किया। लोगों ने भी उन पर विश्वास जता कर उनके नेतृत्व को स्वीकार किया। अपने पिछले पांच साल के कार्यकाल के दौरान उनके द्वारा चलाई गई योजनाओं जैसे गरीबी उन्मूलन योजना, जनधन योजना, उज्ज्वला योजना, प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना, आयुष्मान भारत योजना इन सभी योजनाओं के माध्यम से लोगों का दुख दूर करने का कार्य किया। गरीबों का दुख-दर्द मिटाया जा सकता है। बस उसे मिटाने की इच्छा शक्ति आपमें होनी चाहिए। यही इच्छा शक्ति नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने दिखाई और इसीलिए इस चुनाव में सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास हासिल करने में मोदी जी सफल हुए हैं। ऐसे बहुत सारे विषय हैं, जिनसे सामाजिक समस्याओं के मूल को समझा जा सकता है। सामाजिक क्रांति के जनक महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले जी, जिन्होंने अपनी पत्नी को शिक्षित करके महाराष्ट्र के पूना में लड़कियों के लिए पहला स्कूल खोला था।

ऐसे महान सामाजिक क्रांतिकारी ज्योतिबा फुले जी ने एक बात कही थी। अभी मैं महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले जी का उदाहरण ज्यादा नहीं बता सकता, परंतु इस बजट में माननीय मोदी जी ने सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज की बात की है। पूना करार के अंतर्गत डॉ बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने स्वतंत्र मतदाता संघों की मांग की थी। इन स्वतंत्र मतदाता संघों के माध्यम से दलितों का प्रतिनिधि ही दलितों का विकास कर सकता है, ऐसी उनकी सोच थी। माननीय मोदी जी ने भी इस बात को जाना और दलित संगठनों, दलित उद्यमों के माध्यम से दलितों का उद्धार हो सकता है, इस बात को भी पहचाना। इसीलिए उन्होंने इस सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज की स्थापना की और इसके लिए मैं उनका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ और अपनी वाणी को विराम देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

श्रीमती स्मृति जूबिन इरानी: महोदय, आज श्री अमर शंकर साबले जी ने मराठी में भाषण किया, इसके लिए हम सभी की ओर से उनका हार्दिक अभिनन्दन।"

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद। माननीया स्मृति जी, यह धन्यवाद मैं सचिवालय के लोगों को देना चाहूँगा, जो अभी भी, इस वक्त इसका अनुवाद उपलब्ध करा रहे हैं। माननीय श्री कैलाश सोनी जी।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): सर, कैलाश सोनी जी कल बोल लेंगे। अभी आप श्री के.जे. एल्फोंस जी को बोलने की अनुमति दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति: इसमें कैलाश सोनी जी का नाम पहले है।

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया: सर, इनके बारे में मैंने पहले बता दिया है।

श्री उपसभापति: ठीक है। श्री के. जे. एल्फोंस जी।

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS (Rajasthan): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I strongly support the Budget. The Budget is short on rhetoric but packed with dreams for a new India. This Budget does not come in isolation. It comes on the back of a five-year miraculous performance of the Modi Government. What has been done in the last five years has not been done by any Government in the history of world before. The other day I narrated ten reasons why this House should celebrate, so I am not going to repeat that. In the morning, there was a brilliant but deceptive presentation by a senior hon. Member of Parliament, Shri Chidambaram, on the macro-economic fundamentals of this country. Sir, I am speaking here just to set the record right. First, the macro-economic fundamentals of this country have never been better than today. This is the best macro-economic fundamentals this country ever had. Sir, inflation is below four per cent. What was the inflation when your Government was in power? It was above 10.1 per cent. What was the full inflation? It was above 18 per cent. Today, the inflation is below four per cent. The fiscal deficit is 3.3 or 3.4 per cent. What is the primary deficit? It is 0.3 per cent. Then, I come to FDI. The net FDI grew by 14.2 per cent. The foreign exchange reserves of this country are 422 billion dollars. The Current Account Deficit is 2.6 per cent. Tell me in the history of this country any time when you people ruled when the macro-economic fundamentals of this country were right. Let me set a few things right. Mr. Chidambaram talked about the Gross Capital Formation. It is 32 per cent of the GDP and not 29 per cent, as Mr. Chidambaram misled the House. It is 32 per cent. Sir, Gross Fixed Capital Formation is 29 per cent. I am giving you the figures. Sir, the gap in saving-investment ratio is narrowed from minus 4.8 per cent in 2012-13 to minus 1.8 per cent. Sir, it is a dramatic improvement in saving-investment ratio. I am just giving you blank figures. Sir, then, I come to manufacturing sector. Do not judge this Government, which is run more than five years, by the last quarter. Sorry! We have run a dramatic five years. Don't judge us by the last quarter. In the last quarter, there were global headwinds and India is part of that. Let me give you the manufacturing sector growth. Sir, in first quarter, it is 12.1 per cent; in second quarter, it is 6.9 per cent; in third quarter, it is 6.4 per cent. Is it not a dramatic growth in manufacturing sector? I am sorry, Mr. Chidambaram; he is not here. Sir, the bank credit went up by 14.5 per

[Shri K.J. Alphons]

cent last year. The bank deposits went up by ten per cent. Mr. Chidambaram, these are the macro-economic fundamentals of this country. Sir, the production in cement went up by 13.3 per cent last year. Use of finished steel products went up by 7.5 per cent. Mr. Chidambaram, where are you? Are these not fantastic basic fundamentals? Growth in private final consumption was one of the issues on which Mr. Chidambaram went on and on. Sir, it went up by 8.1 per cent last year. It is a fantastic growth. On top of that, the Government's Final Consumption Expenditure, on which Mr. Chidambaram went on and on, went up by 9 per cent in the last five years. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, I will give you the page number. It is page no.14 of the Economic Survey and page no.14, volume no.2. Don't look at them; look at me. I will tell you the figures. These are the figures. Then, there is 15.1 per cent growth in capital expenditure. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, it is at page no.9. I can give you the page numbers of all these figures which I told you. Go and look at them. I am sorry to say that this House had been misled by Mr. Chidambaram in the morning. Macro-economic fundamentals of this country have never been better. Now, are we in a position to borrow? Yes. How are we going to spend the money? How are we going to raise rupees one lakh crore? Sir, today, the debt of this country is minimal. We can afford to borrow. And where do we borrow from? Sir, we have money available abroad which will come at two per cent or three per cent. Why shouldn't India borrow? Do you know that the sovereign rating of India has gone up from Baa3 to Baa2? Sir, this is a great achievement of this Government. We are a sovereign country today where we can borrow at the lowest rate. Why should we not borrow? Why should we be paying ten per cent? Sir, if you kindly permit me to mention the State — I think, I have the permission of the Chair — Kerala has issued what you call 'masala bonds'. Have you ever heard of this, Sir? Masala bonds! You know at what rate they are borrowing? It is 9.75 per cent. How are you going to repay my dear Government, Kerala Government? Here, we are going to borrow at 2.3 per cent. We are going to create purchasing power in the hands of the people. How are we going to create purchasing power? What happened to ₹7,30,000 crores being transferred to the account of the poor people? Is it not purchasing power? Yes or no? Sir, ₹7,30,000 crores of money directly transferred. That money is with the people. Yes, there is a lag between receiving the money and spending the money and that we would show up in the next quarter. Sir, set the records right. This is India where no man has ever done in the history of the world - changed things. I heard a learned, very distinguished

Member of the Opposition, trying to laugh at construction of toilets. Sir, our heart is in toilets. Our heart is in houses. Our heart is with the poor people. It is not a red flag. It is not a slogan. We have done it. We have proved it for five years. Therefore, we talk, we shall talk. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Alphons, please conclude now. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Yes, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, may I, with your permission, take half-a-minute to go back to my State Kerala, which is my natural State and Rajasthan? ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: My appeal to the hon. MoS, for tourism is this. Three months back, the World Travel and Tourism Council ranked India at number 3. Do you know what the revenue from Tourism is? it is 234 billion dollars. That is equivalent to sixteen and a half lakh crores. I am sorry, you are providing only ₹1,600 crores for tourism development. Sir, that would not do. India needs money. Tourism is not a revenue-collecting department. You must give them a percentage of your total revenue. Rajasthan, my State, has incredible possibilities. Kerala has incredible possibilities. Sir, please increase it. Give them a percentage of the revenue which they collect. It is not a revenue-collecting Department.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, just one more point. If you would kindly permit me; after the floods — this is about floods — there is only one tree standing in Kerala. That is rubber tree and the rubber is finished. For the past ten years, the production cost of a kilo of rubber, which is ₹170, the farmers have been selling it at ₹100. Please Mr. Minister. Please MoS.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI K. J. ALPHONS: Please find a solution. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please provide money to rubber. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Alphons, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please conclude now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Secondly, Sir, we have created the Ministry of Fisheries. ...(*Interruptions*)... The fishermen are starving. Please provide adequate money to them. Thank you, Sir.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. Mr. Ripun Bora. Please read the heading only and lay it.

Demand to stop surveys and exploration of Uranium in Telangana's Tiger Reserve

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, an expert panel on Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has accorded in-principle approval for survey and exploration of Uranium over 83 square kilometres in Telangana's Amrabad Tiger Reserve. The approval came even as most of the local forest officials in their site inspection reports recommended against it stating that it would adversely affect the flora and fauna. The forest officials also argued that if exploration takes place, it would disturb wildlife. In addition to the tiger, the report noted the presence of range of endangered animals like panther, sloth bear, wild dog, jungle cats, wolf, pangolin, bonnet macaque, pythons, cobra, wild pig, neelgai, spotted deer and sambar at the reserve. India is home to about 60 per cent of the world's tiger population and a leader in tiger conservation. Tiger reserves, which cover about 2 per cent of the country, are increasingly under threat from development projects. This is the second largest Tiger Reserve in India. The field Director's report observed that the project has proposed digging of around 4,000 bores for exploration and to drill bores they would be using machines. This would very badly affect not only the tigers but all the animals staying in this forest. It is destroying wild habitats and is atrocious on climate.

Therefore, I would urge upon the Government to resist from such move which is dangerous to bio-diversity, climate and environment. Thank you, Sir.

Demand to ensure the regular supply of P.D.S. rice in Manipur by plugging the leakages

SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH (Manipur): Sir, in Manipur, there is irregular PDC rice allocation to deserving citizens of the State. The supply is erratic and sometimes

missing for several months. The crisis is such that NSFA rice allocation for the last six months was missing in respect of Khurai Assembly constituency in Imphal and when this matter was raised by the local BJP MLA, a powerful bomb suspected to be an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) was placed near his residence and exploded on 4th July, 2019 in an attempt to silence his voice. There appears to be a siphoning off of allotted PDS rice depriving the needy and deserving beneficiaries of the State. Rice is now available in the market at the rate of ₹ 50 and above per kilo and the common and poor people of the State have been hit hard as they find it difficult to buy rice at that high price. I request the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Government of India to urgently look into this matter and take necessary action to plug leakages in the process of rice allocation and distribution through PDS so that foodgrains reach the hands of the deserving citizens of the State. Strong action should also be taken against the culprits.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Prasanna Acharya; not present. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar; not present. Shri Jairam Ramesh.

Demand to issue River Regulation Zone Notification for the protection of floodplains of rivers in the country

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, in the last few years, there have been unprecedented floods in different parts of the country— Mumbai in 2005, Delhi in 2010, Kedarnath in 2013, Srinagar in 2014, Chennai in 2015 and Kerala in 2018 are some examples. The risks to life and property have been heightened not just by the vagaries of climate change, but also by lack of regulations governing habitation and development in the floodplains area. The River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016 defines "floodplains" as area that comes under water on either side of it due to floods corresponding to its greatest flow or flood of once in hundred years frequency.

A River Regulation Zone or RRZ Notification for the protection of floodplains of different rivers along the lines of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification that exists is urgently needed. On May, 9th, 2016, the then Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change had stated in the Rajya Sabha that an RRZ Notification would be issued by the end of June, 2016. But this assurance has not been fulfilled as yet. Now, that the subject of 'rivers' has been transferred entirety to the new Ministry of Jal Shakti,

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

I would urge upon the Minister of Jal Shakti to have the RRZ Notification issued much along the lines of the River Ganga (Rejuvenation, Protection and Management) Authorities Order, 2016. The absence of such a Notification has led to environmental destruction of the floodplain areas which are the safety valves for rivers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Shwait Malik; not present. Shri Binoy Viswam.

**Demand to withdraw the proposal of imposing 10% customs
duty on news print**

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, the Budget proposal to impose ten per cent customs duty on newsprint poses a big threat to the newspaper industry. It may even lead to the shutdown of several newspapers in the country. Earlier, there was no import duty on newsprint. Last year, newspapers faced a shock when the cost of newsprint went up to 40 to 60 per cent, when China stopped newsprint production as part of its efforts to contain excess pollution. Now, this imposition of ten per cent customs duty will affect their very existence. Imposing any levy on such an industry, which is on stress cannot be appreciated. This move will kill many of the small scale newspapers. As a person, who worked as the editor of '*Janayugam*' daily, run by the Communist Party of India, in Malayalam, I know the day-to-day difficulties of a small scale newspaper unit. The survival of newspaper industry is a must for democracy to exist in our country. The Government should approach the matter as an issue of people's right to information. People need newspapers to continue as the mirror of their aspirations. It should not be broken. Hence, I request the Government to withdraw the proposal for imposing ten per cent duty on newsprint.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Sarojini Hembram, not present; Shri T. Rathinavel, not present; Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas, not present; Dr. Ashok Bajpai, not present; Ms. Dola Sen, not present; Shri R. Vaithilingam, not present.

The House now stands adjourned till 11.00 a.m. on Friday of the 12th July, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at two minutes past
nine of the clock till eleven of the clock
on Friday, the 12th July, 2019.*