

Vol. 250

No. 19



सत्यमेव जयते

Thursday,

12 December, 2019

21 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT

(FLOOR VERSION)

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[P.T.O.]

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NEW DELHI

PRICE : ₹ 100.00

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# RAJYA SABHA

*Thursday, the 12th December, 2019/21 Agrahayana, 1941 (Saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

- I    Notifications of Ministry of Law and Justice**
- II   Annual Report and Accounts (2018-19) of TCIL and related papers.**
- III   Annual Statement and Report of Law Commission**
- IV   Annual Report and Accounts (2016-17) of National Judicial Academy, Bhopal**

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—

- I.    A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Law and Justice (Department of Justice), under sub-section (1) of Section 30 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987:—

- (1)   No. L-61/10/NALSA, dated the 6th September, 2019, publishing the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1322/17/19]

- (2)   No. L-61/10/NALSA, dated the 19th September, 2019, adding certain additional amendment in the National Legal Services Authority (Free and Competent Legal Services) Amendment Regulations, 2019, as given therein.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1552/17/19]

- (3)   F. No. L-28/09/NALSA, dated the 6th September, 2019, publishing the National Legal Services Authority (Lok Adalat) Amendment Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1322/17/19]

- (4)   F. No. 6(2)/96-NALSA, dated the 24th September, 2019, publishing the Supreme Court Legal Services Committee (Amendment) Regulations, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1322/17/19]

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government of the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1320/17/19]

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

- (i) Fourteenth Annual Statement on Pending Law Commission Reports (December, 2019). [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1319/17/19]
- (ii) Two Hundredth and Seventy-Seventh Report of the Law Commission of India on Wrongful Prosecution (Miscarriage of Justice): Legal Remedies (August 2018).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1063/17/19]

- IV. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Judicial Academy, Bhopal, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Report on the performance of the above Academy, for the year 2016-17.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1321/17/19]

**I. Annual Report and Accounts (2018-19) of UGC, KVS and NVS and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I(1.) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 18 and sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956:—

- (a) Annual Report of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1157/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1199/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, NOIDA, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti, NOIDA, Gautam Budh Nagar, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1197/17/19]

**I Notifications of Ministry of Textiles**

**II Annual Report and Accounts (2018-19) of various textile Associations, Institutes 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—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Textiles, under Section 13B of the Central Silk Board Act, 1948:-

- (1) S.O. 2802 (E), dated the 5th August, 2019, notifying the nomination of certain Members of Lok Sabha, as mentioned therein, to serve as Members of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years with effect from the date of the notification.
- (2) S.O. 2859 (E), dated the 7th August, 2019, notifying the cessation of membership of Shri Neeraj Shekhar from the Central Silk Board, consequent upon his resignation from the Membership of Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 15th July, 2019.
- (3) S.O. 3785 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2019, notifying the nomination of Shri Sudhakar Xalxo as a Member of the Central Silk Board for a period of three years with effect from the date of the notification.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1553/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1554/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1555/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the South India Textile Research Association (SITRA), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.



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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1556/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Sixty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1557/17/19]

- (v) (a) Fiftieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Handloom Export Promotion Council (HEPC), Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1558/17/19]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel International School of Textiles and Management (SVPISTM), Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1559/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Fashion Technology (NIFT), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1560/17/19]

**Annual Report and Accounts (2018-19) of OIDB, New Delhi and related papers**

इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फगनसिंह कुलस्ते): महोदय, मैं तेल उद्योग (विकास) अधिनियम, 1974 की धारा 20 की उप धारा (4) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil Industry Development Board (OIDB), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1561/17/19]

**I Annual Report and Accounts (2018-19) of NPCIL, Mumbai**

**II Annual Report and Accounts (2018-19) of various Institutions, Laboratories and Board and related papers**

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—

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

- (a) Thirty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, (NPCIL), Mumbai, along with its subsidiary companies, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1334/17/19]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Annual Accounts of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1562/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1563/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory (NARL), Gadanki, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1336/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1335/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Atomic Energy Education Society (AEES), Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1333/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Civil Services Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.  
  
(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.  
  
(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1082/17/19]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Civil Services

Cultural and Sports Board, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1082/17/19]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1332/17/19]

#### **Notification of Ministry of Power**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER; THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (SHRI RAJ KUMAR SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act 2001, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. G.S.R 311 (E), dated the 18 April, 2019, publishing the Energy Conservation (the form and manner for submission of report on the status of energy consumption by the designated consumers) Amendment Rules, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1417/17/19]

#### **Notification of Ministry of Home Affairs**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (2) of Article 372 of the Constitution of India, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 4433, dated the 11th December, 2019, publishing the Adaptation of Laws (Amendment) Order, 2019.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1460/17/19]

**I Notifications of Ministry of Human Resource Development****II Notifications of Ministry of Communications****III Annual Reports and Accounts (2017-18, 2018-19) of various Organisation, Universities and Missions and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), under Section 48 of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Act, 2017:-

- (1) S.O. 3810 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing certain Ordinances of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Lucknow as mentioned therein.
- (2) S.O. 3811 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing certain Ordinances of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Ranchi as mentioned therein.
- (3) S.O. 3812 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing certain Ordinances of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Pune as mentioned therein.
- (4) S.O. 3813 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing certain Ordinances of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Tiruchirappalli as mentioned therein.
- (5) S.O. 3814 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing certain Ordinances of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kalyani as mentioned therein.
- (6) S.O. 3815 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing certain

Ordinances of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Una as mentioned therein.

- (7) S.O. 3816 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing certain Ordinances of Indian Institute of Information Technology, Sonapat as mentioned therein.
- (8) S.O. 3817 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing the Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Dharwad as mentioned therein.
- (9) S.O. 3818 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing the Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kottayam as mentioned therein.
- (10) S.O. 3819 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing the Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Sri City, Chittoor as mentioned therein.
- (11) S.O. 3820 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing the Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Nagpur as mentioned therein.
- (12) S.O. 3821 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing the Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Guwahati as mentioned therein.
- (13) S.O. 3822 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing the Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Vadodara as mentioned therein.
- (14) S.O.3823 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing the Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Kota as mentioned therein.
- (15) S.O. 3824 (E), dated the 23rd October, 2019, publishing the Ordinances of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Senapati, Manipur as mentioned therein.

[Placed in Library. See No. For (1) to (15) L.T. 1564/17/19]

- (B) (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No. S. No. 307/Academic/2019, dated the 7th November, 2019, publishing certain Amendments in Statute 10 (5) of the Central University Act, 2009, relating to the constitution of the Court of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the said Act.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1564/17/19]
- (iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education), Notification No. F. No. AICTE/P&AP/SIs/2019, dated the 11th October, 2019, publishing the All India Council for Technical Education (Categorization of Standalone Institutions for Grant of Graded Autonomy) Guidelines, 2019, under Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1566/17/19]
- (iv) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. S. No. 309/Academic/2019, dated the 7th November, 2019, publishing the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (Amendment) Statutes, 2019, under sub-section (2) of the Section 43 of the Central Universities Act, 2009. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1205/17/19]
- (v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification No. F. No. 1-8/2019 (DEB-I) dated the 6th June, 2019, publishing the University Grant Commission (Open and Distance Learning) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 2019, under Section 28 of the University Grant Commission Act, 1956.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1209/17/19]
- (vi) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education) Notification F. No. CUSB/Admin/2nd Court/01/2018-19, dated the 30th August, 2019, notifying the amendments in Statute 10(5) of Central Universities Act, 2009 [No. 25 of 2009], relating to constitution of the Court of Central

University of South Bihar, under sub-section (2) of Section 43 of the Central Universities Act, 2009.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1205/17/19]

- II (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Communications (Department of Telecommunications), Notification No. 116-6/2017-NSL-11 (Vol.III), dated the 11th November, 2019, notifying 16th December, 2019 as the date from which the Telecommunications Mobile Number Portability (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2018, shall come into force, under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1387/17/19]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, under Section 55 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016:-

- (1) No. 13012/79/2017/Legal-UIDAI (13)/Vol.II (No. 3 of 2019), dated the 9th September, 2019, publishing the Aadhaar (Enrolment and Update) (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2019 (No. 3 of 2019).
- (2) No. K-11022/632/2019/Auth-UIDAI (No. 1 of 2019), dated the 7th March, 2019, publishing the Aadhaar (Pricing of Aadhaar Authentication Services) Regulations, 2019 (No. 1 of 2019).

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1386/17/19]

- III (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (USER), Berhampur, Odisha, 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.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1567/17/19]



- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—
- (i) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1568/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1569/17/19]
- (iii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 17 of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the above Commission, for the year 2017-18.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 931/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Memorandum of Action Taken on the recommendations contained in the Annual Report of the above Commission, for the year 2018-19.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1570/17/19]
- (iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Tezpur University Act, 1993:—
  - (a) Annual Report of the Tezpur University, Assam, for the year 2018-19.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1571/17/19]
- (v) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 34 of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007:—
  - (a) Eleventh Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2018-19.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 921/17/19]
- (vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 and sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Authority.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1384/17/19]
- (vii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 32 and sub-section (4) of Section 33 of the English and Foreign Languages University Act, 2006:-
  - (a) Annual Report of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the English and Foreign Languages University (EFLU), Hyderabad, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1572/17/19]
- (viii) (A) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology Act, 2007:—
  - (i) (a) Eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Manipur, Imphal, 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.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1573/17/19]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Arunachal Pradesh, Doimukh, 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.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1574/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology Raipur, Chhattisgarh, 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.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1174/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirappalli, Tamil Nadu, 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.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1172/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, 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.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1173/17/19]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala, 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.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1177/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, 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.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1171/17/19]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 936/17/19]

- (viii) (B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Assam University Act, 1989:—

- (a) Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Assam University, Silchar, Assam, for the year 2018-19.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1179/17/19]

- (viii) (C) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 the Central Universities Act, 2009:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 925/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Tenth Annual Report of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Tenth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Kerala, Kasaragod, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 938/17/19]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1575/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Orissa, Koraput, Odisha, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Orissa, Koraput, Odisha, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1576/17/19]

- (v) (a) Tenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Central University of Tamil Nadu, Thiruvavur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1577/17/19]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2018-19.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1180/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Eleventh Annual Report of the Central University of Karnataka, Kalaburagi, Karnataka, for the year 2018-19.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 922/17/19]

- (viii) Annual Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari, Bihar, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1178/17/19]

- (ix) (a) Eleventh Annual Report of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2018-19.

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

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (1) (vii) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 927/17/19]

- (viii) (D) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jammu, for the year 2017-18.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Jammu, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1202/17/19]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Goa, for the year 2017-18.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Goa, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1201/17/19]
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Tirupati, for the year 2017-18.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Tirupati, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1203/17/19]
  - (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Bombay, for the year 2017-18.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bombay, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.



- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 937/17/19]
- (viii) (E) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Nagaland University Act, 1989:—
  - (a) Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Nagaland University, Lumami, Nagaland, for the year 2018-19.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 930/17/19]
- (viii) (F) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 23 and sub-section (4) of Section 28 of the Indian Institute of Management Act, 2017:—
  - (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Sambalpur, Odisha, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1176/17/19]
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Sambalpur, Odisha, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1176/17/19]
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Sambalpur, Odisha, 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. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1176/17/19]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Amritsar, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
    - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 944/17/19]
  - (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Amritsar, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 944/17/19]
- (viii) (G) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 and sub-section (4) of Section 28 of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Act, 1988:-
- (a) Annual Report of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1578/17/19]
- (viii) (H) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Accounts of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Delhi University Act, 1992.
  - (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1196/17/19]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council. [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1578A/17/19]
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET), Malda, West Bengal, for the year 2011-12, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1579/17/19]
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET), Malda, West Bengal, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1580/17/19]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET), Malda, West Bengal, for the year 2014-15, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1581/17/19]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET), Malda, West Bengal, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1582/17/19]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET), Malda, West Bengal, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1583/17/19]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET), Malda, West Bengal, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1584/17/19]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology (NIFFT), Ranchi, Jharkhand, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1585/17/19]

- (x) (a) Annual Report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Delhi, for the year 2017 -18.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1586/17/19]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Delhi, for the year 2017-18.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1587/17/19]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission (SSA), Tripura, Agartala, for the year 2017-18.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1588/17/19]

- (xiii) (a) Annual Report of the State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Tripura, Agartala, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1589/17/19]
- (xiv) (a) Annual Report of the Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Jaipur, Rajasthan, 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 (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1590/17/19]
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Jaipur, Rajasthan, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1591/17/19]
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Shri Lai Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (SLBSRSV), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vidyapeetha.  
[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1592/17/19]

- (xvii) (a) Third Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Visakhapatnam, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1593/17/19]

- (xviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Nagpur, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1594/17/19]

- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Telangana Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1195/17/19]

- (xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Maharashtra Prathmik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1595/17/19]

(xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1596/17/19]

(xxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Telangana, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 953/17/19]

(xxiii) (a) Annual Report of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Haryana, for the year 2017-18.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1187/17/19]



(xxiv) (a) Annual Report of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Haryana, for the year 2017-18.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1184/17/19]

(xxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority, Punjab, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working the above Abhiyan.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1181/17/19]

(xxvi) (a) Annual Report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority, Punjab, for the year 2017-18.

(b) Review by Government on the working the above Abhiyan.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1181/17/19]

(xxvii) (a) Annual Report of the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna, implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Bihar, for the year 2017-18.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 934/17/19]

(xxviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Uttar Pradesh Education for All Project Board, Lucknow implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, (SSA), Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1188/17/19]

(xxix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Uttar Pradesh Education for All Project Board, Lucknow implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Uttar Pradesh, 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.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1188/17/19]

(xxx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Parishad, Lucknow, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1185/17/19]

(xxxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Uttar Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Parishad, Lucknow,

implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Parishad.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1183/17/19]

- (xxxii) (a) Annual Report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 952/17/19]

- (xxxiii) (a) Annual Report of the Noor Society, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 951/17/19]

- (xxxiv) (a) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Authority, Haryana, for the year 2016-17.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Scheme.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1597/17/19]

(xxxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Authority, Punjab, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1598/17/19]

(xxxvi) (a) Annual Report of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2016-17.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 929/17/19]

(xxxvii) (a) Annual Report of the Odisha Primary Education Programme Authority (OPEPA), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2017-18.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 929/17/19]

(xxxviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Meghalaya, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 957/17/19]

- (xxxix) (a) Annual Report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission (SSA), Tripura, Agartala, for the year 2016-17.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 954/17/19]

- (xl) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Tripura, Agartala, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 959/17/19]

- (xli) (a) Annual Report of the State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Manipur, for the year 2017-18.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 960/17/19]

- (xlii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Meghalaya, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 958/17/19]

- (xliii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of West Bengal implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission (RMSA), Kolkata, for the year 2013-14, 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 of the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 928/17/19]

- (xliv) (a) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Puducherry, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1194/17/19]

- (xlv) (a) Annual Report of the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), Puducherry, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1200/17/19]

- (xlv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of the UT of Lakshadweep implementing the Rashtriya

Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Lakshadweep, for the year 2014-15, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1186/17/19]

- (xlvii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of the UT of Lakshadweep implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Lakshadweep, for the year 2015-16, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1186/17/19]

- (xlviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Andhra Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1182/17/19]

- (xlix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Kavaratti, Lakshadweep, 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.

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1599/17/19]

- (I) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Lakshadweep, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1600/17/19]

- (li) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

- (d) Review by Government of the Annual Accounts of the above Council, for the year 2017-18.

- (e) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1175/17/19]

- (lii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, Union Territory of Chandigarh, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.



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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 933/17/19]

- (liii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lakshadweep Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Lakshadweep, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1601/17/19]

- (liv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) Authority, Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1602/17/19]

- (lv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1385/17/19]

- (lvi) (a) Annual Report of the State Society implementing the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mizoram, for the year 2016-17.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 955/17/19]

(lvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Mizoram, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 950/17/19]

(lviii) (a) Annual Report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission Authority (SSA), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 948/17/19]

(lix) (a) Annual Report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Rajya Mission Authority (SSA), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2017-18.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 948/17/19]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Arunachal Pradesh implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying of the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 949/17/19]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Arunachal Pradesh implementing the Integrated Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2014-15, 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 of the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 949/17/19]

- (xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Arunachal Pradesh implementing the Integrated Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, 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 of the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 949/17/19]

(lxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Arunachal Pradesh implementing the Integrated Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 949/17/19]

(lxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society of Arunachal Pradesh implementing the Integrated Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh, 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 of the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 949/17/19]

(lxv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Society implementing the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Sikkim, 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 (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 958/17/19]

(lxvi) (a) Eighty-eighth Annual Report of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), New Delhi, for the year 2013-14, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1603/17/19]

- (lxvii) (a) Eighty-ninth Annual Report of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), New Delhi, for the year 2014-15, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1604/17/19]

- (lxviii) (a) Ninetieth Annual Report of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1605/17/19]

- (lxix) (a) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Goa, for the year 2017-18.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1192/17/19]

(lxx) (a) Annual Report of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for all, Samagra Shiksha, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2018-19.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Mission. [Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1189/17/19]

(lxxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the West Bengal Society for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, Kolkata, for the year 2014-15, 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 of the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1191/17/19]

(lxxii) (a) Annual Report of the West Bengal Society for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, Kolkata, for the year 2015-16.

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

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

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1191/17/19]

(lxxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the West Bengal Society for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, 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 Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying of the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1191/17/19]

- (lxxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Paschim Banga Sarva Shiksha Mission, West Bengal, Kolkata, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Mission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1190/17/19]

- (lxxv) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2015-16, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1198/17/19]

- (lxxvi) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2016-17, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1198/17/19]

- (lxxvii) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS), NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1198/17/19]

- (lxxviii) (a) Annual Report of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language (NCPSL), New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (a) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 648/17/19]



- (lxxix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1606/17/19]

- (lxxx) (a) Annual Report of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Raipur, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2017-18.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Abhiyan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1607/17/19]

**Annual Reports and Accounts (2018-19) of ICCR and ICWA,  
New Delhi 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, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 38/17/19]
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of World Affairs (ICWA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1398/17/19]

**Annual Report and Accounts (2018-19) of Indo Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FISHERIES, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND DAIRYING (SHRI PRATAP CHANDRA SARANGI): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indo Danish Tool Room, (MSME-Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1454/17/19]

**I Annual Report and Accounts (2018-19) of NCW, New Delhi.**

**II Annual Report and Accounts (2018-19) of NCPCR, New Delhi.**

**III Annual Report and Accounts (2018-19) of CSWB, New Delhi; Childline India Foundation, NIPCCD and CARA and related papers**

महिला एवं बाल विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (सुश्री देबाश्री चौधरी): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990:—
  - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L.T. 1608/17/19]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 16 and sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005:-

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1609/17/19]

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Social Welfare Board, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1610/17/19]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the CHILDLINE India Foundation, Mumbai, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1611/17/19]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1612/17/19]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 1609/17/19]

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**REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION**

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I present the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation:-

- (i) Two Hundred and Thirty Ninth Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during its 247th Session; and
- (ii) Two Hundred and Fortieth Report on the Statutory Orders Laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha during its 248th Session.

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**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I present the Hundred and Fifty Sixth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Petitions on the Petition praying for strengthening and effective implementation of the POCSO Act, 2012.

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT**

डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं 'खेलो इंडिया स्कीम' के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित मानव संसाधन विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति का 311वां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE**

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying (Department of Fisheries);
- (ii) Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of

Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare);

- (iii) Seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries; and
- (iv) Eighth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observation /Recommendations contained in the Sixty-second Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the Subject "Agriculture Marketing and Role of Weekly Gramin Haats" of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare).

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS**

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers:—

- (i) Second Report on "Demands for Grants 2019-20" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals);
- (ii) Third Report on "Demands for Grants 2019-20" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Fertilizers); and
- (iii) Fourth Report on "Demands for Grants 2019-20" of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (Department of Pharmaceuticals).

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the First Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs on the 'Demands for Grants' of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2019-20.

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs showing action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on External Affairs on Observations/Recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report on the subject 'India's Soft Power Diplomacy including role of Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) and Indian Diaspora'.

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

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways (2019-20) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Railways.

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2019-20):-

- (i) First Report on "Demands for Grants (2019-20)- of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment);
- (ii) Second Report on "Demands for Grants (2019-20)" of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities);
- (iii) Third Report on "Demands for Grants (2019-20)" of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs;

- (iv) Fourth Report on Demands for Grants (2019-20) of the Ministry of Minority Affairs; and
- (v) Fifth Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Sixty-third Report of the Committee (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Assessment of the working of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)".

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

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): महोदय, मैं आवासन और शहरी कार्य मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2019-20) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित शहरी विकास संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statement of the Public Accounts Committee to be laid by Shri Bhupender Yadav, the hon. Member not present. Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray is also not present. It may be listed for tomorrow.

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**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF  
OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES**

श्रीमती छाया वर्मा (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं विद्युत मंत्रालय से संबंधित "एनएचपीसी लिमिटेड में रोज़गार में अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों का प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने तथा उनके कल्याण के लिए किए गए उपाय" विषय पर अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति के पहले प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

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**STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): Sir, I lay a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations/observations contained in the Sixtieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing

Committee on Information Technology on 'Setting up of Post Bank of India as a Payments Bank -Scope, Objectives and Frameworks', pertaining to the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications.

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#### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received notice from Shri Ripun Bora and Shri Sanjay Singh. The same matter was discussed yesterday and I have disallowed it.

SHRI RIPON BORA: Sir, I have...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now.

SHRI RIPON BORA: Sir, it is a serious matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not now. If you are going to argue like this with me, I will not give a chance to you, Mr. Bora. Now, Dr. Satyanarayan Jatia.

SHRI RIPON BORA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are going to hurt the interest of the Members in Zero Hour. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't you want Zero Hour? ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay, I leave it to you. Members should tell me if they want Zero Hour or not. I would like to ask the House. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RIPON BORA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record.

#### Need for effective security measures to prevent accidents

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, जिस तरह से आपदाएँ होती हैं, जिस प्रकार से दुर्घटनाएँ होती हैं, उन दुर्घटनाओं से बचाव की दृष्टि से बातचीत करने के लिए, उसमें उपाय करने के लिए मैं सरकार और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...(**व्यवधान**)... जब दुर्घटना हो जाती है, तो उसके परिणाम बड़े भयावह होते हैं, जन-धन की भारी क्षति होती है और ...(**व्यवधान**)... सरकार लोगों को राहत देने का काम करती है, परन्तु सरकार द्वारा राहत देते समय जो तत्काल सहायता मिलनी चाहिए और उसके लिए जो सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए, उसके उपाय करने की आवश्यकता है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... शासन और प्रशासन के भरोसे रह कर इन सारी बातों के लिए उपाय करना मुश्किल होता है।



इसलिए आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरा ऐसा आग्रह है कि प्रशासन के साथ-साथ जो सामाजिक संगठनों में काम करने वाले लोग हैं, वे ऐसे हादसों में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं और इस प्रकार की आपदाओं में मदद करने का काम कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के बारे में तो हमें पहले से पता लग जाता है, परन्तु मानवीय और यांत्रिक आपदाओं के बारे में पता नहीं लगता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए सरकार इन सारी बातों के ऊपर ध्यान देकर इनसे बचाव के उपाय करे। सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में नीति और कार्यक्रम बनाए तथा उसके बाद उसका निरीक्षण करने का काम करे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI RIPON BORA: Sir, since you have not allowed me to speak, I walk out in protest.

*(At this stage the hon. Member left the Chamber)*

**डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया** : अभी दिल्ली में बिजली, से हादसा हो गया था, ऐसे हादसे होते रहते हैं। इस प्रकार के हादसों के बाद जो राहत के काम हैं, इस प्रकार से जो परिस्थितियां बनी हुई हैं, उनका निरीक्षण करके वह उनको दूर करने का काम करे।

सर, आपने मुझे जो समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार इन हादसों से बचाव के लिए पर्याप्त उपाय करेगी। धन्यवाद।

**श्री रणविजय सिंह जूदेव** (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूं।

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करती हूं।

#### **The FSSAI Report on increasing number of non-conforming licensed food products**

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) is the body that sets the globally benchmarked standards of food and ensures that these standards are followed by the food business and industry so that citizens consume safe products. The FSSAI has reported that in 2018-19, out of the 1,06,459 samples of licensed food products analysed, as many as 29 per cent were found to be non-conforming to the safety standards (3.7 per cent samples were unsafe, 15.8 per cent samples were sub-standards, and nine per cent had labelling defects). The Authority has also indicated that several States have not been able to put in place full-time officers for food safety and do not have proper food testing laboratories. This issue is of grave importance as it poses a serious threat to public health and the 31 food borne hazards which have been

identified by the WHO could potentially result in countless deaths and innumerable illnesses. सर, यह तो लोगों के जीवन से खिलवाड़ हो रहा है। It is my submission that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare should give priority/attention to this issue and set up some effective over-sight mechanism so as to ensure compliance by all States in the wider public interest.

SHRI RANVIJAY SINGH JUDEV (Chhattisgarh): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

### **Issues relating to SC/ST undertrials**

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, आपने एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर मुझे अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया, जो अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या से सम्बन्धित है। भारत में SC/ST की आबादी लगभग 25 परसेंट है, लेकिन इस वर्ग के जो लोग जेलों में बंद हैं, उनकी संख्या 34 परसेंट से ज्यादा है। असम, तमिलनाडु, महाराष्ट्र, राजस्थान जैसे राज्यों में स्थिति और भी गम्भीर है। अकेले तमिलनाडु में जहाँ इन समुदायों की आबादी 24 परसेंट है, वहाँ 38 परसेंट विचाराधीन कैदी हैं। दलित और आदिवासियों के विरुद्ध आई उत्पीड़न की शिकायतों पर कार्यवाही होती नहीं, उलटा उत्पीड़न करने वाले दबंग लोग ही अपने बचाव में उन गरीब लोगों के खिलाफ केस दर्ज करा देते हैं, यानी तत्परता से कार्यवाही करके, इन्हें ही अपराधी घोषित करने के लिए थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज हो जाती है। उन गरीब लोगों को न ही थाने में और न ही न्यायालय में सहायता मिलती है। गरीब होने के कारण दलित और आदिवासियों की सही पैरवी भी नहीं हो पाती, जिसके कारण कई सालों तक वे जेल में रहने के लिए विवश रहते हैं। न्यायालय से जमानत मंजूर होने पर भी अनेक मामलों में जमीनधारी, जिसके पास लेंडेड प्रॉपर्टी होती है, वे जमानतदार न मिलने के कारण जेल में ही बने रहने को मजबूर हो जाते हैं। अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि अदालत में बड़ी संख्या में लम्बित मामलों की समीक्षा करके, उनके निस्तारण के लिए एक समयबद्ध और ठोस कार्य-योजना बनाई जाए। The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act में ऐसे लोगों के लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट्स का प्रावधान है, तो इन स्पेशल कोर्ट्स की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए और दलितों एवं आदिवासियों के लिए पुलिस थानों से लेकर न्यायालयों तक सरकारी पैरवी की सुविधा सुनिश्चित की जाए, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Puniaji, SC and ST atrocities case is different. What you intend to raise is relating to SC and ST under-trials in other cases. तो आपने उसके लिए उपाय नहीं बताया। उनके लिए तो स्पेशल कोर्ट्स होते हैं, murder case is a murder case and chori case is chori case.

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: सर, मैंने बताया है कि इसकी समीक्षा की जाए और स्पेशल कोर्ट्स की संख्या बढ़ाई जाए। The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act में इनके लिए exclusive courts का प्रावधान है, लेकिन बहुत राज्यों में

इसका पालन नहीं हो रहा है।

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, आप अनुभवी हैं, इसीलिए मैं आपसे पूछ रहा हूँ और यह विषय महत्वपूर्ण भी है। The SC and ST atrocities cases are different. There are special courts to deal with them. What I understood from your submission is about the under-trials in other cases belonging to these sections. Is it so?

SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Yes, Sir.

**श्री सभापति:** फिर इनके लिए क्या उपाय है, आपने कोई उपाय नहीं बताया। आपने एससी/एसटीज़ के बारे में कहा कि उनके लिए स्पेशल कोर्ट्स होने चाहिए।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** सर, manipulation करके, ज़बरदस्ती उनको झूठे केसेज़ में फंसाया जाता है, यह मैंने अपने उल्लेख में बताया है। जिनके खिलाफ वे शिकायत करते हैं, वे ही manipulation करके उन्हीं के खिलाफ शिकायत दर्ज कर देते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those cases are different. लेकिन जो नॉर्मल केस होते हैं, मैं उसकी बात कर रहा हूँ। आप बैठ जाइए।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** सर, एससी/एसटीज़ के लोग अपराधी नहीं हैं, वे गरीब हैं, इसी कारण उनका ज्यादा उत्पीड़न होता है।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है, आपने यह विषय नहीं बताया था। I thought, in the public interest, there should be clarity.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission of the hon. Member.

#### **Grant of new mining leases to the Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), Tamil Nadu**

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to raise an important matter.

Sir, Indian Rare Earths Limited is located in Manavalakurichi in Tamil Nadu. It is a Government of India undertaking. The beach sand deposits were discovered by a German scientist in 1908 and I.R.E.L. was established in Manavalakurichi.

The I.R.E.L. has been carrying out mining of beach sand minerals and separation of minerals viz. Limonite, Rutile, Zircon, Garnet, Sillimanite and Monazite. In India, 1,000 million tons of beach sand mineral is available and out of this approximately 25 per cent of deposits is available in Tamil Nadu. The production capacity of I.R.E.L. is nearly 30-40 per cent. It is using this raw material for more than 10 years

from Tamil Nadu. Though the deposit of beach sand mineral is available in plenty, new mining leases have not been granted to the I.R.E.L. for more than 20 years.

The Atomic Minerals Concession Rules were published on 11th July, 2016. After that, no mining lease was granted to the I.R.E.L.

So, I urge the Government of India to give mining leases to I.R.E.L. in and around our district to manufacture Limonite and Monazite for the country. Thank you.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by my colleague.

**Need to take steps to maintain the bathable quality of Ganga water**

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on an important subject.

I rise to speak for taking steps for maintaining water quality in the holy Ganga River for bathing. Recently, the National Green Tribunal had instructed the National Mission for Clean Ganga to put up a display board indicating the quality of water of the holy River Ganga at every 100 kms interval of its full stretch of 2,525 kms. It had also asked for a daily update about the quality of water to be put up on its website for public knowledge. This led to a map with the heading 'Sustainability of River Ganga Water' to be displayed by the Central Pollution Control Board which displays the quality of water, whether it is fit for drinking or bathing, using different colours, green for fit and red for unfit, etc., etc. This map, published by the Central Pollution Control Board, indicates the quality of water at 90 points on the river Ganga. This includes 13 places in West Bengal. Like others, all these 13 places in West Bengal, most astonishingly, do not have the quality necessary for bathing, leave aside drinking water. From August, this is being updated daily. It shows that in Uttarakhand, nearly at all the points where these tests are conducted, it is drinkable as well as bathable. Those places include Rudraprayag, Gangotri, Devprayag, Haridwar and Rishikesh. In Uttar Pradesh, only in three cities, occasionally, it remains unfit for bathing. The rest of the places where it is found to be fit are Garhmukteshwar, Aligarh and Farrukhabad. In Bihar, ghats are occasionally unfit, but otherwise ghats like Arrah, Chhapra, Patna's Darbhanga ghat and Gulabi ghat remain unfit for bathing. In Jharkhand, picture is a bit better. It

includes Rajmahal, Sahibganj (Sangi Dalan) ghat, ghat and Janta ghat. All these ghats are fit for bathing. But the scenario completely changes when it enters Bengal, namely, Baharampur, Khagra, Gorabazar Ghat, Nabadwip Ghat, Tribeni Ghat, Palta, Srirampur, Dakshineswar, Shibpur, Uluberia, Garden Reach, Diamond Harbour — all these ghats remain unfit for bathing. So, in the whole route of its flow, at about 22 places, it is unfit for bathing. So, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that even after having all the Ganga Action Plan and Namami Gange, this is the scenario. These things may be taken up with the State Government to ensure purity of water and also to see to it that it is fit for bathing. Thank you, Sir.

### **Need for immediate punishment in rape cases**

**श्री संजय सिंह** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने इस विषय पर मुझे अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

मान्यवर, दिल्ली महिला आयोग की अध्यक्ष स्वाति मालीवाल जी पूरे देश में महिलाओं को बलात्कार के मामले में न्याय दिलाने की माँग को लेकर 3 दिसम्बर से आमरण अनशन पर बैठी हुई हैं। आज उनके अनशन का 10वाँ दिन हो गया है, लेकिन सरकार के किसी प्रतिनिधि ने अभी तक उनसे कोई बातचीत नहीं की है। उनकी जो माँग है, वह बहुत ही जायज़ माँग है, बहुत ही genuine माँग है और मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार को इस पर निश्चित रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, इसमें जो माँगें हैं, उनमें यह है कि निर्भया के मामले में फाँसी की जो सजा सुनायी गयी है, उसको लागू किया जाए और उसमें जो अपराधी थे, उनको फाँसी दी जाए। इसमें माँग है कि 6 महीने के अन्दर बलात्कारियों को, उनकी सुनवाई करके, सजा दी जाए।

**श्री सभापति:** संजय जी, you have given notice for a larger issue. You have mentioned that first, there is nothing wrong. But, you have to speak on 'immediate punishment in rape cases.' What are your suggestions? What is it that you want the Government to act upon? You are reading, but that is not a part of this.

**श्री संजय सिंह:** एक-एक प्वाइंट है, सर।

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, नहीं। आप दो-तीन प्वाइंट्स भी बताइए, मगर what is it that you want?

**श्री संजय सिंह:** एक-एक प्वाइंट है, सर।

दिल्ली में 66,000 पुलिसकर्मियों की कमी है और पूरे देश में पुलिसकर्मियों की कमी है, उनकी भर्ती करायी जाए।

फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स की डिमांड है। देश भर में ज्यादा से ज्यादा फास्ट ट्रैक कोर्ट्स का गठन किया जाए, जिससे मामलों की सुनवाई, बलात्कार के मामलों में सुनवाई जल्दी हो सके और सजा हो सके।

निर्भया फंड' जो महिलाओं की सुरक्षा के लिए बनाया गया था, उसका इस्तेमाल किया जाना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, सॉफ्टवेयर बनाकर ऐसे मामलों में पुलिसकर्मियों की जवाबदेही तय की जाए। पूरे देश के अन्दर एक डिजिटल सिस्टम बनाया जाए, जिससे सॉफ्टवेयर बनाकर पुलिसवालों की जवाबदेही निश्चित की जाए।

मान्यवर, ये पाँच-छः प्रमुख माँगें हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से विनम्रतापूर्वक अनुरोध करूँगा, निवेदन करूँगा कि आप कृपा करके थोड़ी संवेदनशीलता दिखाते हुए जाइए और स्वाति मालीवाल का अनशन खत्म कराइए। 10 दिन हो गये हैं, मान्यवर। उनके जीवन को संकट आ सकता है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यह अनुरोध करता हूँ।

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर** (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**DR. AMAR PATNAIK** (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**MS. DOLA SEN** (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN** (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR** (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**DR. AMEE YAJNIK** (Gujarat): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

### **Cauvery-Godavari rivers interlinking project**

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring an important issue to the notice of this House, that is, the linking of the Godavari-Cauvery Rivers.

Sir, Tamil Nadu is a water-starved State. Ninety-five per cent of the rivers are seasonal, depending on South-West and North-East Monsoons, and we are dependent on our neighbouring States like Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh for water.

Sir, the Cauvery River is a lifeline for Tamil Nadu. It supports drinking water for five crore population in twenty districts, including Chennai. Nearly 30 lakh acres have been farmed because of Cauvery River and more than 25 lakh farmers depend on it. And, between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu, this issue has been going on for more than 150 years. The Cauvery Tribunal has allotted nearly 192 TMC water to Tamil Nadu and finally the Supreme Court had struck it down to 177.25 TMC.

Sir, last year, the then Water Resources Minister, Nitin Gadkariji, had announced that Godavari-Cauvery will be linked at a cost of Rs. 65,000 crores and people in Tamil Nadu were overjoyed. I request the Government to kindly announce it again and implement it as soon as possible because Godavari is a perennial river and nearly 3,000 TMC water flows through Godavari, out of which 1,100 TMC water goes to the sea. Sir, this Scheme has been a long-pending scheme where 1,000 TMC water from Godavari will be linked to Cauvery between States of Telangana, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Our share is only 200 TMC out of that. So, these three

States will be overly benefited because of this linking programme, and I urge the Government to immediately call the stakeholders, that is, all the States involved, the Chief Ministers under the Prime Minister, and announce the Scheme and immediately implement it so that not only Tamil Nadu but Telangana and Andhra are also benefited.

Sir, I also urge the Government to kindly nationalize all the rivers so that these long-pending issues of inter-State river problems is solved forever.

Lastly, Sir, the Cauvery Delta is one of the most fertile Deltas in the country and I urge the Government to kindly declare Cauvery Delta region as a protected agricultural zone that only agriculture is done there so that we can save this Delta for our future generations to come. Thank you, Sir,

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am told, you are fortunate that this year there is enough water.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: God bless you. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to pray God not to give excess water now because then there will be other problems. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sir, we would like to associate ourselves with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no scope for dissociation. Mr. Jairam Ramesh comes with wonderful ideas.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.



SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI R.S. BHARATHI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD (Kerala): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI N. CHANDRASEGHARAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. MOHAMMED JAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Satish Chandra Misra.

**Police action against the on-going protest by differently-abled persons in Delhi**

श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने की अनुमति देने के लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मान्यवर, हम लोग हर साल 3 दिसम्बर को World Disable Day मानते हैं। हम लोगों ने disables के लिए Right to Disability Act बनाया, जो कि वर्ष 2016 में पास किया गया। उसके तहत disables के लिए 4 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन रखा गया। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इनको एक नया नाम दिया, उन्हें दिव्यांगजन कहा। चूंकि हम पिछले 35 वर्षों से इनसे जुड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए हम इनका दर्द जानते हैं, इनका एहसास जानते हैं, खास तौर से disables में जो blinds होते हैं, कल की तारीख में, आज अखबारों में निकला है कि blinds अपने rights के लिए, जब कि ऐक्ट में blinds का 4 परसेंट में 1 परसेंट अलग से रिज़र्वेशन है, उसके तहत इन्होंने रेलवे में recruitment के

लिए अप्लाई किया था, अप्लाई करने के बाद जो पोस्ट्स रिज़र्व्ड हैं, वे सिर्फ इनको ही मिल सकती हैं, अन्य किसी को नहीं मिल सकती। उसमें रिजर्वेशन के तहत जो अपॉइंटमेंट मिलना था, उनका selection हो गया, सारा process complete हो गया, लेकिन उनको अपॉइंटमेंट नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वे इसके लिए कई महीनों से धक्के खा रहे थे। उन्होंने इसके लिए एक peaceful protest किया। वे पिछले 16 दिनों से सड़क के किनारे धरना दे कर बैठे हुए थे। कल जब मण्डी हाउस में 16वां दिन हो गया और उसके बाद जब वे protest कर रहे थे तो पैरा-मिलिट्री फ़ोर्स की पुलिस ने आकर बर्बरतापूर्वक लाठी चार्ज किया, उन्हें मारा और बस में इस तरह से धक्का देकर, जैसे जानवर के साथ व्यवहार होता है, उस तरह का व्यवहार किया।

मान्यवर, यह पहले भी दिल्ली में हो चुका है। दिल्ली पुलिस ने, जब जेएनयू के blind students protest कर रहे थे, तो उनके साथ इसी तरह की बर्बरता हुई, जो highlight हुई और उसके बारे में लोगों ने condemn भी किया। ये लोग इस तरह के प्रोटेस्ट इसलिए कर रहे थे कि हम कोई भिखारी नहीं हैं। They are not beggars. They say 'that we are fighting for our own rights, which is a statutory right as well as a Fundamental Right under Article 21, Right to Live'. But they are being ill-treated. उनको जानवरों से बदतर जिन्दगी जीने के लिए मजबूर करने के लिए उनके जो rights हैं, उनको वे भी न देकर उनके साथ हर साल, हर बार World Disability Day पर इस तरह का व्यवहार होता है। इनको अपने क्लेम के लिए हर जगह लाठियाँ खानी पड़ती हैं। सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री as well as the Railway Minister से मेरा डायरेक्टली और आपके माध्यम से भी यह अनुरोध है कि वे इसको देखें और उनको जस्टिस दिलाएं ताकि जस्टिस मिलने के बाद वे कम से कम अपना जीवनयापन कर सकें।

सर, आपको मालूम है डॉ. शकुन्तला मिश्रा यूनिवर्सिटी के नाम से एक disability university बनी थी, जब बहन मायावती जी मुख्यमंत्री थीं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister wants to respond.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I am happy that he would be responding. ...(Interruptions)... वहाँ पर सिर्फ disables के लिए reservation है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री इस पर कुछ बताएं।

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANTH: Sir, the same thing is prevailing in the Indian Postal Services also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister is responding.

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत):** सभापति महोदय, जैसे ही हमें उनके धरने पर बैठने की सूचना मिली और रेलवे में भर्ती से संबंधित समस्याओं को लेकर वे धरने पर बैठे, तो मैंने स्वयं माननीय रेल मंत्री, पीयूष गोयल साहब से बात की। हम दोनों ने विचार-विमर्श किया। फिर मेरे विभाग के अधिकारी भी उनके पास बातचीत करने के लिए गए और रेलवे के अधिकारी भी उनके पास बातचीत करने के लिए गए, परन्तु तालमेल नहीं बैठने के कारण मामला हल नहीं हो पाया। मैं फिर रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूँगा कि वे इस समस्या का शीघ्रातिशीघ्र समाधान करने का प्रयास करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ms. Saroj Pandey; not present. Shri Digvijaya Singh.

#### **Need to extend compensation of GST to States**

**श्री दिग्विजय सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) :** माननीय सभापति महोदय, इस सदन में हम सब राज्यों के प्रतिनिधि के रूप में चुन कर आए हैं। जीएसटी कानून के अंतर्गत राज्यों को वर्ष 2022 तक compensation देने का प्रावधान है। अगस्त से राज्यों को अनुदान नहीं मिल रहा है। इसके कारण राज्यों को खर्च चलाने में दिक्कत आ रही है, उनको कर्ज लेना पड़ रहा है। इस वर्ष बाढ़ के कारण बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर फसलों का नुकसान हुआ है, उसमें मुआवजा बाँटने में दिक्कत आ रही है। केन्द्र सरकार ने भी संभावना से कम जीएसटी आने के कारण समय पर compensation देने में असमर्थता व्यक्त की है। मेरा शासन से अनुरोध है कि राज्यों को जीएसटी compensation शीघ्र रिलीज करें, क्योंकि उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति में काफी दिक्कत आ रही है। इसके साथ ही मेरा यह भी अनुरोध है कि जो compensation देने की समय-सीमा मार्च, 2022 तक है, उसे मार्च, 2027 तक किया जाए। आपसे यह भी

अनुरोध है कि चूँकि यह राज्यों की वित्त स्थिति का मसला है, इसलिए मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है और लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस से अनुरोध है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा, चूँकि कल सेशन का आखिरी दिन है, इसलिए कल ही जीएसटी के अनुदान को कब और कितना देंगे, उसके बारे में स्टेटमेंट आना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

**श्री सभापति:** धन्यवाद। Appropriation Bill भी है, मेरे ख्याल से हो सकता है।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, this is a very important issue.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why I allowed it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, they have not been paid for four months.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no; please.

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Need for conservation and promotion of the Bateshwar Temple  
Complex in Madhya Pradesh**

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): मान्यवर, हमारे देश में सांस्कृतिक धरोहर के रूप में अनेक मंदिर और इमारतें हैं। ये कोई एक जगह नहीं हैं, बल्कि पूरब, पश्चिम, उत्तर, दक्षिण, हर जगह हैं। ऐसे मंदिरों की संरक्षण की हमें अत्यंत आवश्यकता है और मैं समझता

हूँ कि इनको चिन्हित करके, अगर टूरिज्म की दृष्टि से ध्यान दिया जाए और Incredible India की तरह भारतीय दूतावासों में भी किया जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से भारत का टूरिज्म भी बढ़ेगा और हमारी जो स्थापत्य कला है, उसका विकास भी होगा।

मान्यवर, अभी कुछ दिनों पहले ही मध्य प्रदेश में मुरैना के पास बटेश्वर है, इसका सौभाग्य यह है कि यह भारत रत्न श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी का जन्म स्थान भी है, वहाँ लगभग 25 एकड़ में दो सौ मंदिरों का समूह, जिसको श्री के. के. मोहम्मद, जो इस देश के अत्यंत प्रतिभावान हिस्टोरियन रहे, जिनको इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय ने यह भी कहा था कि वे अयोध्या में मंदिर की स्थापत्य को बताएं और उन्होंने बताया था, उन्होंने इसकी खोज की थी। खोज करने के बाद यह पाया कि इसको निश्चित रूप से विकसित किया जाना चाहिए। उन्हीं में से एक 64 योगिनी मंदिर है, जिसकी स्थापत्य कला को देखें, वहाँ कोई भी जाए, तो देखेगा कि जैसा भारतीय संसद का भवन है, ठीक उसी तरह का उसका भी भवन है। मुझे लगता है कि शायद वहाँ कोई गया हो और उसको देखने के बाद ही ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** हो सकता नहीं है, बल्कि वही से लिया गया।

**श्री शिव प्रताप शुक्ल:** यह और अच्छी बात है कि लिया गया। भारतीय संसद के इस भवन को भी लिया गया। इस संसद के भवन को सुरक्षित रखा गया, लेकिन 64 योगिनी मंदिर का वह भवन आज पूरे तौर पर केवल अव्यवस्था के नाते ढह रहा है। मुझे लगता है कि निश्चित रूप से भारत सरकार को, पुरातत्व विभाग को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। वर्ष 2005 में वहाँ 80 मंदिरों का जीर्णोद्धार किया गया। अभी तक वह काम अधूरा है, इस पर ध्यान दिया। इन सबकी जानकारी लेकर Incredible India के तहत प्रचार-प्रसार किया जाए और भारत के tourism को बढ़ाया जाए।

**कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा):** महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती सम्पतिया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Akhilesh Prasad Singh; not present. Shri Surendra Singh Nagar; not present. Shri T.G. Venkatesh.

**Impact of the Foreign Trade Agreements signed by previous Governments and  
their adverse effect on India's Foreign Exchange and GDP**

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country entered into foreign trade agreements a decade ago. Now those agreements are becoming a terrible blow for industries. Domestic industries are dying. I give you some examples. Whatever is being imported from Bangladesh, especially chemicals and other things, it has almost zero duty. But whatever we export to Bangladesh, it bears 25 per cent export duties plus other duties, which, in total, is costing almost 40 per cent. The funny thing is that we entered into these agreements a decade ago to benefit Bangladesh and other countries. But, realistically, it is not benefiting Bangladesh. It is the Chinese industries which are getting benefit in Bangladesh. These Chinese industries in Bangladesh are exporting to India. Hence, pharma industry, chemical industry and other industries in India are going to be closed. Similarly, if you take Malaysia, Indonesia and other countries, we import raw materials from these countries. These countries mainly supply palm oil, PFAD and other oil by-products, as raw materials, not only to India but to the whole world also. At the same time, they are also supplying finished products globally. They are dumping raw materials in India and the customs duty in India is only 5 per cent. Malaysia is converting the same raw materials into finished products and exporting to India and there is zero duty on it. I give you another example. On soap noodles which India is exporting to Malaysia, there is zero duty. But on the same raw material that they are exporting to India, we are applying 5 per cent duty. How will the industry run in this country? Definitely, we have to review the foreign trade agreements entered into a decade ago. Otherwise, whatever efforts the hon. Prime Minister or hon. Industry Minister make, nothing is going to benefit this country. Our industries are badly affected by these agreements. Again, you see the power cost in India.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your allotted time is over. Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao.

**Need for building pressure on Pakistan for strict action against Hafiz Saeed**

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise this very important issue of global terrorism that really poses a huge threat to humanity. My particular submission is about farcical investigation and prosecution of a global terrorist, Hafiz Saeed, in Pakistan. A lot of cases have been recently filed after Pakistan had been put once again on the

grey list by the Financial Action Task Force. And, even the so-called hearings in the Anti-Terrorism Court are being held in camera without the media and the public being allowed to see what is being happening in this trial. It is important because Hafiz Saeed is designated as a global terrorist. He has been banned by the UN, and also by US, UK, India and many other countries. If this is the way by which investigations are done, with regard to someone designated as a global terrorist, I think it only calls for serious international scrutiny. I call upon the Government of India to build pressure in all possible forums including the Financial Action Task Force, where every country is expected to deliver on 27 parameters, in terms of controlling terror through curbing terror financing, and Pakistan had been dealing with only five of them. This desperate action on the part of Pakistan is to actually mislead the international community into believing that Pakistan is serious about acting against terror. So, these attempts to dupe the international community must be exposed. In the name of NGOs, non-Governmental Organisations, global terrorists have been obtaining funds and giving them for terrorist activities. So, I would like to bring to the attention of the Government that such internationally noted terrorist should be tried, if possible, in International Court, because Pakistan has never been serious about bringing to justice people involved in acts of terror outside Pakistan. Hafiz Saeed is the mastermind of 26/11 attacks in Mumbai. It is important that such global terrorists are tried not in their home country because we know Pakistan is actually providing refuge and patronage to such elements. I hope this House joins me in condemning actions of Pakistan on letting such people go scot free. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by hon. Member.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by hon. Member.

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोडिया (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. अनिल जैन (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. सी.पी. ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Special Mentions. Shri Kailash Soni, not present. Now, Dr. Sasmit Patra.

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#### SPECIAL MENTIONS

##### **Demand for a National Programme for providing Land Rights to slum dwellers**

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, the slum dwellers in the cities today are the reason for which the cities move, breathe and live. Despite living for decades, they do not have any ownership on the land where they settle when they come in. They usually lose their lands due to Government evictions or real estate mafia. They need to have protection and be provided the land rights on which they have been residing in the cities. Realizing the problem, the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik launched in May, 2018, the Jaga Mission. The Jaga Mission is acclaimed as the world's largest slum land titling project, benefiting a million urban poor living in the slums, with promises to provide self-respect and freedom from the perpetual fear of eviction. This Mission executed in collaboration with Tata Trusts and Normal Foster Foundation, was launched for providing land tenure to slum dwellers and transforming all slums in the State to liveable habitat. Odisha recently won the World Habitat Award, a global recognition for its ambitious initiative - Jaga Mission. This award is given by World Habitat, a UK-based organization, in partnership with UN-Habitat. It was also awarded with the India Geospatial Excellence Award for technological innovation in transforming lives of urban poor. We hope that in light of such innovative programmes like Jaga Mission of Odisha, the Union Government will bring about a national programme for providing land rights to slum dwellers in India. This would provide security and dignity to their lives.



**Starvation deaths in Tripura's Bru refugee Camps**

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, two women and two children have died in Bru refugee relief camps in Tripura since 31st October. The agitating refugees are claiming that four persons have died due to shortage of food.

The refugees have been agitating near their Naisingpara relief camp in Tripura North districts seeking resumption of the ration supply to the camp inmates. The ration was stopped by the Government from 1st October, following their reluctance to go back to Mizoram. Over 37,000 Bru people had fled their homes in neighbouring Mizoram in 1997 following an ethnic strife and over 4,400 families are still lodged in six relief camps in Tripura. As the Centre stopped supply of food and cash dole, many of the camp inmates have suffered the most. Six persons died because of starvation. They were not treated before their death. Only one infant was taken to the hospital, where he died.

The Bru refugees fled from neighbouring Mizoram in 1997, following ethnic clashes with the majority Mizos and set up six camps in Kanchanpur and Panisagar sub-divisions in Northern Tripura.

The Centre signed a pact with Tripura and Mizoram Governments and the MBDPF, on 3rd July last year, for repatriation of over 5,000 families. The agreement promised ₹ 4 lakh as a fixed deposit, ₹ 5,000 for a period of two years, with ₹ 1.50 lakh for construction of house to each family after their repatriation.

I urge upon the Central Government to immediately look into the matter and provide them food.

**Demand to construct airport by diverting Rasgovindpur airstrip in Mayurbhanj, Odisha**

श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम (ओडिशा): महोदय, नॉर्थ ओडिशा में रासगोविंदपुर एयरस्ट्रिप को विकसित करके उड़ान स्कीम में एक एयरपोर्ट निर्माण करने के बारे में ध्यानाकर्षण करना चाहती हूँ।

महोदय, उड़ान स्कीम के अंतर्गत सेकण्ड फ़ेज़ में ओडिशा के तीन शहरों को एयरपोर्ट निर्माण के लिए शामिल किया गया था, उनमें से Mayurbhanj जिले का Baripada भी शामिल था। रासगोविंदपुर एयरस्ट्रिप 11 हज़ार फ़ीट का एक कंक्रीट रन-वे है जो कि बेकार

पड़ा है। यह सन् 1940 में सेकण्ड world war के समय बनाया गया था। यह ज़मीन डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री के अधीन है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जी.ए. डिपार्टमेंट ने इस ज़मीन को राज्य सरकार को हस्तांतरित करने के लिए वर्ष 2017 में डिफेंस मिनिस्ट्री को एक पत्र लिखा था, लेकिन इस संबंध में अभी तक कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई है। महोदय, अगर इस ज़मीन को विकसित करके उड़ान स्कीम में एक एयरपोर्ट का निर्माण किया जाए तो पूरे नॉर्थ ओडिशा का अपने पड़ोसी राज्यों पश्चिमी बंगाल और झारखण्ड के साथ संपर्क व्यवस्था में सुधार होगा।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ कि डिफेंस की इस ज़मीन को राज्य सरकार को सौंपने के लिए उचित कार्यवाही की जाए और रासगोविंदपुर एयरस्ट्रिप को विकसित करके वहां एयरपोर्ट निर्माण किया जाए, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please mention the gist. Rest of the portion will be deemed to have been read and brought on record.

**Demand for inclusion of cess and surcharge in divisible  
pool under GST to benefit States**

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Despite Union Government's vision under GST to promote 'One Nation, One Tax System', multiple cesses and surcharges towards a variety of causes have been imposed. Although levied by the Central Government, these do not form part of divisible pool of Central taxes, thereby depriving States of their rightful share of resources.

The possibility of decline in the divisible pool of taxes for the upcoming fiscal years is further enhanced in the current climate of domestic economic slowdown which is likely to affect revenue collections. This brings greater urgency to the case for revising the usage of cesses and surcharges.

Odisha's experience with the Clean Energy Cess or Coal Cess is a compelling example in this regard. This cess was increased to a rate of ₹ 400 per tonne collecting almost ₹ 87,000 crores by 2017-18. However, it was subsequently diverted to compensate GST losses. Only 18 per cent of total funds have been utilized for the clean energy projects by the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).

Although Odisha contributed 21 per cent of coal production as of 2017, generating substantive revenues for the Central Government, it only received ₹ 2,264 crore that year (F.Y. 2017-18) as GST compensation. This demonstrates how Odisha's contributions to national revenue were not adequately reciprocated.

I, therefore, demand that all cesses and surcharges be included within the divisible pool for the benefit of States. Additionally, I demand that

Odisha be compensated from other cess and surcharge collections on account of its significant contributions to the now abolished Clean Energy Cess.

**Demand to establish a National Defence Academy in Darjeeling Hills**

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, the brave Gorkha soldiers have fought in several wars including both World Wars and the Falklands War. Known as one of the most skilled and fiercest warriors in the world, the Gorkhas have impressed and terrified the enemies at war.

The legends of Gorkha warriors are known to all throughout the world. There is no denying their status as the first amongst equals. Therefore, keeping the illustrious background of the Gorkha people, I urge the hon. Minister of Defence to set up a National Defence Academy in Darjeeling Hills. This will be the most remarkable way to pay our deepest respect to the brave Gorkha soldiers.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy; not present. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

**Concerns about the NRC implementation**

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Sir, in the light of announcement of a nationwide National Register of Citizens, a number of concerns need to be addressed. Let us look at what has happened in Assam already. The Centre's

response to now illegal-immigrants is to house them in detention camps, as deportation is not an option. A 2.5 hectare detention camp, one of the proposed ten, is currently operational in the Goalpara District of Assam.

While officials claim that the camps will be better than prisons, media reports and past history depict a different picture. As per the latest reports, the death toll in detention centres has reached 28. The reasons range from consumption of unfit food, insanitary conditions to suicide.

In January, 2019, the Government circulated a 'Model Detention Centre Manual' to all State and Union Territory Governments, which has not been made public. In response to questions raised in Parliament, the Ministry of Home Affairs stated that there would be "sufficient toilets, communication and medical facilities, etc."

This leads to even more questions like, what does 'sufficient' mean; how many per 100 people? What are the communication facilities and how can they be used? Given segregation by gender, how often can members of the same family interact? Will they be permitted to work and earn a living? How long will they be detained? Sir, this is a humanitarian issue. At the very least, the Government should be transparent about the process and the future of detainees. Only then will we learn about theyhumari" consequences of the NRC process.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

**Demand to bring specific crops of Rajasthan under the  
Minimum Support Pricing system**

श्री नारायण लाल पंचारिया (राजस्थान): महोदय, किसानों को उनकी फसल का उचित मूल्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य प्रणाली के अंतर्गत समय-समय पर MSP में बढ़ोतरी की जाती है। इसी क्रम में, केंद्र सरकार द्वारा रबी की फसलों का समर्थन मूल्य गत माह बढ़ाया गया है। मुझे विश्वास है कि इसका लाभ देश के सभी किसानों को मिला होगा, परंतु मैं राजस्थान के किसानों के विषय में MSP से संबंधित एक समस्या का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। महोदय, राजस्थान राज्य की विशिष्ट फसलों में ग्वार, मोठ, चौला, जीरा, धनिया, लहसुन, ईसबगोल, अरंडी, ग्वारपाठा और मेहंदी सम्मिलित

हैं। राजस्थान में भूभाग का बड़ा क्षेत्र इन फसलों के उत्पादन में प्रयोग किया जाता है और राजस्थान इन फसलों के उत्पादन में अग्रणी है, बल्कि राज्य के कई जिलों में उक्त फसलें प्रमुख फसलों के रूप में बोई जाती हैं।

महोदय, परन्तु क्योंकि ये फसलें सरकार के न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य के अन्तर्गत नहीं आती, इसलिए राजस्थान में इन फसलों की खेती करने वाले किसान न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य प्रणाली का लाभ नहीं उठा पाते। फलस्वरूप, किसानों को अपनी फसल व्यापारियों को ही बेचकर संतोष करना पड़ता है और जिसमें कई बार उन्हें अपने परिश्रम का उचित प्रतिफल नहीं मिल पाता। अतः मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि राजस्थान के किसानों के हित में न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य प्रणाली का दायरा बढ़ाया जाए और इन फसलों को न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य प्रणाली में लाया जाए, जिससे राजस्थान के किसान भी अपनी इन फसलों का उचित मूल्य प्राप्त कर सकें।

**श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोडिया** (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रामकुमार वर्मा** (राजस्थान): सभापति महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा सदन में उठाए गए विषय से अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**SHRI K.J. ALPHONS** (Rajasthan): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. Please be brief because I have to cover others also.

#### **Demand to take steps to increase youth participation in higher education**

**SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE** (West Bengal): Sir, higher education plays a key role in economic growth and development of a country. The private as well as social returns from investment in higher education are generally significant for countries with low per capita income.

The latest All India Survey of Higher Education found that less than 0.5 per cent students are enrolled in PhD programmes in the country. PhD enrolment in Central Universities is less than 5 per cent of total PhD enrolment.

Indian students are increasingly choosing to pursue postgraduate studies abroad. However, the share of foreign students pursuing PhD programmes in India is less than 3 per cent of the total foreign enrolment.

Public expenditure on education and research and development has to increase in India. Although India's investment in R&D has increased over the years, public expenditure as a fraction of GDP has been constant at 0.6 per cent to 0.7 per cent for the last two decades. This is in contrast to countries like China and US who spend more than 2 per cent as a fraction of their GDP on the same. Similarly, public expenditure on education must reach at least 6 per cent and possibly 10 per cent of the GDP. Along with increased spending, we must incentivize teaching as a profession to attract the brightest minds.

Providing access to higher education is necessary to break systemic social barriers. Its importance today cannot be stressed further for the most marginalised sections of Indian society. I urge the Government to take steps in order to make postgraduate studies and research more attractive for both domestic and foreign students.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ashok Bajpai, not present. Shri Rajmani Patel.

**Demand to extend Railway network in Madhya Pradesh**

**श्री राजमणि पटेल** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, किसी भी क्षेत्र में प्रगति और विकास के लिए रेलवे यातायात का विशेष महत्व है। मध्य प्रदेश में कई जिले काफी पिछड़े हुए हैं, जहां रेलवे यातायात की सुविधा बढ़ाया जाना आवश्यक है। इसलिए मेरा प्रस्ताव है कि बनारस से हनुमना मऊगंज मनगवां होते हुए रीवा तक तथा इलाहाबाद से चाक त्योथर कटरा लालगाँव बैकुण्ठपुर सेमरिया होते हुए सतना तक नवीन रेल पथ का निर्माण किया जाए।

इसी तरह रीवा से सतना, पन्ना, छतरपुर, सागर होते हुए भोपाल तक नवीन रेल पथ का निर्माण किया जाना आवश्यक है, जिससे पिछड़े वर्ग के लोगों को रेल सुविधा का लाभ मिल सके।

साथ ही डभौरा में ओवरब्रिज का निर्माण कराया जाए तथा ऊर्जा नगरी अमरकंटक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन चचाई मेडियारास में बना है। मेडियारास की आबादी 3,000 है, चचाई की 10,000 है, चकेटी की 3,000 है, परसकर की 5,000 है, सभी की मिलाकर 50,000 की आबादी है, जिन्हें अक्सर रेल सफर करना पड़ता है। रेलवे सुविधा होते हुए स्टेशन नहीं होने से 8 किलो मीटर दूर जाने में जनता को विशेष कठिनाई होती है। अतः मेडियारास को स्टेशन बनाया जाए, ताकि यात्रियों को आसानी से रेल सुविधा का लाभ मिल सके।

मैं भारत सरकार तथा रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि उपरोक्तानुसार तत्काल कार्रवाई के आदेश देने की कृपा करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Statement of Public Accounts Committee.  
Shri Bhupender Yadav.

**PAPERS LAID ON TABLE — Contd.**

**Statement of Public Accounts Committee**

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं 'केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड (सीबीएफसी) की कार्यप्रणाली तथा सत्यजित रे फिल्मस एवं टेलीविजन संस्थान (एसआरएफटीआई) के अकादमिक कार्यकलाप' संबंधी एक सौ इक्कीसतें प्रतिवेदन (सोलहवीं लोक सभा) में अंतर्विष्ट समुक्तियों / सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाले लोक लेखा समिति के विवरण की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**SPECIAL MENTIONS – Contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Prasanna Acharya. Just be brief.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA: Sir, I would read out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just read out.

**Demand to declare Dhanuyatra of Odisha as National Festival**

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, the festival of Dhanuyatra, a great mass festival held annually at Bargarh in Odisha is based on the noble deeds of Lord Krishna who symbolizes virtues and righteousness. Dhanuyatra depicts the story of Lord Krishna from the point of marriage between Devaki and Vasudeva until the death of the tyrannical king Kansha in the hands of Lord Krishna. During the eleven day long festival, the whole town of Bargarh becomes the city of Mathura, the capital of Kansha's kingdom and river Jeera becomes the river Yamuna and village Ambapali situated on the other side of the river Jeera becomes Gopapura, the childhood place of Lord Krishna and the entire zone is transformed into a very big stage where the full episode starting from birth of Lord Krishna, his childhood and death of Kansha in hands of Krishna is enacted in different parts. This festival started in 1948 with the inertia of festive mood due to India's Independence and victory over unjust British rules symbolically shows the victory of Lord Krishna, the embodiment of truth, justice and righteousness over Kansha who personifies arrogance, tyranny and wickedness. It is an example how a mythological story is depicted in the biggest open - air theatre of the world by hundreds of well-trained

artists and witnessed by lakhs of people from all over the country including foreign tourists. In view of its mythological importance and cultural bearing the Central Government is urged to declare Dhanuyatra Mahotsav as a national festival with adequate financial assistance.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, time is over, others will be taken up in the evening.

**REGARDING CONSTITUTION OF AD-HOC COMMITTEE TO  
LOOK INTO ISSUE OF PORNOGRAPHY AND OTHER RELATED  
MATTERS IN SOCIAL MEDIA**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you are aware, on the 5th December, 2019, I had announced in the House, constitution of an Informal Group to study the issue of pornography on social media and its effect on children and society as a whole comprising of the following Members:

1. Shri Jairam Ramesh, Co-ordinator
2. Dr. Amar Patnaik
3. Dr. Amee Yajnik
4. Ms. Dola Sen
5. Shrimati Jaya Bachchan
6. Shrimati Kahkashan Perween
7. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
8. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda
9. Shrimati Roopa Ganguly
10. Shri Sanjay Singh
11. Shri Tiruchi Siva
12. Shrimati Vandana Chavan
13. Shrimati Vijila Sathyananth
14. Dr. Vinay P. Sahasrabuddhe



The Group has held a few meetings to discuss the matter. However, Shri Jairam Ramesh, the Co-ordinator of the Informal Group met me and expressed certain logistic problems being faced by the Group being an informal one. I have considered the matter and decided to form an *Ad hoc* Committee with the same composition. Shri Jairam Ramesh will be the Chairman of that *Ad hoc* Committee. The Terms of Reference of the *Ad hoc* Committee will be as under: - To study the alarming issue of pornography on the social media and its effect on children and society as a whole, to hold comprehensive discussion on the subject with all the concerned; submit a Report within one month from today. It will not be extended under any circumstances. Rules relating to Select Committee on Bills shall apply to this *Ad hoc* Committee also. Please take note of that.

Now, Question Hour. Today, we will have Shri Tiruchi Siva to preside over the House and deal with Question Hour.

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Mobile application to read Supreme Court Judgments

\*256. SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware that a new mobile application to read the Supreme Court judgements in various languages is available;
- (b) whether Government proposes to include Nepali language in the said application to read the Supreme Court judgements; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

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

#### *Statement*

(a) to (c) Supreme Court has informed that Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software (SUVAS), a machine learning tool trained by Artificial Intelligence to be used for translating Supreme Court Judgments into vernacular languages has been introduced on 26.11.2019.

The software SUVAS is for translation of Supreme Court judgments into nine vernacular languages which are: Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Kannada, Marathi, Odiya, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. As on date, no development work has been carried out to translate Supreme Court Judgments into Nepali language using SUVAS.

At present, judgments in nine vernacular languages are being translated and uploaded on the website of the Supreme Court of India. The nine languages are: Assamese, Bengali, Hindi, Kannada, Marathi, Odiya, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. The translation of judgments relates to cases arising under the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India in relation to the following subject categories:

1. Labour matters;
2. Rent Act matters;
3. Land Acquisition and Requisition matters;
4. Service matters;
5. Compensation matters;
6. Criminal matters;
7. Family Law matters;
8. Ordinary Civil matters
9. Personal Law matters;
10. Religious and Charitable Endowments matters;
11. Simple money and Mortgage matters;
12. Eviction under the Public Premises (Eviction) Act matters;
13. Land Laws and Agriculture Tenancies; and
14. Matters relating to Consumer Protection.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA, *in the Chair*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It is my maiden Question Hour and I solicit your cooperation. Question No. 256; Shrimati Shanta Chhetri.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, it is a fact that Judges cannot remember all the orders they pass each day. Therefore, my first question is, Would the Ministry acknowledge this fact and introduce courtroom recording of proceedings which can serve as reference for Judges, clients and in higher courts of appeal and create greater transparency and speed up Justice system process?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I think, the distinguished Member would recall that the question relates to translation of Judgements in local languages including in Nepali language. The Supreme Court has developed a very good technology software whereby nine languages can instantly be translated of the Supreme Court Judgements which includes, I would like to place it in the House, hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, Assamese, Bengali, Hindi,

Kannada, Marathi, Odiya, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu. The Judgements can be simultaneously translated in 14 items of labour law, rent matters, land acquisition, service matters and criminal matters, etc., etc. As regards the training of Judges and reference point is concerned, the hon. Judges both in the Supreme Court and various High Courts have rich library, past precedents and reported Judgements to guide them based upon which they take decisions.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, my second supplementary is, it is no secret that India is in deep unemployment crisis and employing the already employed is a mockery on the unemployed. Therefore, my second question is; would the Ministry consider rather than appointing retired Judges from High Courts and Supreme Court in Tribunals, conducting competitive examination on the lines of Civil Services to fill up those posts?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Question, please.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI: Sir, which would create job opportunities and greater transparency and maintain independence of Tribunals.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, there is no proposal to appoint retired Judges. But as far as judiciary is concerned, both on the judicial side of Judges and on the administrative side of staff/officers, recruitment is done in various High Courts, District Courts and Supreme Court. I can only say that as far as her emphasis on more induction of talent is concerned, we are proposing to have an

all-India Judicial Service, which I have shared with this House. As India has IAS, IPS, Indian Revenue Service, it is high time we had a proper all-India Judicial Service conducted at national level by somebody like the UPSC, obviously, under the Supreme Court control, where we can induct the best talent, having all India posting and most importantly, giving reservation to SC/ST and other marginalised communities so that their talent is also used ultimately in the judiciary.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, this. There are whether the judgements which are given by the hon. Supreme Court which are being translated or otherwise, and by various High Courts. Would the Government create some website on its own, where all these judgements are posted so that not only litigants, but the entire public can get free access to these judgements whenever they want, instead of going to various libraries or other paid sites?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, as I have said earlier, SUVAS, Supreme Court Vidhik Anuvaad Software has been developed. In this development, I must place on record that my NIC has played a crucial role. IIT, Patna has also come with a lot of innovative ideas. Mr. Nandan Nilekani has also contributed. Therefore, it has become a very wonderful platform, where, by the application of artificial intelligence, simultaneous translation is immediately available in the nine languages, which will be further extended. As far as the specific query of Shri Satish Chandra Misra is concerned, if you kindly have a look at paragraph 3 of my reply, these are translated and uploaded on the website of the Supreme Court of India. They are already available. But I do take his point that all the other High Courts also need to follow it. My view is very clear and I want to share my view before this hon. House. The legal profession is important, so is judiciary, and I am very clear that in the judicial process, people from all communities, whose background is not of big, big lawyers' family, also must come, involve and participate. All this is a part of that process, whereby the common people, the lawyers coming from simple family also come to have a stake in the process.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: What about the free website?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: There is already the Supreme Court website. That is all.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: For the various High Courts. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are a lot of contradictions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I will examine it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No interruptions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय विधि मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहूँगा कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में इन 14 categories में और 9 भाषाओं में अनुवाद हुआ है। लेकिन ये जो 14 categories हैं, इनमें सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णयों से सम्बन्धित जो महत्वपूर्ण category है, वह है Public Interest Litigation, जनहित याचिका। उसके अनुवाद की कहीं व्यवस्था नहीं है। क्या इन 14 categories में भविष्य में उसको भी शामिल किया जाएगा, क्योंकि जनता से सम्बन्धित तो वे ही विषय हैं।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सर, अनुभवी सांसद, माननीय भूपेन्द्र यादव जी की यह जो सलाह है, यह बहुत ही प्रासंगिक सलाह है। मैंने इसको नोट किया है और मैं अपने जस्टिस विभाग को यह निर्देश दूँगा कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट से संवाद करके इसका रास्ता निकाला जाए। मुझे लगता है कि जिस तरह से PIL बढ़ रहे हैं, हम उनका सम्मान करते हैं, लेकिन PIL का दुरुपयोग भी हो रहा है। इसलिए निर्णय आने चाहिए, यह जरूरी है।

**श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ई-कोर्ट सिस्टम ने आज इस देश में साधारण जनता के लिए, एक individual के लिए भी बहुत सी समस्याओं को हल कर दिया है, आसान कर दिया है। बहुत से प्रदेशों में, जैसे पश्चिमी बंगाल में बहुत सारे लोअर कोर्ट्स अपने किसी भी केस को update करते ही नहीं हैं। मंत्री महोदय, ऐसे cases के updations कितने और कहाँ हुए हैं, क्या हमें इसकी कुछ रिपोर्ट मिल सकती है?

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सर, देश के लगभग 16,000 कोर्ट्स को हम लोगों ने ई-कोर्ट्स बनाया है, campuses में। जहाँ तक पश्चिमी बंगाल का सवाल है, मैं माननीय सदस्या की चिंता को समझता हूँ। मैं इसकी जानकारी प्राप्त करके माननीय सदस्या को इसके तथ्य बता दूँगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Question No. 257.

#### **Slowdown of GDP growth rate**

\*257. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India's GDP growth rate is slowing down day by day during the last one year;
- (b) if so, whether the GDP growth has slowed down to an overall six year low at five per cent and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken/being taken by Government to boost the GDP growth;
- (d) the GDP growth rate during the last seven years, year-wise; and
- (e) by when the GDP rate of the country is likely to come out of the downward trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) and (b) Quarterly Growth Rates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at Constant (2011-12) Prices for the years 2014-15 to the Second Quarter of 2019-20 are as under:

Years	Quarterly Growth Rate (in %)			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2014-15	8.0	8.7	5.9	7.1
2015-16	7.6	8.0	7.2	9.1
2016-17	9.4	8.9	7.5	7.0
2017-18	6.0	6.8	7.7	8.1
2018-19	8.0	7.0	6.6	5.8
2019-20	5.0	4.5	*	*

\* To be released as per Advance Release Calendar.

(c) Government has been undertaking various measures to boost GDP growth. Introduction of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) in 2016 is directed towards strengthening the financial system of the country. Implementation of Goods and

Services Tax in 2017 is an important measure for rationalisation of tax structure and improving ease of doing business. Continuous liberalization has led to an increase in inflows of foreign direct investment into the country. Recently, Government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 percent to 22 percent to boost investment activity. The corporate tax rate for new domestic manufacturing companies has been cut to 15 percent which is amongst the lowest in the world. The Reserve Bank of India has reduced the repo rate by 135 basis points during 2019 and it also mandates banks to link their lending rates with external benchmarks for reducing the cost of capital for investors. Government has approved a realty fund worth Rs. 25000 crore for stalled housing projects. Government has also extended PM Kisan scheme to include all farmers, which will boost rural consumption. To boost exports, Government has undertaken number of measures, inter-alia, extending the scheme of reimbursement of taxes and duties for export promotion replacing Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) to incentivize exporters, fully automated electronic refund for Input Tax Credits in GST and revised priority sector lending norms for exports credit.

The Union budget 2019-20 provides a push to infrastructure development with the intention to invest Rs. 100 lakh crore in infrastructure over the next five years and also by restructuring of National Highway Programme. Scheme of Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) has been started to facilitate cluster based development to make the traditional industries more productive, profitable and capable for generating sustained employment opportunities.

(d) and (e) The annual GDP Growth Rates at Constant (2011-12) Prices during the last seven years are as under:

Year	GDP Growth Rate (In %)
2012-13	5.5
2013-14	6.4
2014-15	7.4
2015-16	8.0
2016-17	8.2
2017-18	7.2
2018-19 (PE)	6.8

PE - Provisional Estimates

Government is undertaking a number of measures to boost economic growth. Assessment by IMF and other multilateral organizations continue to underline a positive outlook on India. It is expected that these measures will have an impact on the GDP.

SHRI VAIKO: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am extremely happy to seek clarification when you are in the Chair. It is a maiden opportunity during Question Hour. As stated in the statistics, the GDP growth has already touched 4.5 per cent, the lowest since March, 2013. I want to know from the hon. Minister what specific steps are being taken on short-term and long-term basis to boost the economy. What action has been taken on the demand side to increase the purchasing power of the common people to stimulate growth?

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the fact, rather the information, that the economy grew at only 4.5 per cent, in the second quarter of this year, is in public domain. It is also true that over the past five or six years, this is the lowest growth of the GDP, and now, today, the second quarter stands at 4.5 per cent. But, I would also suggest that this is not a cause for apprehension, and there are precedents before this in various years where the economy has gone down even further than 4.5 per cent. And to quote a few, Sir, in 2012-13, in the first quarter, the growth of the economy was at 4 per cent, and the very next year, in the first quarter, in 2013-14, the economy grew only at 4.2 per cent, and thereafter, in various other quarters of the respective years, the economy grew further up to 6 per cent even. The second precedent that I would like to quote, Sir, is in 2008-09, where in the third quarter, the economic growth stood at 1.5 per cent only, and in the fourth quarter, at 0.2 per cent only. In 2008-09, the economic growth for the year was 3.9 per cent, and in 2009-10, it bounced back and became 8.8 per cent growth. So, the Indian economy is resilient as such, and I don't think there is any cause for apprehension amongst any Members. The Member specifically has asked what steps has been taken.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Minister, please be precise in your reply.

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: All right. The Member has specifically asked as to what steps have been taken to boost the economy. Sir, it is already there in the answer. It is a repetition. So, I repeat it.



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): If it is already there in the answer, there is no need of repeating it. Now, second supplementary.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, the Government has got so many flagship programmes, like, Make in India Programme, Ease of Doing Business, PM Kisan Scheme etc.,. But, I would like to know why on the ground, the implementation is so poor. Actually, it is not at all taking place as tangible results are not visible and are not reflected in the GDP growth. I would like to know whether the Government has made any analysis for the poor performance of the various industries in the manufacturing sector, like automobiles, construction sector, infrastructure sector. If so, have any corrective measures have been taken?

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, the demand and supply system is not as good as it should have been Farming is one sector where the economy has been suffering. But, I would just like to say that the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral organizations continue to underline a positive outlook on India, and if what the Government schemes have factored in, if they were given time, I am sure that the economy in these sectors in the coming months and years would increase substantially.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, globally, there has been a gradual shift in assessing growth, from economic growth to wellbeing economics with Bhutan going in for gross national happiness, and, New Zealand, more recently, making wellbeing the core of its entire Budget. Will the Government of India consider developing a similar departure from over-dependence on GDP as a key growth indicator to something more comprehensive that considers inequality, climate crisis, socio-political and gender asymmetries in the society?

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, at present, we are going by the U.N. System of National Accounts, 2010. We are also bound by the advice given to us by the Advisory Committee on National Accounts Statistics which includes GDP. For the time being, there is nothing on the data. But, the Member has made a suggestion and I have noted it.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: Sir, I am very much surprised by the hon. Minister's comment that there is no cause for apprehension. If you see the declining trend of the GDP, hon. former Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, had issued a statement

on the effect of demonetisation. He had predicted a drop of one to two per cent in GDP growth. If you see, Sir, 2016-17, quarter to quarter, 9.4 per cent GDP has come down to 5 per cent. In the second quarter, it has declined from 8.9 per cent to 4.5 per cent. The declining trend is for six quarters. In 2018-19, it is sliding from 8 to 7 to 6.6 to 5.8 per cent; in 2019-20, it is sliding from 5 to 4.5 per cent. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as predicted by Dr. Manmohan Singh, whether the main cause for the decline in the economy is on account of demonetisation.

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: No, Sir.

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Sir, the Government is going to review foreign trade agreements because, a decade ago, the foreign trade agreements were entered into saying that when you imported it was zero duty and when you exported, those countries applied 5 per cent to 20 per cent duty. If you are not going to review these foreign trade agreements, the GDP is not at all going to improve. Is there any chance of reviewing these agreements?

SHRI RAO INDERJIT SINGH: Sir, I would pass on these suggestions to the Ministry that deals with these foreign trade agreements.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Question Nos. 258 and 259 are of the same type. So, we may club these together. First, Dr. Sasmit Patra, please.

#### **Objections of stakeholders on draft New Education Policy, 2019**

\*258.DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the major objections that have been received from various stakeholders regarding the draft New Education Policy, 2019;

(b) whether these objections have been taken seriously and changes have been incorporated in the Policy;

(c) if so, the changes that have been undertaken in the Policy due to the objections mentioned above; and

(d) the total expenditure (capital and recurring) needed to operationalise the draft New Education Policy, 2019?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) to (c) The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy for which it carried out a highly participative, inclusive and multi-pronged consultation process, through online, grassroots and thematic expert consultations. The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May 2019. The Draft NEP 2019 which was uploaded on the Ministry's website and also at *innovate.mygov.in* platform has received a large number of suggestions/comments from all stakeholders including Government of India Ministries and State Governments. Currently, the Ministry is in the process of finalising the National Education Policy, 2019 based on the Draft NEP report submitted by the Committee to Draft NEP, and the stakeholder feedback thereon.

(d) The requirement of funds would be estimated after finalisation of the Policy. Government is committed to implement the Policy by making suitable budgetary allocations.

**Financial expenditure of educational reforms**

\*259. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to bring educational reforms in the country;
- (b) whether these reforms would involve financial expenditure; and
- (c) if so, the details of financial expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) to (c) The Government is in the process of formulating a New Education Policy for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard

to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower. In this regard, the Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan submitted its report on 31st May 2019. The requirement of funds would be estimated after finalisation of the Policy. Government is committed to implement the Policy by making suitable budgetary allocations.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, my first question to the hon. Minister is: Would the hon. Minister provide details of the consultation process with reference to the National Education Policy, 2019 in so far as how many consultations were held, where they were held, what the scope of the consultations were and what have been the possible outcomes of the consultations?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, यह 33 वर्षों के बाद आने वाली नयी शिक्षा नीति के जिस मसौदे पर चर्चा हो रही है, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा खुला नवाचार था, जब अक्टूबर, 2015 से यह प्रक्रिया शुरू की गयी। श्रीमन्, यदि मैं तिथिवार देखूँ, तो बहुत लम्बा हो जायेगा, लेकिन 14.02.15 से लेकर 21.03.2015 को सारे देश के राज्यों के शिक्षा मंत्रियों से, शिक्षा सचिवों से बातचीत होने के बाद आज टी.एस.आर. सुब्रहमण्यम की अध्यक्षता में एक कमेटी गठित होती है, फिर वह कमेटी अपनी रिपोर्ट देती है, उस रिपोर्ट पर राज्य सभा में चर्चा होती है, लोक सभा में चर्चा होती है और चर्चा होने के बाद जितने सुझाव आते हैं, उसके बाद फिर कस्तूरीरंगन जी की अध्यक्षता में एक नयी कमेटी गठित होती है। श्रीमन्, इस बीच यदि देखें, तो लगभग जमीनी स्तर पर जो परामर्श हुआ है, लगभग 2.5 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों .. लगभग 2.5 लाख ग्राम पंचायतों, 6600 ब्लॉक्स, 6000 शहरी स्थानीय निकाय, 676 जिलों और 36 राज्यों और केन्द्र शासित प्रदेशों में व्यापक समयबद्ध भागीदारी को परामर्श किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि लगभग दो लाख और सुझाव व्यापक मशवरे के साथ आए हैं।

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Sir, my second supplementary. India is the land of Takshashila and Nalanda. Would the hon. Minister like to clarify the scope and focus of the National Education Policy in so far as bringing in the heritage, culture and ethos of India to the education curriculum and academic ecosystem?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, बहुत अच्छी चिंता माननीय सदस्य ने व्यक्त की है। क्योंकि इस देश को विश्व गुरु कहा गया है -

**'एतद् देश प्रसूतस्य सकाशाद् अग्रजन्मनः ।**

**स्व-स्वं चरित्रं शिक्षेरन् पृथिव्यां सर्वमानवाः ।।**

तक्षशिला और नालंदा जैसे विश्वविद्यालय इस देश के अंदर थे, जहां पूरी दुनिया के लोग शिक्षा ग्रहण करने के लिए आते थे। कुछ तो बात थी कि यह देश दुनिया में विश्व गुरु था। निश्चित रूप से जो नई शिक्षा नीति आ रही है, वह भारत केन्द्रित होगी। वह भारत के ज्ञान, विज्ञान और अनुसंधान से युक्त होगी, वह संस्कारयुक्त होगी, अनुभव पर आधारित होगी, परिणाम आधारित होगी, भारत केन्द्रित होगी, अनुसंधानयुक्त अंतरराष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण को भी रखेगी, मूल्यपरक होगी, उद्यमिता से युक्त होगी, कौशलयुक्त होगी, रोजगारपरक होगी, प्रतिस्पर्धात्मक होगी, सशक्त अभिव्यक्ति के गुण भी होंगे, नवाचार होगा, अनुसंधान होगा और प्रौद्योगिकी भी होगी। यह जो नई शिक्षा नीति आ रही है, यह दुनिया में भारत को ज्ञान की महाशक्ति के रूप में स्थापित करेगी।

**श्री राजमणि पटेल:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा में जनता की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए क्या-क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाने के लिए हम लोगों ने बहुत से कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं। माननीय सदस्य की जो चिंता है, मैं उन्हें आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि यदि वर्तमान समय में 'परामर्श' हो, चाहे 'दीक्षारंभ' हो, 'लीप' हो या 'निष्ठा' हो - NISHTHA - 42 लाख अध्यापकों को प्रशिक्षित करने का दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा अभियान है। श्रीमन्, चाहे NIRF - जो रैंकिंग हम लोगों ने शुरू की है, National Digital Library हम लोगों ने शुरू की है। इसी तरह से HEFA है, जिसमें अवस्थापना के विकास के लिए एक लाख करोड़ रुपए अलग से HEFA के तहत दिए जाएंगे। इसी तरह से IMPRESS है, IMPRINT है, SPARC है, GIAN है, PMMMNMMT है, PMFR है, अनुसंधान के क्षेत्र में है, ध्रुव कार्यक्रम है, Study in India कार्यक्रम है, Atal Ranking of Institutions on Innovation Achievements है। श्रीमन्, नयी योजनाएं, जो शिक्षा में गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाती हैं, ऐसे दर्जनों कार्यक्रम शुरू किए हैं, जिनका रिज़ल्ट भी मिल रहा है।

**श्री राजमणि पटेल:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि अमीर और गरीब को एक समान शिक्षा मिल सके, क्या नयी शिक्षा नीति में इसका भी कोई प्रावधान है?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, हमारी सरकार ने आज भी गरीब और अमीर की खाई को पाटा है। समग्र शिक्षा के तहत, सबके लिए शिक्षा अधिकार अधिनियम के तहत सब बच्चों को एक समान शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सके, उसे हम इस नयी शिक्षा नीति में भी लेकर आ रहे हैं। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य की चिंता है कि जो गरीब है, उसका बच्चा किसी तरह से पढ़ पाए तो हम लोगों ने सबके लिए शिक्षा अधिकार अधिनियम में न केवल सरकारी स्कूलों में, बल्कि जो प्राइवेट स्कूल हैं, उनमें भी 25 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण रखा है। जो

प्राइवेट स्कूल्स हैं, उन्हें भी अनिवार्य रूप से उन गरीब बच्चों को लेना पड़ेगा। मुझे खुशी है कि उसमें इस समय 44 लाख छात्रों का, प्राइवेट स्कूलों में नामांकन हुआ और उसके ऊपर हम 1,100 करोड़ की धनराशि हम उन पर व्यय कर रहे हैं।

PROF. M. V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Sir, the focus on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy in the draft NEP is good, but the policy does not define it in measurable terms. For example, a child in grade II must be able to read 40 words per minute. Will this programme, Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, be defined in measurable terms and what are your plans to monitor these outcomes?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक' : श्रीमन्, जो नई शिक्षा नीति आ रही है, वह निश्चित रूप से इन सबसे युक्त होगी, इसलिए हमने कहा है कि जो तीन वर्ष का बच्चा है, पढ़ने के बाद उसमें अंदर से जिज्ञासा होती है, प्रतिभा होती है, जो वह प्राप्त करता है। जो नई शिक्षा नीति आ रही है, वह निरंतर मूल्यांकन भी करेगी और माननीय सदस्य की जो यह चिंता है कि उसका जो पाठ्यक्रम होगा, उसको वह ग्रहण कर भी पा रहा है या नहीं और यदि ग्रहण नहीं कर पा रहा है, तो वैकल्पिक रूप में उसको कैसे उठाया जाएगा, यह नई शिक्षा नीति का पार्ट है, जो सबके सामने है।

DR. SANTANU SEN: Sir, I am really happy to have you on the Chair.

My supplementary question to the hon. Minister is on the National Education Policy. As it is known to all by now that several objections have been received from various stakeholders on the NEP, so my supplementary to the hon. Minister is: What is the blueprint of the Government of India to address these legal, legitimate and valid expectations of several stakeholders?

श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक' : श्रीमन्, जो मोटा-मोटा है, वह मैंने अभी बताया कि हमारी नई शिक्षा नीति किस रास्ते से होकर गुजरेगी। लेकिन जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य की आशंका है, उसके संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि यह तो पब्लिक डोमेन में डाला हुआ है। इस पर बड़े पैमाने पर परामर्श होने के बाद, राज्य सभा और लोक सभा में चर्चा होने के बाद, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा के सभी सांसदों, विधायकों, शिक्षा मंत्रियों, विद्वानों, वैज्ञानिकों, समाजशास्त्रियों, छात्रों और अभिभावकों से परामर्श करने के बाद भी उसको पब्लिक डोमेन में डाला हुआ है। अगर अभी भी किन्हीं के पास कोई ऐसे सुझाव होंगे, तो वे देंगे और उन्हीं सुझावों के आधार पर इसको तैयार किया जा रहा है।

श्री राकेश सिन्हा: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं तो पहले सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि बड़े लोकतांत्रिक तरीके से शिक्षा नीति को तैयार करने की कोशिश हो रही है। इस पर

व्यापक परामर्श हुआ है, लेकिन मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से एक प्रश्न है और वह यह है कि जिस प्रकार से निजी विश्वविद्यालय बढ़ रहे हैं, उनकी संख्या बढ़ रही है और हम अपने जो राज्य केंद्रित विश्वविद्यालय हैं, उनमें छात्रों को प्रवेश नहीं दे पा रहे हैं और छात्रों की संख्या बढ़ती जा रही है, इस स्थिति में निजी विश्वविद्यालय के प्रति इस शिक्षा नीति में क्या नीति अपनाई जा रही है, जिससे एक समतुल्य बना रहे? इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि निजी विश्वविद्यालयों में जो फी का स्ट्रक्चर है और सिलेबस है, क्या दोनों पर सरकार का नियंत्रण हो जाएगा या नहीं?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, इस समय इस देश के अंदर एक हजार से भी अधिक विश्वविद्यालय हैं, 45 हजार से भी अधिक डिग्री कॉलेज हैं। हम लोगों ने यह कोशिश की है कि शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता बढ़ाने के लिए जो परामर्श कार्यक्रम रखा है, उसके अंतर्गत रैंकिंग में जो विश्वविद्यालय या महाविद्यालय ऊपर आता है, उसके इर्द-गिर्द जो पाँच महाविद्यालय या विश्वविद्यालय होंगे, वह उनका मार्गदर्शक बनेगा और उनको उस रैंकिंग पर लाने के लिए जो-जो भी व्यवस्थाएं उनको चाहिए, वे सभी उनको हम देंगे। इस कारण से अभी तक 800 महाविद्यालयों को स्वायत्तता दी गई है और इस सरकार की यह मंशा है कि संस्थाओं को स्वायत्तता दी जाए ताकि वे आगे बढ़ सकें।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** श्रीमन्, कोई भी नीति तब तक कोई बड़ा सुधार नहीं कर सकती है, जब तक कि शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में योग्य गुरुओं की तलाश नहीं होगी और जब तक तक योग्य गुरु नहीं मिलेंगे। जिस तरह से दीपक अंधकार को दूर कर देता है, वैसे ही जो ज्ञानी गुरु होता है, वह विद्यार्थी के अज्ञान को दूर करता है। इस देश में सबसे बड़ी समस्या यह है कि उस क्वालिटी के टीचर्स उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी कोई इस तरह का मापदंड निर्धारित करेंगे, जिससे बेहतर किस्म के टीचर्स उपलब्ध हो सकें, क्योंकि जब तक अध्यापक सही किस्म का नहीं होगा, तब तक आप यह शिक्षा नीति या कोई भी नीति लाइए, वह कारगर हो ही नहीं सकती है।

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, प्रोफेसर साहब स्वयं ही शिक्षक हैं और बहुत ही योग्य शिक्षक हैं। श्रीमन्, मैं उनको और सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि अच्छे अध्यापक कैसे रहें, निष्ठा, जिसकी चर्चा की, और उच्च शिक्षा में अर्पित, जो बाकायदा हर वर्ष ट्रेनिंग करेगा और देगा तथा यदि वे उस आधार पर नहीं आते हैं, तो उनको पदोन्नति नहीं दी जाएगी, यह already शुरू कर दिया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Question No. 260.

#### Implementation of Shaala Darpan Initiative in KVs

\*260. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is implementing Shaala Darpan initiative in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and aims and objective of this initiative;
- (c) problem faced by Government under the scheme during the last three years;
- (d) the status of first phase of Shaala Darpan;
- (e) whether Government has circulated to the States for introduction of similar system in State Government schools, if so, the response of the State Governments thereto; and
- (f) whether Government has made any arrangement for providing mobile access to parents to monitor the child's progress and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) to (d) Yes, Sir. Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has implemented Shaala Darpan initiative in 1099 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). The aims and objectives of this initiative *inter-alia* include addressing academic and administrative requirements of various stakeholders such as students, teachers, management and parents through a single integrated software platform, recording information of all the activities of the students, maintaining the service records of all the teaching and non-teaching staff, making the school information system transparent and efficient and providing academic inputs to teachers and students.

Problems faced during implementation *inter-alia* include issues of speed of software, delayed delivery of services by the agency.

(e) Yes, Sir. The concept of the programme was circulated to the States / UTs in September, 2015 for their consideration and further action regarding introduction of similar system in the State Government schools. In this regard, mixed responses have been received from States / UTs.

(f) No, Sir.



**श्री संजय सेठ:** सर, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे कमजोर बच्चों के लिए कोचिंग की अलग से व्यवस्था होती है, तो क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बच्चों के लिए भी केंद्रीय विद्यालयों में कोचिंग की व्यवस्था की गई है?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र से जो बच्चे आते हैं, यदि वे थोड़ा - सा कमजोर होते हैं, तो उनके लिए अतिरिक्त क्लासेज़ चलाते हैं और यह प्रावधान सभी जगह है। माननीय सदस्य को इस बात को जानकर खुशी होगी कि आज केन्द्रीय विद्यालय, देश के सर्वोत्तम विद्यालयों में हैं और उनका जो प्रतिशत है, जो रिज़ल्ट है, वह लगभग 99 और शत प्रतिशत रहता है।

**श्री संजय सेठ:** सर, दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि ऑडिट से यह पता चला है कि कुछ विद्यालयों की हालत बहुत खराब है, उनकी बिल्डिंग की हालत बहुत खराब है, तो आपने यह उत्तर प्रदेश के कितने विद्यालयों में देखा है और उसके लिए कितना पैसा दिया है?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, उत्तर प्रदेश में 118 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय चल रहे हैं। आज 105 का भवन बना है और 83 अभी अस्थायी रूप में हैं। हमारे नौ विद्यालय निर्माणाधीन हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए हम लोगों ने 720 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया था। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Hon. Minister, let the reply also be to the point.

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, मरम्मत के लिए 34 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया था, ताकि जो जर्जर विद्यालय हैं, उनको ठीक किया जा सके।

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Sir, my specific question is about the Kendriya Vidyalayas. Most of the Kendriya Vidyalayas are in districts or bigger cities. The quality of education in our country, particularly in the rural areas, is almost zero. Is the Government planning to open Kendriya Vidyalayas at smaller places, say, at the taluka levels, so that the rural students can get good quality education?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, केन्द्रीय विद्यालयों के लिए निर्धारित है कि जहाँ केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी रहते हैं - उनके लगातार स्थानांतरण होते हैं और उनके बच्चों को प्रवेश की समस्या रहती है, इसलिए उनको खोलने के लिए एक निर्धारित मानक है। जहाँ तक ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बच्चों का प्रश्न है, उनके लिए हमारे देश के अंदर सभी जिलों में नवोदय विद्यालय हैं, जहाँ ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के बच्चे उच्च शिक्षा, उत्कृष्ट शिक्षा को प्राप्त कर रहे हैं।

**श्री मोतीलाल बोरा:** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपने प्रश्न में कहा है कि the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has implemented Shalla Darpan initiative in 1099 Kendriya Vidyalayas and the aims and objectives of the initiative inter alia include addressing academic and administrative

requirements. Since the Shalla Darpan initiative has been implemented in 1099 Kendriya Vidyalayas, what is the progress in this regard?

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, यह जो शाला दर्पण पोर्टल है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। इसका उद्देश्य है कि अभिभावक, बच्चा और अध्यापक एक ही प्लेटफॉर्म पर अपनी प्रगति को देख सकें। उसमें बच्चे की सारी प्रगति रिपोर्ट भी होगी और बच्चा क्या कर रहा है, यह भी उसमें अंकित होगा। इससे अभिभावक घर पर ही देख सकेंगे कि उनका बच्चा क्या पढ़ रहा है। श्रीमन्, 1,000 से भी अधिक विद्यालयों में यह शुरू किया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**SHRI MOTILAL VORA:** I would like to know the progress. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the progress? ...*(Interruptions)*...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Please, please. He will give the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, उसकी प्रगति अपेक्षित है। उसके संबंध में कभी-कभी जो शिकायतें आ रही हैं, वे लोड के कारण हैं, क्योंकि उस पर एक साथ बहुत ज्यादा लोड पड़ रहा है। इस दिशा में भी अपेक्षित कार्रवाई हो रही है, लेकिन यह पोर्टल बहुत अच्छा है और हम सभी विद्यालयों में इसको लागू करना चाहते हैं।

**SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN:** My simple point is that you are allotting only ten seats to the Members of Parliament. There is a heavy demand in Tamil Nadu. Please consider to raise this quota, at least, in the State of Tamil Nadu. Please do it, at least, for Tamil Nadu KVS. Please do it.

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य बहुत ही वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की शिक्षा के बारे में भी इनकी बहुत चिन्ता रहती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि तमिलनाडु में जो नवोदय विद्यालय हैं, वे सभी जिलों में जरूर खुलें। उसके लिए जितनी धनराशि की कमी होगी, उसको सरकार देने को तैयार है, ताकि वे आगे बढ़ सकें।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Thank you. Now, Question No. 261.

#### प्रारूप नई शिक्षा नीति में भारतीय भाषाओं का प्रसार

\*261. **श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव:** क्या मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देश में संस्कृत, हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं को विदेशी भाषाओं की तुलना में हेय दृष्टि से देखने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या 'नई शिक्षा नीति' में कोई प्रावधान किए गए हैं ताकि सभी भारतीय भाषाओं को किसी विदेशी भाषा की तुलना में अधिक सम्मान मिले?

**मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री (श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'):** (क) और (ख) विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है।

### **विवरण**

(क) नहीं महोदय।

(ख) सरकार नई राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति बनाने की प्रक्रिया में है जिसके लिए विभिन्न हितधारकों के साथ विस्तृत विचार-विमर्श किया गया है। डॉ. के. कस्तूरीरंगन की अध्यक्षता में प्रारूप राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति तैयार करने वाली समिति ने मंत्रालय को 31 मई 2019 को अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है। प्रारूप एनईपी 2019, जिसे मंत्रालय की वेबसाइट और साथ ही *innovate.mygov.in* प्लेटफॉर्म पर अपलोड किया गया था, पर भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों और राज्य सरकारों सहित सभी हितधारकों से बड़ी संख्या में सुझाव/टिप्पणियां प्राप्त हुए हैं। प्रारूप एनईपी बहुभाषावाद को बढ़ावा देता है और सभी भारतीय भाषाओं के समान विकास और संवर्धन की अनुशंसा करता है। वर्तमान में, मंत्रालय राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2019 को अंतिम रूप देने की प्रक्रिया में है।

### **Promotion of Indian languages in the draft New Education Policy**

†\*261. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an increasing tendency to treat Sanskrit, Hindi and other Indian languages disdainfully compared to any foreign languages in the country; and

(b) if so, whether any provisions have been made in the New Education Policy so that all Indian languages are treated more respectfully than any foreign language?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) No Sir.

(b) The Government in the process of formulating a new National Education

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Policy for which detailed consultations have been carried with various stakeholders. The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May 2019. The Draft NEP 2019 which was uploaded on the Ministry's website and also at *innovate.mygov.in* platform has received a large number of suggestions/comments from all stakeholders including Government of India Ministries and State Governments. The Draft NEP promotes multilingualism and recommends the equal development and promotion of all Indian languages. Currently, the Ministry is in the process of finalising the National Education Policy, 2019.

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव:** मान्यवर, मेरा मूल प्रश्न था कि क्या यह सच है कि देश में संस्कृत, हिन्दी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं को विदेशी भाषाओं की तुलना में हेय दृष्टि से देखने की प्रवृत्ति बढ़ रही है? माननीय मंत्री जी ने इस प्रश्न का जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें इस प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Put your question, please.

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव:** सर, उस पर मैं आ रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, पूज्य महात्मा गाँधी जी ने कहा था, "राष्ट्रभाषा के बिना राष्ट्र गूँगा है और मैं हरगिज नहीं चाहूँगा कि कोई हिन्दुस्तानी अपनी मातृभाषा को भूल जाए, उसकी उपेक्षा करे या उसकी तरफ देखकर शरमाये।" इसी क्रम में संविधान निर्माता डा. अम्बेडकर जी का 11 सितम्बर, 1949 को 'The Sunday Times', नई दिल्ली में एक बयान छपा था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please ask your question. Don't read the reply.

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव:** मान्यवर, उसका शीर्षक था- "Sanskrit as National Language of Indian Union."

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You don't need to read that again. Put your question.

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव:** सर, मेरा मंत्री जी से सवाल है कि पूज्य महात्मा गाँधी जी एवं डा. अम्बेडकर जी के संस्कृत, हिन्दी व समस्त भारतीय मातृभाषाओं को सम्मानित व समृद्धिशाली बनाने के सपनों की 70 साल से चल रही अब तक की हत्या को और आगे कितने दिनों तक चलाने की योजना है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Only one supplementary will be allowed to him. This is not the way. Now, reply please.

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'**: श्रीमन्, पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक हिन्दी और संस्कृत भाषा व अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं की अवहेलना की बात माननीय सदस्य ने बताई है, मैं इस सदन में गौरव के साथ इस बात को कह सकता हूँ कि आज दुनिया के लगभग 50 से भी अधिक देशों में और लगभग 250 विश्वविद्यालयों में संस्कृत पढ़ाई जा रही है। श्रीमन्, अकेले जर्मनी में 44 विश्वविद्यालय संस्कृत पढ़ा रहे हैं और लगभग सभी विश्वविद्यालयों में संस्कृत और हिन्दी की पीठ है।

श्रीमन्, माननीय सदस्य ने हिन्दी से संबंधित प्रश्न भी पूछा है और उसमें इन्होंने गाँधी जी और डा. अम्बेडकर जी का उल्लेख किया है। अम्बेडकर जी ने राष्ट्रभाषा हिन्दी के बारे में संविधान में उल्लेख किया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Reply to the question, please.

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'** : जी, सर। मैं उसी का उत्तर दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): A number of questions have been asked through the Chair.

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक'** : श्रीमन्, गाँधी जी ने जो कहा था, उनकी उन अपेक्षाओं के अनुसार पूरे तरीके से हिन्दी का संरक्षण किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): He is reading out the reply and you are replying the same. Now, put your second supplementary. Put a sharp question.

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव**: मान्यवर, मानव संसाधन मंत्रालय द्वारा हम सभी सांसदों को दी गई नई शिक्षा नीति के 648 पृष्ठ के हिन्दी प्रारूप में 9,306 शब्द ऐसे हैं, जो विश्व के किसी भी हिन्दी शब्द-कोश में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, जिसके कारण हम हिन्दीभाषी अपने को अपमानित व लज्जित महसूस कर रहे हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): What is your question, please? No; this is not the way.

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव**: सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या माननीय मंत्री जी नई शिक्षा नीति के हिन्दी भाषा लिपि में अशुद्ध व त्रुटिपूर्ण छपे प्रारूप को सरल, शुद्ध व व्यावहारिक हिन्दी भाषा में पुनः मुद्रित कराने की कृपा करेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have put your question. You please sit down. Now, the hon. Minister.

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, वह अभी मसौदा है। जब वह अंतिम ड्राफ्ट में आएगा, तो उसमें कोई भी कमी नहीं रहेगी, यह मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करता हूँ।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, as per the three-language formula, mother tongue must be taught in schools. But, in many Southern States, especially in Kerala, in the Kendriya Vidyalayas, mother tongue is not being taught, and, at the same time, Sanskrit has been made compulsory.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Ragesh, please put your question.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Sir, my question is, it is a clear violation of the three-language formula. I am asking the hon. Minister whether he will intervene and ensure that the mother-tongue is taught in the KVs of Kerala and also in all other South Indian States.

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, सरकार इस बात को लेकर पूरी तरह कटिबद्ध है कि भारतीय भाषाओं का संरक्षण, उन्नयन, उत्थान होगा। जहां तक त्रिभाषा का सवाल है, हर हालत में प्रारम्भिक शिक्षा मातृभाषा में होगी, इसको सुनिश्चित किया जाएगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: \*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, nothing will go on record, Mr. Ragesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. No second question. Please sit down. Don't take advantage. Dr. Anbumani Ramadoss.

DR. ANBUMANI RAMADOSS: Sir, on the New National Education Policy, the Kothari Commission way back in the 60s recommended that the total investment on education should be, at least, six per cent of the GDP. Today it is little more than just two per cent of the GDP. So, I would like to know whether the New Education Policy envisages more investment for education from the GDP.

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल 'निशंक':** श्रीमन्, अभी जीडीपी का 2 प्रतिशत नहीं, बल्कि 4.34 प्रतिशत इस समय है, लेकिन हां, कोठारी कमीशन ने वर्ष 1986 में बोला था कि यह जीडीपी का 6 प्रतिशत होना चाहिए। गवर्नमेंट नई शिक्षा नीति में कोशिश करेगी कि उन अनुशंसाओं का समाधान हो सके।

**श्री मो. नदीमुल हक:** महोदय, उर्दू एक हिन्दुस्तानी जुबान है। मेरा पूछना है कि आज जो उर्दू मीडियम स्कूल्स के टीचर्स हैं, एस.सी./एस.टी. रोस्टर में होने की वजह से उनको बहुत प्रॉब्लम फ़ेस करनी पड़ रही है। महोदय, जो नई education policy आ रही है, मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री जी उर्दू स्कूल्स टीचर्स को एस.सी./एस.टी. रोस्टर से बाहर रख कर कोई परमानेंट सॉल्यूशन तलाश करें।

† جناب محمد ندیم الحق : مہودے، اردو ایک ہندوستانی زبان ہے۔ میرا پوچھنا ہے کہ آج جو اردو میڈیم اسکولس کے ٹیچرس ہیں، ایس۔سی۔/ایس۔ٹی۔ روستر میں ہونے کی وجہ سے ان کو بہت پریشانیوں کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔ مہودے، جو نئی ایجوکیشن پالیسی آ رہی ہے، میں چاہتا ہوں کہ منتری جی اردو اسکولس ٹیچرس کو ایس۔سی۔/ایس۔ٹی۔ روستر سے باہر رکھ کر کوئی مستقل حل تلاش کریں۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It is only a suggestion. That is a suggestion.

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक:** श्रीमन्, आज भी उर्दू के उत्थान के लिए बहुत काम किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Ask question; don't make suggestions, please. Experienced Members are doing like this.

**श्री रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक:** उर्दू की परिषद् बनाकर काम किया जा रहा है, जहां तक सवाल शिक्षकों का है, उनके लिए भी काम किया जा रहा है और ज़रूरत होगी तो उनको और सशक्त करेंगे।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Question No. 262. Shri Ripun Bora.

### Introduction of 5G spectrum mobile broadband

\*262. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce 5G spectrum mobile broadband in the country;

(b) if so, whether the bidders of 4G have proven their eligibility to provide satisfactory services to the nation therein;

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

(c) whether it is a fact that First World countries have disapproved 5G spectrum services due to security reasons thereof; and

(d) if so, the problems of security breach and the plan details of Government therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

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

*Statement*

(a) to (d) The standards for IMT 2020 (International Mobile Telecommunications 2020), also known as 5G technologies in Industry, are being finalised. An inter-ministerial High Level Forum for 5G India 2020 was constituted in September 2017 to articulate the Vision for 5G in India and to recommend policy initiatives and action plans to realize this vision. The High Level Forum submitted its report titled as "Making India 5G Ready" in August 2018. Based on the report, the Government is creating an enabling framework for deployment of affordable and secure 5G services in India. The radio spectrum and the telecom licenses awarded by the Government are technology neutral and can facilitate deployment of any network/services. The eligibility criteria for bidders to participate in next auction of spectrum will be decided by the Government prior to the auction.

As per the information available, no case of any first world countries disapproving 5G spectrum services due to security reasons has come to our notice.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, I must compliment the hon. Minister for his reply. He has made our country ready to secure 5G services in the telecom sector. Now, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government proposes to merge MTNL and BSNL into a single entity and sell spectrum of 5G services through this single PSU therein.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the question primarily relates to 5G. 5G is an emerging technology. We have set up a high-powered Committee. They have given recommendations. We have also set-up test-belts all across the country, including in many Indian Institute of Technologies and Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, to come with innovative products in 5G in which you want to work.



As far as your specific query for the merger part is concerned, that is a separate issue. Let 5G first come out. Then we will decide. But we are going to give 4G to BSNL and MTNL.

SHRI RIPUN BORA: Sir, my second supplementary is: Is it a fact that reserve price of 5G auction is higher and needed to be lowered as demanded by the Broadband India Forum thereto?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: With greatest respect, Sir, normally, we don't discuss the price of spectrum in this House. There is a proper transparent mechanism as to how a system ultimately comes to the base price. It has to be done by auction as the Supreme Court has said 'natural resources must be alienated only by a transparent auction mechanism'. Therefore, I don't think it will be proper for me or for the hon. Member to raise a question like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. K.J. Alphons. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Mr. K.J. Alphons.

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Sir, would the Minister kindly clarify, considering that communication and mobile are very critical technology, whether a certain company, which has been banned from participating in 5G spectrum all over the world, in many countries, I don't want to name the company, be prevented from entering the Indian market?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, India being a sovereign country has got every right to take a decision about the adoption and application of technology consistent with market conditions and also in accordance with the security needs of India. Therefore, this is a question to which I could say neither yes' or 'no'. This process is going on and till date we have not allotted 5G spectrum to anyone nor denied it to anyone except that test bids and innovative programmes are going on.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Question No. 263.

#### **Notification of new rules under the RTI Act**

\*263. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government has notified new rules under the Right to Information Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the rules have not been drafted as per the procedures laid down in the Pre-Legislative Consultation Policy of 2014; and

(d) whether the draft was not available in the public domain and no consultations were held with public?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

***Statement***

(a) to (d) 'The Right to Information (Term of Office, Salaries, Allowances and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chief Information Commissioner, Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission, State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners in the State Information Commission) Rules, 2019' is given in Annexure (*See below*).

The amendments of administrative and enabling nature were made to RTI Act, 2005 *vide* RTI (Amendment) Act, 2019 in order to provide for express provisions regarding salaries, allowances and other terms and conditions of service of Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners in Central and State Information Commissions without affecting the substantive aspects of the Act related to public interests *i.e* information sharing for transparency and accountability which are given in Chapter II/Section 7 of the RTI Act *inter alia*.

Subsequent to the amendment, 'The Right to Information (Term of Office, Salaries, Allowances and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chief Information Commissioner, Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission, State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners in the State Information Commission) Rules, 2019' were made. These Rules are not in any way going to affect the citizens' Right to Information or obligations of Public Authorities and Public Information Officers given in Chapter II of the RTI Act

*inter alia*. The powers and functions of the Information Commissions stay undiluted as the relevant provisions under Chapter V of the Act remain unaltered. Nor are the independence and autonomy of these institutions going to be affected. The rules thus do not involve any social or additional financial implications which may have necessitated pre-legislative consultations outside the Government. The Department of Legal Affairs and Legislative Department have been duly consulted.

**Annexure**

**MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS**

**(Department of Personnel and Training)**

**Notification**

**New Delhi, the 24th October, 2019**

G.S.R. 810(E).—In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (ca) and (cb) of sub-section (2) of section 27 of Right to Information Act, 2005 (22 of 2005), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules, namely:—

**CHAPTER I**

**PRELIMINARY**

1. Short title and commencement.—(I) These rules may be called The Right to Information (Term of Office, Salaries, Allowances and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chief Information Commissioner, Information Commissioners in the Central Information Commission, State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners in the State Information Commission) Rules, 2019.
- (2) They shall come into force on the date of their publication in the Official Gazette.

**CHAPTER II**

2. Definitions.—(I) In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires, -
  - (a) "Act" means the Right to Information Act, 2005 (22 of 2005);
  - (b) "Central Information Commission" shall have the same meaning assigned to it under clause (b) of section 2 of the Act;
  - (c) "Chief Information Commissioner" and "Information Commissioner" shall have the same meaning assigned to it under clause (d) of section 2 of the Act;

(d) "State Chief Information Commissioner" and "State Information Commissioner" shall have the same meaning assigned to it under clause (I) of section 2 of the Act;

(e) "State Information Commission" shall have the same meaning assigned to it under clause (k) of section 2 of the Act.

(2) The words and expressions used and not defined under these rules, but defined in the Act shall have the same meaning as respectively assigned to them in the Act.

### CHAPTER III

Term of Office, Salaries, Allowances and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner in the Central Information Commission

3. Term of office.—The Chief Information Commissioner, or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall hold office for a period of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

4. Retirement from parent service on appointment.—The Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, who on the date of his appointment to the Commission, was in the service of the Central or a State Government, shall be deemed to have retired from such service with effect from the date of his appointment as Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner in the Central Information Commission.

5. Pay.—(1) The Chief Information Commissioner shall receive a pay of ₹ 2,50,000 (Rupees two lakh and fifty thousand)(fixed) per mensem.

(2) An Information Commissioner shall receive a pay of ₹ 2,25,000 (Rupees two lakh and twenty five thousand) (fixed) per mensem.

(3) In case the Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be. at the time of his appointment is, in receipt of any pension, the pay of such Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be. shall be reduced by the amount of that pension including any portion of pension which was commuted and pension equivalent of other forms of retirement benefits excluding pension equivalent of retirement gratuity;

(4) In case the Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, at the time of his appointment, is in receipt of retirement benefits

in respect of any previous service rendered in Corporation established by or under any Central Act or State Act or a Government company owned or controlled by the Central Government or the State Government, his pay in respect of the service as the Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be reduced by the amount of pension equivalent to the retirement benefits.

6. Dearness Allowance.—The Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to draw dearness allowance at the rate admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government, as revised from time to time.

7. Leave.—(1) The Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to rights of leave as per admissibility to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government, as revised from time to time.

(2) In case the Chief Information Commissioner, the competent authority to sanction the leave shall be the President of India and in case of the Information Commissioners, the Chief Information Commissioner shall be the competent authority.

8. Cash Payment in lieu of unutilised Earned Leave.—The Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to encashment of fifty per cent, of earned leave to his credit at the time of completion of tenure:

Provided that for a Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner, as the case may be, who had retired from the service of the Central or a State Government prior to appointment as a Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner, as the case may be, the aggregate period for which the encashment of unutilised earned leave shall be entitled shall be subject to a maximum period as per admissibility to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, as revised from time to time.

9. Medical Facilities.—The Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to medical treatment and Hospital facilities as provided in the Central Government Health Scheme and at places where the Central Government Health Scheme is not in operation, the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner shall be entitled to medical facilities as provided in the Central Service (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944.

10. Accommodation.—(1) The Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be eligible subject to availability, to the use of official residence from the general pool accommodation of the type as admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government on the payment of the license fee at the rates prescribed by Central Government from time to time.

(2) Where Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner is not provided with or does not avail himself of the general pool accommodation referred to in sub-rule (1), he may be paid House Rent Allowance at the rate admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government.

11. Leave Travel Concession, Travelling Allowance, Daily Allowance.—The Chief Information Commissioner or Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to leave travel concession, travelling allowance and daily allowance as admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government as far as may be, apply to the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner, as the case may be.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### **Term of Office, Salaries, Allowances and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners in the State Information Commission**

12. Term of office.—The State Chief Information Commissioner, or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall hold office for a period of three years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

13. Retirement from parent service on appointment.—The State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, who on the date of his appointment to the Commission, was in the service of the Central or a State Government, shall be deemed to have retired from such service with effect from the date of his appointment as State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioner in the State Information Commission.

14. Pay.—(1) The State Chief Information Commissioner shall receive a pay of ₹ 2,25,000 (Rupees two lakh and twenty five thousand) (fixed) per mensem.

(2) The State Information Commissioners shall receive a pay of ₹ 2,25,000 (Rupees two lakh and twenty five thousand) (fixed) per mensem.

(3) In case the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, at the time of his appointment is, in receipt of any pension, the pay of such State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be reduced by the amount of that pension including any portion of pension which was commuted and pension equivalent of other forms of retirement benefits excluding pension equivalent of retirement gratuity.

(4) In case the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, at the time of his appointment, is in receipt of retirement benefits in respect of any previous service rendered in Corporation established by or under any Central Act or State Act or a Government company owned or controlled by the Central Government or the State Government, his salary in respect of the service as the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners shall be reduced by the amount of pension equivalent to the retirement benefits.

15. Dearness Allowance.—The State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to draw dearness allowance at the rate admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the State Government, as revised from time to time.

16. Leave.—(1) The State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to rights of leave as per admissibility to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the State Government, as revised from time to time.

(2) In case of the State Chief Information Commissioner, the competent authority to sanction the leave shall be the Governor of the State and in case of the State Information Commissioners, the State Chief Information Commissioner shall be the competent authority.

17. Cash Payment in *lieu* of unutilized Earned Leave.—The State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to encashment of fifty per cent, of earned leave to his credit at the time of completion of tenure:

Provided that a State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, who had retired from the service of the Central or a State Government prior to appointment as a State Chief Information Commissioner

or State Information Commissioners respectively, the aggregate period for which the encashment of unutilised earned leave shall be entitled shall be subject to a maximum period as per admissibility to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the Central Government or the State Government, as the case may be, as revised from time to time.

18. **Medical Facilities.**—The State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to medical treatment and Hospital facilities as provided in the Central Government Health Scheme and at places where the Central Government Health Scheme is not in operation, the State Chief Information Commissioner and State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to medical facilities as provided in the Central Service (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944 or such medical facilities provided by the State Government to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the State Government, as revised from time to time.

19. **Accommodation.**—(1) The State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be eligible subject to availability, to the use of official residence from the general pool accommodation of the type as admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the State Government on the payment of the license fee at the rates prescribed by State Government from time to time.

(2) Where State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, is not provided with or does not avail himself of the general pool accommodation referred to in sub-rule (I), he may be paid House Rent Allowance at the rate admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the State Government.

20. **Leave Travel Concession, Travelling Allowance, Daily Allowance.**—The State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall be entitled to leave travel concession, travelling allowance and daily allowance as admissible to an officer holding a post carrying the same pay in the State Government as far as may be, apply to the State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioners.

### **Chapter V**

21. **Residuary Provision.**—The conditions of service of the Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner, State Chief Information Commissioner



or State Information Commissioners for which no express provision has been made in these rules shall be referred in each case to the Central Government for its decisions and the decisions of the Central Government thereon shall be binding on the Chief Information Commissioner or an Information Commissioner of the Central Information Commission, State Chief Information Commissioner or State Information Commissioner of the State Information Commission.

22. Power to relax.—The Central Government shall have power to relax the provisions of any of these rules in respect of any class or category of persons.

23. Interpretation.—If any question arises relating to the interpretation of any of the provisions of these rules, it shall be referred to the Central Government for decision.

[F.No. 1/5/2019-IR]

Lok Ranjan, Addl. Secy.

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Uploaded by Dte. of Printing at Government of India Press, Ring Road, Mayapuri, New Delhi-110064 and Published by the Controller of Publications, Delhi-110054.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, my question is regarding the Right to Information Act. It has been felt that there is a need to strengthen the Right to Information Act to achieve its objectives of bringing transparency and maximum governance with minimum government. There are complaints that the authorities were not even responding to RTI applications though it is mandatory, with provisions to...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): What is your question?

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, I would like to know whether the Government is considering strengthening the RTI Act and the system which implements it further.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the question by the hon. Member is well taken. In fact, ever since the RTI Act was enacted in 2005, there have been progressive improvements depending upon various observations and inputs. In the last five or six years, contrary to what the hon. Member has felt, though his input is welcome, the RTI Act has been made not only more transparent and effective but also more convenient. Now, without going into details, just to give you an example, in the last two or three years, the RTI is on a portal. It is

available there 24 hours. Earlier you had to wait for five to ten working hours. Now you can file it any time, day or night, sitting from wherever possible. When I made this announcement, I said 'कई बार श्रानोदय रात को 12 बजे के बाद होता है!'; you can wake up and file an RTI. Secondly, we have timelines fixed, and that is inherent to RTI. So, we have a fixed timeline, for example, in most cases, four weeks. Also, in a given case, if the information is not provided, then the authorities or the Information Commission is expected to provide valid reasons for that.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, there are no uniform standards adopted by various government agencies with regard to application and fee and the persons who need to be approached for filing applications. This is one of the difficulties being faced by the general public for RTI applications. So, I would like to know whether the Government is considering standardizing the application and fee in this regard and to direct the authorities to clearly mention the authority to whom application has to be filed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): That was a very lengthy question. Let us have a short reply.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I would rather like to share with the hon. Member, through you, Sir, and with the rest of the House that there is a very definite mechanism which is in place and it is being uniformly followed. The first application is made with the PIO and the first appellant is the local officer. The second appellant is the Information Commission, which can be done online. For each of these steps, you also have a definite timeline available. So, if you go to the website, the procedure and all the steps to be followed are very clearly given.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): So, it is available online. Thank you. Now, Question No. 264; Shri Manish Gupta.

#### **Differential tax issues in the textile industry**

\*264. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a differential tax treatment for cotton and Man-made Fibres (MMF), if so, the reasons therefor; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the fibre tax neutrality, if introduced, is likely to give clothing cotton product exports a boost and increase production, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) Yes, Sir. GST on MMF and MMF textiles are higher as compared to Cotton. While GST on Cotton is uniform at 5% across its entire value chain, the rates on MMF textiles are 18%, 12% and 5% on fibre, filament/spun yarn and fabrics respectively. Thus, GST rate on MMF products is higher as compared to Cotton textiles. Further, uneven rates of GST have led to inverted duty structure in MMF textile value chain.

(b) Yes, Sir. Imports of MMF textiles and apparel constitutes largest share (40%) in total textile and apparel imports and are increasing at 5% CAGR in last five years. Fibre tax neutrality is expected to make production of MMF based textiles and apparel competitive in India. Improvement in manufacturing competitiveness may also boost India's export of MMF textiles and apparel which has remained stagnant at around US\$ 9.5 billion in last five years, and increase India's share in the large global MMF apparel segment.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, the written document of the Textile Ministry says that it has the potential for doubling employment in this sector. The question is that this sector has a lot of traditional wealth and livelihoods are being supported in the rural areas. This is in direct conflict with the automation and the digitization that is taking place in this sector. Does the Government have any plan to counter this change?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, I think the strength of the textile industry is that on the one hand, we celebrate the textile handcraft legacy of our country and, on the other hand, to be competitive on a global scale, we have the capacities to augment our technical facilities and become equally competitive in the MMF sector. I, as the Minister in-charge, have always held this publicly and within the Ministry that we want to ensure that there is absolutely no segment of the industry which shall be sacrificed for the growth of the other segment. Hence, we should not, in any way, discourage augmenting of technical facilities or productivity issues. In fact, at the same time, as I said earlier, our endeavour is to ensure that the legacy of handcrafted textile is equally strengthened.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, the Ministry has launched the 'Samarth Scheme' which was aimed to train ten lakh youths in three years time. What is the progress so far?

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, we have, under the scheme, envisaged, as the hon. Member rightly pointed out, skilling of close to ten lakh citizens in the textile sector. In the first lag, we have, in conjunction with the State Governments, ensured that four lakh personnel are to be trained in the segment through MoLIs with the State Governments. It is something that we have already dedicated to the nation. Currently, we are undergoing, through a tendering process, a system wherein the industry can come forth and become a part of the skilling segment because our endeavour is, once skilled, they need to be gainfully employed.

श्री लाल सिंह वड़ोदिया: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग में khadi और polyvastra बनाया जाता है। महोदय, खादी के धागे पर टैक्स नहीं है, जबकि polyvastra को खादी ग्रामोद्योग संस्थान बनाता है और इसमें जो polyester इस्तेमाल होता है, उस पर टैक्स लगता है। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदया से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम गांधी जी की 150वीं जयंती celebrate करने जा रहे हैं, इस दौरान जो खादी का कपड़ा बनता है, उसमें जो polyester yarn है, क्या सरकार उस पर रियायत देना चाहती है?

श्रीमती स्मृति ज़ूबिन इरानी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सांसद जी ने khadi और polyester के blend की यहां पर चर्चा की। प्रमुखतः सरकार की ओर से जो हमारा विशेष प्रावधान और समर्थन है, वह शुद्ध खादी के कपड़ों, उनके निर्यात अथवा उनके production पर है। जहां तक polyester का सवाल आता है तो tax structure को GST Council निर्धारित करती है, जिसमें सभी प्रदेश की सरकारें सम्मिलित होती हैं।

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my question arises from the hon. Minister's answer where she has admitted that the inverted rate of structure has been a great deterrent to the growth of the man-made fibre industry and it is hurting exports particularly. The Finance Minister is also here. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps have been taken to address this problem of inverted duty structure because we are losing competitive edge in the man-made fibre industry.

SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI: Sir, it is very rare that an environmentalist, as celebrated as Shri Jairam Ramesh, stands up for the plastic-based textile. I am very grateful that he has asked this question. Yes, he has pointed it out to the

hon. Finance Minister in this House. But I would like to say that while we, in the Textile Ministry, have communicated to the Finance Ministry with regard to ensuring that this challenge is met, we are extremely mindful of the fact that the GST Council has equal participation of State Governments. The State Governments are supporting production of apparel based on man-made fibre and hence it is not only the responsibility at this end but actually समन्वय के माध्यम से ही प्रदेश की सरकारें जब आगे आएंगी, तभी इस चुनौती का समाधान संभव होगा।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Question No.265.

**Wage revision of BSNL retired employees**

\*265. SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether after retirement the Department of Telecommunications is responsible to revise the pension of the retired BSNL employees;
- (b) whether the revision of pension has been kept pending for the wage revision due to which the pensioners are put to hardship; and
- (c) whether the Ministry would expedite the wage revision and accordingly address this grievance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) to (c) Sir, Pension revision of retired Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) employees gets linked to the pay-revision of the serving employees inasmuch as pension is calculated on the basic pay which the retired employee was earning at the time of retirement. Pension may be revised if the said basic pay is revised on account of pay revision of serving employees.

Since, Department of Telecommunications is the Administrative Department for BSNL, any pension revision proposal is to be piloted by the Department of Telecommunications for approval of the competent authority.

Due to poor financial condition of BSNL, it has not been possible for the Government to agree to the demand of pay revision. Hence, the issue of pension revision has also not been agreed to as on date.

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, the BSNL provides more services in the rural areas, but the State Government and the Central Government are not paying off the dues of the BSNL. Is the Government taking action to clear the dues?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो बात कही है, वह सही है। अभी हमारी जो priority है, वह वहां के जो कर्मचारी हैं, उनका वेतन देने की है क्योंकि BSNL की हालत सारे सदन को पता है। गवर्नमेंट ने BSNL और MTNL के लिए जो revival package दिया है, उससे उनकी स्थिति में कुछ सुधार आया है इसलिए हमारी पहली priority उनकी पेमेंट की रहेगी।

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM: Sir, thousands of contract workers are serving in the BSNL. But they have not been paid monthly salary for more than six months. What action is the Government going to take?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन्होंने क्वेश्चन करीब-करीब रिपीट किया है। अभी जो फंड्स की व्यवस्था हो रही है, उसमें से हमारी पहली priority contract labour के संबंध में, यानी हमारे जो छोट-छोटे contractors हैं, उनको पेमेंट देने की रहेगी।

SHRI SUBHASISH CHAKRABORTY: What is the final report of VRS taken by permanent employees of BSNL and what is the scenario of the payment of wages of the contractual workers of the last 11 months?

श्री धोत्रे संजय शामराव: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बीएसएनएल में करीब-करीब 78 हजार और एमटीएनएल में लगभग साढ़े तेरह हजार employees ने वीआरएस के लिए option दिया हुआ है। उसका पूरा finalization 31 जनवरी से पहले हो जाएगा और Contract Labour के बारे में मैंने पहले ही जवाब दे दिया है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Q. No. 266, Shri R. Vaithilingam, not present. Are there any supplementaries?

#### **Construction of nuclear power plants**

\*266. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to speed up construction of nuclear power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that 17 new reactors were in the pipeline of which seven are already under construction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY  
(DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government has accorded administrative approval and financial sanction for 12 new reactors with a capacity of 9000 MW, in addition to the reactors already under construction to speed up nuclear power capacity addition.

(c) There are presently nine (9) reactors under construction and pre-project activities are in progress at the twelve (12) reactors accorded sanction.

(d) The details are as follows:

Project	Location & State	Capacity (MW)
<b>Projects under Construction</b>		
KAPP 3&4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2x700
RAPP 7&8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2X700
KKNPP 3&4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2X1000
GHAVP1&2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2x700
PFBR (BHAVINI)	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	1x500
<b>Projects accorded sanction (Pre-Project activities in progress)</b>		
KKNPP 5&6	Kudankulam, Tamilnadu	2X1000
Chutka-1&2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2X700
Kaiga-5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka	2X700
Mahi Banswara-1&2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	2X700
GHAVP-3&4	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2X700
Mahi Banswara- 3&4	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	2X700

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह:** महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि बिहार में नवादा जिले के रजौली और बांका में न्यूक्लियर पावर प्लांट लगाने के जो प्रस्ताव थे, उनकी क्या स्थिति है?

**डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो मूल प्रश्न से इसका संबंध नहीं है, क्योंकि मूल प्रश्न में यह पूछा गया था कि कौन-कौन से reactors इस समय निर्माणाधीन हैं और कौन-कौन से ऐसे नए reactors हैं, जिनको मान्यता प्रदान की गई है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): If not relevant to the main question, no need to give the answer.

**डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह:** महोदय, फिर भी मैं मोटे तौर पर इनके ध्यान में लाना चाहूंगा कि बिहार के लिए काफी समय से प्रयास चल रहा था। वहां पर हमें कुछ दिक्कतें आईं, जो तकनीकी नेचर की थीं। उदाहरण के तौर पर ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): It is not pertinent to the main question.

**डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह:** उस साइट से पानी की थोड़ी दूरी थी, जिसकी शिनाख्त की गई थी... But, we are working on it. We are trying to overcome some of those technical problems, technical issues which have come up.

**श्रीमती सम्पतिया उड्डे:** धन्यवाद, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय जी। महोदय, सरकार 17 नए परमाणु विद्युत संयंत्र बनाने की योजना पर काम कर रही है, जिनमें 7 निर्माणाधीन हैं। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगी कि क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भी कोई ऐसे संयंत्र निर्माणाधीन हैं?

**डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वैसे तो इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में ही यह जानकारी मांगी गई थी कि कितने संयंत्र निर्माणाधीन हैं और हमने उसकी सूची भी उपलब्ध करवा दी है। उसमें से एक प्रोजेक्ट जिसके लिए मंजूरी दी गई है..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No, she is asking about Madhya Pradesh, just tell that.

**डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह:** वे दो reactors चुटका, मध्य प्रदेश में हैं। अभी प्रश्न के उत्तर में जो जानकारी आपको उपलब्ध हुई है, उस सूची में दो reactors मध्य प्रदेश में हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Now, Q. No. 267.

**Registration of case by UIDAI regarding Aadhaar data theft**

\*267. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:



(a) whether it is a fact that Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has registered a case with Telangana Police on a private company regarding the Aadhaar data theft;

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

(c) whether Government has enquired as to how the private company accessed Aadhaar data, if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the private company on which the case was registered is managing data of beneficiaries of the State Government of Andhra Pradesh and voter data base of a political party; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

*Statement*

(a) Based on field inputs, a complaint was lodged by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) and was registered *vide* FIR no. 278/2019 on 12.04.2019 at Madhapur Gutalla PS, Cyberabad against Management of M/s IT Grids India Pvt. Ltd. and Others.

(b) to (d) The case is under investigation by Special Investigation Team constituted by Government of Telangana.

(e) Does not arise in view of above.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, somehow it seems that the hon. Minister is avoiding reply. Kindly see the question and the reply. Registering a case by UIDAI confirms that Aadhaar data of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana people were unauthorisedly accessed by a private company. It happened in spite of much claimed precautions and safety measures by the Government. It seems that SIT has found nothing over nine months. I want to know from hon. Minister, apart from registering FIR, what action has been taken by the Government and whether it has conducted any internal enquiry to find out how a private company got access to data.

**1.00 P.M.**

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, certain instances were reported. Aadhaar personal system of core biometric security is absolutely perfect. But, it came to our notice that unauthorized release of data of certain individuals was done by a particular agency. The concerned State Government has set up an SIT, investigation is going on. We are also cooperating. I want to tell the hon. Member that whenever the results of that investigation will come about, appropriate follow up actions will be taken.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Was unauthorised access to data made, or, had the people, who got the unauthorised access, shared the data with a private company?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, as far as the Aadhaar Act is concerned, the requirement is very tough.

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### **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

#### **Initiatives taken for welfare of textile and handloom workers**

\*268. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of textile and handloom workers in the country;
- (b) whether Government has any plans to initiate a welfare fund and enforce welfare schemes for the rehabilitation of textile and handloom workers in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the funds spent so far in this regard;
- (d) the details of the schemes already in place for the welfare of textile and handloom workers in the country;
- (e) whether there are any roadblocks in providing the financial assistance/pension/one time financial support for textile and handloom workers; and
- (f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The total number of workers employed in textiles sector is 4.5 crores including 35.22 lakh handloom workers all over the country.

(b) to (d) The Government of India, Ministry of Textiles has no such proposal to initiate a welfare fund. However, Government of India, Ministry of Textiles is implementing welfare schemes for insurance coverage for the textile and handloom workers across the country as per the following details:

#### Details of premium

Contribution	51 to 59 Years of age	18 to 50 Years of age	
	AABY/Con. MGBBY	PMJJBY	PMSBY
Beneficiary contribution	₹ 80	Rs.80	-
LIC	₹ 100	Rs.100	-
MOT	₹ 290	Rs.150	Rs.12
Total Premium	₹ 470	Rs.342	

#### Details of Benefits

Insurance Coverage on	Schemes		Total Benefits	
	PMJJBY	PMSBY	PMJJBY + PMSBY	AABY
Natural Death	₹ 2,00,000	---	₹ 2,00,000	Rs.60,000
Accidental Death	---	₹ 2,00,000	₹ 2,00,000	(Death due to any reason)
Permanent Disability	---	₹ 2,00,000	₹ 2,00,000	
Partial Disability	---	₹ 1,00,000	₹ 1,00,000	

AABY- Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana

Con. MGBBY - Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana

PMJJBY - Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyothi Bima Yojana

PMSBY - Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana

- (i) Details of Powerloom workers enrolled and funds released during the last two years and the current year (upto Oct., 2019) are as under:

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Powerloom workers enrolled PMJJBY+ PMSBY      AABY		Total	GOI Contribution Rs. in Cr.
1.	2017-18	132980	8823	161821	4.00
2.	2018-19	104288	5624	109912	5.28 (Including 1.94 Crores of 2019-20)
3.	2019-20	56500	33545	60045	1.94

- (ii) The handloom weavers/workers enrolled during 2017-18 to 2019-20 (upto October, 2019) under PMJJBY/PMSBY & converged MGBBY is as under:

	2017-18		2018-19 (As on 31.05.19)		2019-20 (As on 31.10.2019)	
	Converged MGBBY	PMJJBY & PMSBY	Converged MGBBY	PMJJBY & PMSBY	Converged MGBBY	PMJJBY & PMSBY
All India	54660	115538	43,248	1,01,986	-	3,000
TOTAL				170198	1,45,234	3,000

The year-wise funds released under Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) to the implementing agencies across the country during the last two years and the current year (upto October,2019) are as follows:

Year	Funds released (₹ in crore)
2017-18	25.00
2018-19	02.05
2019-20	7.96

- (iii) Health Insurance coverage on RSBY pattern: Health Insurance Scheme (HIS) was implemented on the pattern of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) of Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoH&FW) upto March, 2018 for the Handloom Workers. With the launch of Ayushman Bharat - Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (ABPMJAY) on 23.09.2018, RSBY has been subsumed in it.

- (iv) The Government of India has implemented the Scheme for Textile Industry Worker Hostel (STIWA) launched in 2014 on Pilot basis for establishment of Worker hostels at textile parks. Two projects were approved under the scheme one in the State of Tamil Nadu and one in Gujarat. The amount released for the projects is as follows:

Sl. No.	Projects	Sanction Date	Gol Grant released (₹ In crores)	Status
1.	Palladam HiTech Weaving Park	23.09.2014	2.91	Project is completed.
2.	Gujarat Eco Textile Park	23.09.2014	2.74	Project is completed.

(e) and (f) Government of India had introduced a Scheme Viz. Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme (TWRFS) with effect from 15.09.1986 to provide relief to those workers in private sector who are rendered jobless due to permanent closure of the Non-SSI Textile Mills, and who are eligible as per the guidelines of the Scheme.

TWRFS has been merged with the Rajiv Gandhi Shramik Kalyan Yojana (RGSKY) of Ministry of Labour and Employment and TWRFS was discontinued *w.e.f* 01.04.2017. Workers rendered jobless can avail benefits under the above scheme, subject to eligibility.

#### **Financial crisis faced by telcos**

\*269. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of recent press statements by some telcos about claims of financial crisis; and

(b) whether Government has undertaken any study about this so called crisis and its impact on consumer pricing and competition?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Yes Sir.

The Department of Telecom has held a number of meetings with the Telecom Service Providers in the recent past, regarding the issues faced by the Telecom Sector. A Committee of Secretaries (CoS) chaired by Cabinet Secretary also considered issues related to Telecom Sector. Based on the recommendations of the CoS, the Government has permitted deferment of the payment of the spectrum auction instalments due for 2020-21 and 2021-22 for mitigating the financial stress being faced by the telecom Services Sector, whereby, Department of Telecommunications will give an option to the Telecom Service Providers to defer payment of the spectrum auction instalments due for 2020-21 and 2021-22, either for one or both years. These deferred amounts will be spread equally over the remaining instalments to be paid by Telecom Service Providers, without any increase in the existing time period specified for making the instalment payments. Interest as stipulated while auctioning of the concerned spectrum will, however, be charged so that NPV of the payable amount is protected. As per the current policy, the Telecom Service Providers will continue to securitize the next payable annual instalment by a Financial Bank Guarantee (FBG) of an amount equivalent to the instalment.

#### **BSNL network in Odisha**

\*270. SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BSNL network in aspirational districts in Odisha is very poor, if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by Government in this regard; and

(b) the names of places in the State of Odisha where new mobile towers are proposed to be set up by Government and the details of the plans to increase the internet speed in the said region?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) BSNL has informed that in Odisha State, 6,428 Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) (including 193 in Bolangir, 193 in Dhenkanal, 66 in Gajapati, 170 in Kalahandi, 174 in Kandhamal, 27 in Koraput, 32 in Malkangiri, 74 in Nabarangpur, 52 in Nuapada and 113 in Rahagada aspirational districts) of BSNL are presently working.

BSNL has informed that 161 new mobile towers are proposed to be set up in the State of Odisha. List of places where these mobile towers are proposed to be set up in Odisha State is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Further, as per data collected from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) and Department of Telecom (DoT) field units in 2019 5067 villages (26 in Bolangir, 17 in Dhenkanal, 655 in Gajapati, 586 in Kalahandi, 1329 in Kandhamal, 725 in Koraput, 437 in Malkangiri, 40 in Nabarangpur, 45 in Nuapada and 1207 in Rahagada) in 10 aspirational districts of Odisha State are yet to be covered. Mobile coverage in these uncovered villages is being provided by the Government and TSPs in a phased manner

The following projects are approved/implemented by the Government for improving mobile and internet connectivity in the State of Odisha:

- (i) Under Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas Phase-II project, the Government has approved installation of 158 mobile towers in the state of Odisha.
- (ii) Bharat Net Project to provide broadband connectivity in all Gram Panchayats (GPs) (approx. 2.5 lakh) in the country. Out of 6,775 Gram Panchayats (GPs) in Odisha state, 4,087 GPs have been connected by laying 14,346 Kilometers of Optical Fiber Cable (OFC). Out of which 3,697 GPs have been made service ready.

As regards Quality of Service (QoS), Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the performance of telecom service providers including BSNL against the benchmark for various QoS parameters through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs). The performance is assessed for the service area as a whole. For the services currently provided by BSNL, it is meeting all the benchmarks for all the parameters in Odisha LSA.

#### **Statement**

*List of places where new mobile towers are proposed to be set up in Odisha*

Sl. No.	Name of Place
<b>SSA: Behrampur</b>	
1.	Alarigada
2.	Subash Nagar
3.	Lanjipalli-2

Sl. No.	Name of Place
4.	Badakalakote
5.	Bapujinagar (Kharvelanagar)
	<b>SSA: Bhubaneswar</b>
6.	Rajasa
7.	Asian homes
8.	Nabinbag Khurda
9.	Madanpur near GITA
10.	Chhatabara
11.	Charichhak, Maluda
12.	Dhuamada,Nayagarh
13.	Hata Delanga
14.	Chhaya Clinic
15.	Collectoriate,Nayagarh
16.	Tangi-3
17.	Infosys-2
18.	Gangapada
19.	OUAT BBSR-1
20.	OUAT BBSR-2
21.	OUAT BBSR-3
22.	Pahala
23.	Daruthenga
24.	Vimbazar,Puri
25.	Chhamundia
26.	Kujamendi



Sl. No.	Name of Place
27.	Nuagaon Samantaraypur
28.	Near Sai temple BBSR
29.	Pipli-3
30.	Near RI Training Institute, BBSR
31.	Renghalo, Nimapada
32.	Dumduma BBSR
33.	Nuagaon sampur BBSR
34.	Nandankanan Bus Stop
35.	Krishnapuri near Gothapatna
36.	Sarada, Konark Puri
37.	Padasahi, Raghunathpur
38.	Harihar Nagar Puri
39.	Bariksahi, Mausima Chowk
40.	Jagmohan Nagar
41.	Hotel Swagat, Kalpana Square
42.	Hotel Swagat Palace, Unit-4
43.	Bhimtangi
44.	Sakhigopal Town
45.	P&T colony Puri
46.	Regallia Mall Patrapada
	<b>SSA: Balasore</b>
47.	Dolanga
48.	Paliabindha
49.	Alalbindha

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Sl. No.	Name of Place
50.	Bishnupur
51.	Kotsahi
52.	Mahumuhan/Bagudi
53.	Matiali
54.	Sadang
55.	Kobargohati
56.	Khunta
57.	Kubara
58.	Dosinga
59.	Tarago
60.	Nutipatna
61.	Mangarajpur
62.	Satyasai Engg College
63.	Tillo
64.	Bardhanpur
65.	Collector Office
66.	NESCO Office
	<b>SSA: Bolangir</b>
67.	Badabhainro
68.	Kusmel
69.	Manhira
70.	Beheramal
71.	Badatika

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Sl. No.	Name of Place
72.	TDM office Bolangir
	<b>SSA: Baripada</b>
73.	Kusumi
74.	Aharbandha
75.	Bakla
76.	Shyamsunderpur
77.	Damodarpur
78.	Badasole
79.	Jaypur
80.	Fulkam
	<b>SSA: Bhawanipatna</b>
81.	Badapodaguda
82.	Kantesir
83.	Charbahal
84.	Gandabahali
	<b>SSA: Cuttack</b>
85.	Nuagaon
86.	Areikana
87.	Barkolikhala
88.	Nagespur
89.	SR Hostel(SCB Medical College)
	<b>SSA: Dhekanal</b>
90.	NLN026 (Gotamara)
91.	Baluakata
92.	Gandamal(Kaniha)

Sl. No.	Name of Place
93.	Phapanda Chhak
94.	Sarkishiorepal
95.	Seegarh
96.	Pasasingha(Mahadia)
97.	Hanumanpur
98.	Mahisapata
99.	Basulei
100.	Bedasasan
101.	Nandapur
102.	Kandhara
103.	Tapdhol
104.	Kantapal
	<b>SSA: Keonjhar</b>
105.	Taruan
106.	Parj anpur/Pattung
107.	Bhanja Colony(joda/Barbil)
108.	Station Road (Barbil)
109.	Kusumita
110.	Manat
111.	Taramkanta
112.	Malda (Joda)
113.	Nayagarh
114.	Gualdihi RLY Stn
115.	Sahid Nagar Joda

Sl. No.	Name of Place
116.	Serenda Road Barbil
117.	Rungtamines Barbil
118.	Kusumi Power Plant
	<b>SSA: Koraput</b>
119.	Palasgam
120.	Kantagam
121.	Pradhaniput
122.	Central University
123.	IEM Jeypore
124.	Champi
125.	Dangarguda
126.	Indiranagar
127.	HAL Sunabeda
128.	Y-zone, HAL Sunabeda
129.	Kotia
	<b>SSA: Phulbani</b>
130.	Kamira(Boud)
131.	Katingia
132.	Raikia4 (Berdekia)
133.	Reserve Barak, Phulbani-10
	<b>SSA: Rourkela</b>
134.	Bhedabahal
135.	Gangapurgarh (Sudarsanpur)
136.	Birkaldihi

Sl. No.	Name of Place
137.	Nandapada
138.	Bilaigarh(Mundagaon)
139.	Kuliposh
140.	Lahuradhipa(Dept Land)
141.	Durbaga Chowk
142.	Kurga
143.	Saraphgarh
144.	Baladbandha
145.	Badagaon(Bonaigarh)
146.	NTPC Dulunga Coal pit
	<b>SSA: Sambalpur</b>
147.	Arjunda(Bargarh)
148.	Karuan(Bargarh)
149.	Ambagaon (Bonai) Deogarh
150.	Kadalimunda (Bargarh)
151.	Khandokata
152.	Tamparkela
153.	Rath Sahi, Redhakhol
154.	Naksapali (Bhatra Chhak)
155.	Sendha Chowk
156.	Sunamunda (Deogarh)
157.	Dimirikuda
158.	Gunderpur
159.	Vimsar Burla
160.	Sarshuatal
161.	Burla Store

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO UNSTARRED QUESTIONS****Stoppage of Uranium exploration in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**

2721. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a serious protest against Uranium mining taking place in the Kurnool district of Andhra Pradesh and in the State of Telangana;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government in this regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) is not doing any uranium mining activities in the district of Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh.

The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of DAE, has the mandate to identify, evaluate and augment the resources of uranium in the country. Recently, AMD's exploration activities for uranium carried out in Nandyal -Rudravaram - Allagadda area, Kurnool district, Andhra Pradesh; Kasurigutta - P.K. Padu area, SPSR Nellore district, Andhra Pradesh and Mastipuram area, Wanaparthy district, Telangana have been suspended due to protests by local public. Presently the drilling rigs have been withdrawn and the exploratory drilling work has been suspended in these areas as per the directives of local administration.

(c) and (d) Director, AMD has requested to the District Collectors, Kurnool and SPSR Nellore districts, Andhra Pradesh and Wanaparthy district, Telangana to extend support to continue uranium exploration by AMD. Further, AMD Scientists held a meeting with District Collector and Magistrate (DM), Kurnool on 23.11.2019

to extend support to continue uranium exploration, in which the Deputy Director, Directorate of Geology and Mines, Government of Andhra Pradesh was also present. The local administration has assured their support for the exploration activities of AMD. The DM, Kurnool has also sent letters to concerned Tehsildars and VROs. The DM, Kurnool has advised AMD to commence only survey and mapping work and not to commence drilling in Rudravaram - Allagadda area for time being.

**Agreement with Kazakhstan for supply of Uranium**

2722. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement has been signed by India with Kazakhstan for supply of 5,000 tonnes of Uranium to India to its nuclear plants;

(b) if so, the details of the agreement;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Uranium is expected to reach India this year; and

(d) the status of Uranium supplies from other countries such as Canada, Argentina, Namibia, etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Contract was signed with M/s JSC NAC Kazatomprom, Kazakhstan on 08.07.2015 for procurement of 5000 MT of Uranium Ore Concentrate (UOC) spread over a period of 5 years during 2015 to 2019 at an indicative total cost of ₹3156 crore, with an option to procure additional quantity of 500 MT of UOC per year for four years from 2016 to 2019, on mutually acceptable terms.

(c) Yes, Sir. As per the contract with M/s JSC NAC Kazatomprom, the balance quantity of 1500 MTU is scheduled to reach India in December 2019.

(d) The status of uranium supplies from other countries such as Canada, Argentina, Namibia, etc., is given in the Statement. No contractual agreement is entered into apart from the countries mentioned in the Statement.



**Statement***Status of Uranium supplies from various countries*

Sl. No.	Date of Contract	Firm's name	Total Quantity to be procured as per contract	Status of Contract
1.	17.12.2008	M/s. AREVA, France	300 MTU' in the form of UOC	Contract stands executed
2.	11.02.2009	M/S.JSC TVEL, Russia	2000 MTU' in the form of Natural UO <sup>2</sup> pellets	Contract stands executed
3.	11.02.2009	M/S.JSC TVEL, Russia	58 MTU' in the form of Enriched UO <sup>2</sup> pellets	Contract stands executed
4.	03.03.2015	M/S.JSC TVEL, Russia	42 MTU' in the form of Enriched UO <sup>2</sup> pellets	Contract stands executed
5.	31.12.2018	M/s. JSC TVEL, Russia	56.67 MTU' Enriched UO <sup>2</sup> pellets	Contract stands executed
6.	15.04.2015	M/s. Cameco Inc., Canada	3000 MT 'U' in the form of UOC and additional quantity of 2500 MT 'U' with mutual agreement	Balance quantity 1000MT 'U' scheduled to be received in December-2019 and 1000 MT'U' to be received in 2020.
7.	18.01.2019	M/s. NMMC, Uzbekistan	1100 MTU' in the form of UOC	Supplies will start from 2022

**Status of Wifi in villages through Gramnet**

2723. SHRI AMAR SHANKAR SABLE:

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of providing WiFi in all the villages across the country through Gramnet, specially in Karnataka;

(b) the number of villages where Government has already provided the aforementioned services, State/UT-wise; and

(c) whether any private agencies are involved as intermediaries or implementing agencies in the process and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Under BharatNet Project (earlier known as National Optical Fibre Network), all the 2,50,000 (approx.) Gram Panchayats of the country are planned to be provided with broadband connectivity. As part of BharatNet project, the Last Mile connectivity, through Wi-Fi or any other suitable broadband technology to access broadband /internet services is to be provided at all the 2.5 lakh GPs in the country. As of now, Wi-Fi hotspots have been installed in 45,769 GPs (including GPs connected through Satellite media) and out of them, services are being provided in 16,151. In Karnataka Wi-Fi APs have been installed in 2569 GP, out of which services have been provided in 1854 GPs.

The Details of Gram Panchayat where Wi-Fi Services have been provided, State/UT-wise is given in the Statement (*See below*).

Wi Fi hotspots are being provided by CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, a SPV under MeitY, Govt. of India and RISL (a PSU of State Government of Rajasthan) under phase I of BharatNet projects.

***Statement******State-wise details of Wi-Fi hotspots under BharatNet project***

Sl. No.	States	No. of GPs where Wi-Fi hotspots installed	No. of GPs where Wi-Fi services provided
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	142	142

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	4	0
4.	Bihar	295	213
5.	Chandigarh	12	12
6.	Chhattisgarh	517	435
7.	Gujarat	26	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	330	206
9.	Haryana	1063	712
10.	Jammu and Kashmir (UT)	570	492
11.	Jharkhand	312	254
12.	Karnataka	2569	1854
13.	Kerala	731	728
14.	Leh (UT)	169	160
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1350	828
16.	Maharashtra	776	330
17.	Manipur	161	6
18.	Meghalaya	70	70
19.	Odisha	111	107
20.	Puducherry	81	81
21.	Punjab	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	8813	3964
23.	Tripura	80	0
24.	Uttar Pradesh	27223	5239
25.	Uttarakhand	353	311
26.	West Bengal	11	2
GRAND TOTAL		45769	16151

**Decline in telecom sector's adjusted gross revenue**

2724. SHRI R. VAITHILINGAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the below cost pricing in the telecom sector continues to take its toll with the industry's Adjusted Gross Revenue declining by 7.4 per cent;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the period from January to March, 2018 was the industry's worst performance in the last five years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the declining tariffs have also impacted the industry's average revenue per user; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) As per the information available with the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, the Adjusted Gross Revenue for the telecom service sector stood at ₹ 1,44,681 crore in 2018-19 as against ₹ 1,55,680 crore in 2017-18, thereby showing a decrease of 7.06%. The decline in Adjusted Gross Revenue is not sufficient to conclude below cost pricing by the telecom service providers.

(b) The performance of the sector can be assessed on various parameters like gross revenue, employment generation, profitability, innovative products, etc. The trend of gross revenue during the five years is as under:

**Details of the Gross Revenue**

	Rupees in Crore				
Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Quarter 1 ending 30 June	65030	73344	64889	58401	61535
Quarter 2 ending 30 September	64996	71379	66362	57827	59992
Quarter 3 ending 31 December	65347	66532	61089	58991	
Quarter 4 ending 31 March	68335	63315	62198	58414	

(c) and (d) As per the present tariff framework in the country, the tariff for mobile telephone services is under forbearance except national roaming services, rural wireline services and leased circuits. The telecom service providers have the flexibility to offer different tariff plans and schemes for mobile services with multiple combinations of fixed charges, periods of validity and usage charges. Different tariff combinations are being offered by the telecom service providers taking into account several factors including input costs, level of competition and other commercial considerations.

Any change in the tariff is bound to impact the Average Revenue Per User (ARPU); however, its quantum would depend on various factors like resultant rise or fall in usage of telecom services, number of subscribers, plan changes by subscribers, etc. The trends in the Average revenue Per User per month for various telephone services is as below:

Period	March 2014	March 2015	March 2016	March 2017	March 2018	March 2019
Wireless ARPU	113.44	120.68	124.85	82.68	76.00	71.39

#### **Monitoring of service providers**

2725. SHRI RANJIB BISWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has received complaints of subscribers against telecom service providers during each of the last three years and the current year, if so, the details thereof, service provider-wise;

(b) whether the service providers have been found guilty in addressing the complaints of subscribers in an effective and time bound manner in such complaints, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the TRAI has any mechanism to monitor the efforts taken by the service providers in addressing the grievances of subscribers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) other corrective steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Yes Sir, TRAI has received complaints against Telecom Service Providers in last four years including current year are as under:

Year 2016	Year 2017	Year 2018	Year 2019 (Jan to November)
19819	21332	32265	26402

TSP wise details are enclosed in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) TRAI Act, 1997 does not envisage handling of individual consumer complaints by TRAI. However, complaints received in TRAI are forwarded to concerned service provider for appropriate laction. TRAI has mandated all Telecom Service Providers to establish a two tier complaint/grievance redressal mechanism for handling consumer complaints. In terms of this mechanism, a consumer can lodge service related complaints at the complaint centre of their Telecom Service Providers (TSPs). In case complaint is not redressed satisfactorily by the service provider at the complaint centre, an ppeal can be registered with Appellate Authority of the TSPs.

(d) In case a grievance is not redressed even after exhausting the procedure as prescribed by TRAI, the complainant may approach Public Grievance Cell of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) along with all documentary evidence(s) for non-redrassal of his grievance at concerned Service Provider level. Complainant may submit grievance in either of the following ways:

(i) by hand (ii) post (iii) fax (iv) phone or (v) CPGRAMS Web Portal-URL: <http://www.pgportal.gov.in>.

The complaints so registered in DoT are forwarded to the concerned service provider/subordinate organization(s) with an advice to take appropriate action in the matter and to inform the complainant regarding the action taken towards the redressal of grievance. All the complaints received in DoT are monitored in a transparent, user friendly and structured manner by DoT staff and officers. DoT also provides an option to the complainant to raise his/her grievance through social media like twitter.

Apart from above DoT also took initiative to bring telecom consumers under the ambit of Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

Further, DoT is also considering to set-up Telecom Ombudsman for addressing the telecom consumer grievances.

**Statement**

*Number of Complaints Received in TRAI against Telecom Service Providers*

Sl. No.	Service Provider	2016	2017	2018	2019*
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Aircel Cellular Limited	777	552	1821	13
2.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd	0	0	1	0
3.	Bharti Airtel Ltd. (Airtel)	6599	6932	12041	9150
4.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)	963	819	1102	1236
5.	Loop Mobile (India) Ltd.	1	0	0	0
6.	Loop Telecom Limited	0	0	0	0
7.	Quadrant Televentures Ltd (HFCL)	26	29	9	1
8.	Idea Cellular Ltd. (Idea)	2131	2594	3380	2129
9.	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd. (MTNL)	318	268	295	195
10.	Reliance Communications Ltd. (Reliance)	3429	2689	1108	10
11.	Reliance Telecom Ltd	4	5	0	2
12.	S Tel Private Ltd. (S Tel)	0	0	0	0
13.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd (MTS)	405	176	80	0

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1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Tata Teleservices Ltd. (TTSL)	771	601	753	289
15.	Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd. (Uninor)	105	70	87	1
16.	Vodafone India Limited (Vodafone)	4210	5394	8278	9190
17.	Videocon Telecommunication Ltd. (Videocon)	36	7	2	1
18.	Etisalat D.B. Telecom Pvt. Ltd. (Etisalat)	1	0	0	2
19.	Reliance JioInfocomm Ltd	43	1196	3308	4183
	TOTAL	19819	21332	32265	26402

\* Figures are till November 2019

140 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions



**Status of central equipment identity register**

2726. DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is building the proposed Central Equipment Identity Register (CEIR), if so, the details of the current status;
- (b) whether any pilot project has been undertaken in this regard;
- (c) if so, the findings/results of the pilot project;
- (d) the details of the various institutions which will get access to CEIR;
- (e) whether any private entity will gain access to CEIR; and
- (f) whether a framework similar to CEIR exist in any other country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) The Government has undertaken the Central Equipment Identity Register (CEIR) project to address security, theft and other concerns including reprogramming of mobile handsets. In this regard, a pilot project has been launched in Maharashtra on 13.09.2019 for tracing of stolen or lost mobile phones. The Government has envisaged a phased approach for pan India implementation of the project on the basis of learnings from pilot project in Maharashtra.

The request for blocking of 257 International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI) have been received till 05.12.2019. Out of these, traceability data for 108 IMEIs have been made available.

(d) and (e) CEIR is a multi-stakeholder system where respective stakeholders including Department of Telecommunications, Telecom Service Providers, Police, Mobile phone manufacturers and mobile phone subscribers have a limited access as per defined roles and responsibilities.

(f) Framework for CEIR exists in some countries. The objectives and the solutions deployed are different in different countries.

**Charging of royalty from telecom companies**

2727. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) how much royalty Government charges to telecom companies for usage of network;
- (b) whether it can be given to telecom companies for free of charge;
- (c) if so, then for what period and under what circumstances; and
- (d) whether Government has given it free to any companies, if so, to which companies, the reasons therefor and for how much period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) For use of spectrum acquired by Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), Spectrum Usage Charges (SUC) as a percentage of the Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) is payable as per the rates notified by the Government from time to time. At present the TSPs are paying 3-5% of AGR depending upon the band of spectrum, auction held and year/method of acquisition.

**Penalty for call drops**

2728. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that call drops in mobile telephony is a serious problem in Delhi and other places, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether any penalty has been imposed on service providers for deficiency in services; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) The call drop in a mobile network can happen due to many reasons including characteristics of radio propagation for wireless communications, non-availability of sites due to acquisition problems, sealing of sites by local authorities due to fear of Electro-Magnetic Fields (EMF) from mobile radiations etc. Therefore, the occurrence of call drops is found to be common in mobile networks across the world with varying degree of occurrences. Telecom

Service Providers (TSPs) in India are required to ensure that the call-drop rate in their mobile networks remain within the benchmarks laid down by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

TRAI has issued "The Standards for Quality of Service for Basic (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2017" effective from 1st October 2017. These Regulations have prescribed two revised parameters for assessing call drop in mobile network, viz. "Network Quality of Service (QoS) Drop Call Rate (DCR) Spatial distribution measure or DCR Network QSD(90,90) (benchmark  $\leq 2\%$ )" implies that at-least 90% of Cells in the network should perform better than specified 2% benchmark on at-least 90% of days. Similarly, another new parameter, "Network QoS DCR temporal distribution measure or DCR Network-QTD(97,90) (benchmark  $\leq 3\%$ )" will give confidence that on at-least 90% of Days, network performed better than specified 3% benchmark for at-least 97% of the Cells.

Revised approach for assessing Call drop-rate gives better insight into the network performance and help to highlight the specific areas and specific days when network performance was excellent or good or poor. The performance on these parameters is monitored quarterly through Performance Monitoring Reports (PMR) submitted by service providers for the service area as a whole.

As per the PMR for Cellular Mobile Telephone Services for the quarter ending September 2019, all the service providers have complied with the benchmark "Network QoS DCR Spatial distribution measure or DCR Network- QSD(90,90) (benchmark $\leq 2\%$ )" except M/s BSNL in West Bengal service area. For the parameter "Network QoS DCR temporal distribution measure or DCR Network- QTD(97,90) (benchmark  $\leq 3\%$ )" all the service providers have complied with the benchmark for these parameters except M/s BSNL in West Bengal service area and M/s VIL(Idea) & VIL(Vodafone) in Jammu & Kashmir Service Area.

(b) and (c) Wherever the benchmark is not met, the explanation of the Service Providers is called for and after considering the explanation submitted by service providers in this regard, TRAI impose financial disincentives for non-compliance with the benchmark.

The details of financial disincentives imposed for non-compliance with the benchmarks (for all parameters) in respect of quarter ending September 2018 to June 2019 are given in the Statement.

***Statement******Details of financial dismentives imposed for non-compliance  
with the benchmarks***

Service Provider	Details of Financial Disincentive Imposed (in ₹)			
	September 2018	December 2018	March 2019	June 2019
Airtel	3,00,000	17,50,000	3,00,000	10,50,000
BSNL	5,50,000	8,00,000	16,00,000	18,00,000
RJIO	1,00,000	1,50,000	4,00,000	
TTS(M)L	3,00,000		21,00,000	13,50,000
TTSL	18,50,000			
VIL - IDEA	22,50,000	7,50,000	15,50,000	19,50,000
VIL - Vodafone	7,50,000	28,00,000	41,00,000	34,50,000

**Poor mobile connectivity of MTNL and BSNL**

‡2729. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken cognizance of the poor mobile connectivity and other services being provided by Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) whether Government has formulated any institutional mechanism and system to redress the complaints registered against BSNL and MTNL in relation to degradation in their services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been monitoring the performance of Telecom Service Providers (TSPs)

‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) against the benchmark for various Quality of Service (QoS) parameters laid down by TRAI through QoS regulations issued from time to time. This monitoring of performance on QoS parameters is done through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) and the performance is assessed for the service area as a whole.

As per PMR issued by TRAI for the quarter ending September 2019, BSNL and MTNL are meeting all the benchmarks for basic (wireline), cellular mobile and broadband services in all of their Licensed Service Areas (LSAs), except for the parameter for call drops in West Bengal LSA by BSNL.

(c) and (d) TRAI has laid down the framework for redressal of complaints of telecom consumers through "Telecom Consumers Complaints Redressal Regulations, 2012" as amended from time to time. The Regulation provides for a two tier complaint redressal mechanism of Complaint Centre and Appellate Authority, to be run by all the TSPs including BSNL/MTNL. This mechanism is already in place with BSNL and MTNL. Telecom consumers who are not satisfied with the grievance redressal mechanism of the TSPs, can also lodge their grievances to Department of Telecommunications (DoT) either online through Public Grievance portal of Government of India (CPGRAMS) or offline through phone, fax, by post etc.

#### **Quality of mobile services**

2730. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mobile operators have added many millions of subscribers during the year 2018-19;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the growth in mobile subscriptions has been constant during the last two years;

(c) whether it is also a fact that despite taking several measures, the quality in mobile services has not picked up and the subscribers continue to face call drops and signals related problems; and

(d) if so, the steps further proposed to be taken up by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) As per the reports furnished by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), the total number of Wireless Subscribers for the last three years as on March-2017, March-2018, March-2019 and 30th September-2019 is given below:-

Period ending	Number of Wireless Subscribers
31st March-2017	1,170,178,305
31st March-2018	1,183,408,611
31st March-2019	1,161,811,569
30th September-2019	1,173,747,973

(c) and (d) TRAI has set various parameters and benchmarks to monitor Quality of Service (QoS). These parameters are assessed for entire license service area on quarterly basis. Based on the comparison between the performance of network parameters of Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for the quarter ending June 2019 and September 2019, TRAI has reported that there is a very small percentage of total networks where benchmarks are not being met.

To improve the Quality of Service, drive test and Radio Frequency (RF) optimization activities are carried out regularly by TSPs. Efforts are also taken on continuous basis to keep on improving network experience and optimally managing the increasing traffic by way of adding more number of sites, providing fiber backhaul, use of small cells, deployment of next generation technical solutions and network optimization, in order to deliver the best quality of service to the subscribers.

#### **Allocation of 6,000 mhz spectrum for 5G services**

2731. SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the allocation of 6000 MHz spectrum for 5G services would enhance mobile data speed in India by up to 50 per cent compared with the current level;

(b) whether Government is taking strong initiative to make spectrum available for new service;

(c) whether it is a fact that as much as 2354.55 MHz of frequencies valued to about ₹5.63 lakh crore were put for grabs in country's largest ever auction held in 2016;

(d) whether mobile phone signals in the country are transmitted in 8000 MHz to 2600 MHz band at present; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) recommendations on auction of spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz and 3300-3600 MHz bands for providing mobile services deploying any technology, including 5G, is under consideration.

(c) In the last auction held in October 2016, a total of 2354.75 MHz spectrum across seven bands *i.e* 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz and 2500 MHz bands and spread over 22 LSAs, with a total reserve price of ₹ 5.67 lakh crore, was put-up for auction.

(d) and (e) At present spectrum in the frequency bands 800, 900, 1800, 2100, 2300 and 2500 MHz bands have been allotted to Telecom Service Providers for providing Telecom Services.

#### **Review of telecom regulator's recommendations**

2732. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has realized that comprehensive review on issues like spectrum auctions, reserve prices to give relief to telecoms, sale of all spectrums, benefits of 5G to social sectors, etc. is essential;

(b) if so, what action Government proposes to take;

(c) whether the minimum price bracket suggested by TRAI for auction of 5G services is unrealistic and very high in comparison to other countries and many private players are not likely to participate in the auction; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and action Government proposes to take in larger interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has given its recommendations on various issues pertaining to Auction of Spectrum in 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz, 3400-3600 MHz Bands dated 1.8.2018. The Government will decide on the pricing of spectrum and other issues, after considering the recommendations of TRAI.

(c) and (d) In its recommendations dated 1.8.2018, TRAI has stated that after analysis of the Auction of 3300-3600 MHz in various countries, it is evident that due to lack of adequate comparable data points, international benchmarking may not be appropriate for current valuation exercise for these bands. In respect of 700MHz band, TRAI has recommended the reserve prices after considering the pricing in other countries, as well as the technical efficiency factors. Private players will participate in the auction depending upon their spectrum requirements.

**Banking services in post offices of rural areas**

2733. SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of Post Offices in the country which have been providing the services of India Post Payments Bank;

(b) whether a large number of Post Offices in rural areas are yet to start their banking services; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) A total of 1,36,078 Post Offices are providing the services of India Post Payments Bank (IPPB) as its access points.

(b) All Post Offices in rural areas offer banking services including savings, insurance and remittance services.

(c) In view of (b) above, question does not arise.



**Non-compliance of service quality norms**

2734. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India had issued 26 orders for fines on pesky calls in 2017;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the TRAI had issued 50 orders over non-compliance of service quality norms and for delay in submission of compliance report of service quality; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the TRAI is yet to receive the fine imposed on these accounts from the service providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Sir, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act 1997 does not provide for imposition of fines on access providers by TRAI. However, the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations (TCCCPR), 2010 issued by TRAI provides for imposition of financial disincentives in case of non-compliance of regulations.

During 2017, TRAI had issued 26 orders imposing financial disincentives for violations of provisions of the Telecom Commercial Communications Customers Preference Regulations, 2010. The details of financial disincentive orders by TRAI are given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(c) During 2017, TRAI had issued 50 orders imposing financial disincentives on service providers, who failed to comply with the benchmarks for various quality of service parameters and 2 orders imposing financial disincentives on service providers for delay in submitting the Performance Monitoring Report.

(d) The total amount of financial disincentives imposed under TCCCPR, 2010 for 26 financial disincentive orders in 2017 is ₹ 2,81,64,500/- and under Quality of Service regulations for 52 financial disincentive orders in 2017 is ₹ 4,78,35,000/. The details of non-receipt of financial disincentives from the above are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I****Details of financial disincentives ordered by TRAI*

Sl. No.	Name of Access Providers	Amount of Financial Disincentive Imposed (in Rupees)	Order Date
1	2	3	4
1.	Airtel	5,58,000	30.01.2017
2.	Aircel	10,41,000	30.01.2017
3.	BSNL	25,82,000	30.01.2017
4.	Idea	3,68,500	30.01.2017
5.	Reliance	58,66,000	30.01.2017
6.	Tata	8,39,000	30.01.2017
7.	Telenor	2,71,000	30.01.2017
8.	Sistema Shyam	1,31,000	30.01.2017
9.	Vodafone	80,500	30.01.2017
10.	Airtel	4,58,500	07.03.2017
11.	Aircel	8,22,000	07.03.2017
12.	BSNL	32,67,000	07.03.2017
13.	Idea	3,68,000	07.03.2017
14.	Reliance	43,16,000	07.03.2017
15.	Tata	5,38,000	07.03.2017
16.	Telenor	2,55,500	07.03.2017
17.	Sistema Shyam	29,500	07.03.2017
18.	Vodafone	2,60,000	07.03.2017
19.	Airtel	3,24,500	05.04.2017
20.	Aircel	3,06,000	05.04.2017
21.	BSNL	6,70,500	05.04.2017

1	2	3	4
22.	Idea	2,29,500	05.04.2017
23.	Reliance	41,56,000	05.04.2017
24.	Tata	2,68,500	05.04.2017
25.	Telenor	27,000	05.04.2017
26.	Vodafone	1,31,000	05.04.2017

**Statement-II***Details of non receipt of financial disincentives*

Sl. No.	Name of Access Providers (No. of Orders)	Amount of Financial Disincentive Imposed (in Rupees)	Details of receipt (in Rupees)	Remarks
<b>Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) Services</b>				
1.	BSNL (3)	65,19,500	Nil	Balance amount ₹ 65,19,500/-
2.	Reliance Communications (2)	84,72,000	Nil	(Insolvency proceedings under Progress)
3.	Tata Teleservices Limited	2,68,500	2,68,000	Balance amount ₹ 500/-
4.	Vodafone	1,31,000	1,30,999	Balance amount ₹ 1/-
<b>2G Services</b>				
1.	Reliance Communications (2)	52,50,000	Nil	(Insolvency proceedings under Progress)
2.	Reliance Telecom Limited (2)	23,00,000	Nil	
<b>3G Services</b>				
1.	Aircel	23,00,000	Nil	(Insolvency proceedings under Progress)

**Availability of 6000 Mhz of spectrum**

2735. SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 5G Committee had said that about 6000 MHz of spectrum can be made available without delay for the next generation mobile services;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the said availability of spectrum can lead to India's largest ever spectrum allocation for a service; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in its recommendations dated 01.08.2018 on the "Auction of spectrum in the 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 2100 MHz, 2300 MHz, 2500 MHz, 3300-3400 MHz, 3400-3600 MHz Bands" has considered among other matters, the quantum of spectrum also, which amounts to be more than 6000 MHz, spread across all Licensed Service Areas. In the above mentioned spectrum the next generation mobile services can be provided.

(c) and (d) The above quantum of spectrum is the largest ever to be put for an auction. The actual allotment is subject to the uptake by the bidders in the auction.

**Infrastructure projects in North Eastern States**

†2736. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of infrastructure development related work approved under the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme during the last five years and the region-wise and State-wise details thereof;
- (b) the number of works amongst them that have completed till date and by when the remaining projects are likely to be completed; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(c) the financial expenditure incurred by Government thereon and the amount likely till date to be spent for infrastructure development of States by 2022?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The broad objective of the North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS) is to ensure focused development of North East Region by providing financial assistance for projects of (a) physical infrastructure relating to water supply, power, connectivity to enhance tourism and (b) social sector for creation of infrastructure in the areas of primary and secondary sectors of education and health. The detail of projects sanctioned under NESIDS in the North Eastern States is as under:

Sl. No.	State	No.	Cost (₹ in crore)
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	312.71
2.	Assam	8	458.00
3.	Manipur	8	191.74
4.	Meghalaya	6	174.81
5.	Mizoram	3	181.97
6.	Nagaland	9	177.75
7.	Sikkim	2	103.31
8.	Tripura	3	164.83
TOTAL		55	1765.12

(b) The sanctioning of the projects under NESIDS began in F.Y. 2018-19. Normally, the completion period of a project is 2-3 years from the date of sanction, however, it varies from project to project.

(c) The details of funds released under the scheme, State-wise, are given below. Further releases would depend upon the pace of implementation of the projects.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.02
2.	Assam	73.11
3.	Manipur	55.68
4.	Meghalaya	24.22
5.	Mizoram	71.37
6.	Nagaland	0.90
7.	Sikkim	41.32
8.	Tripura	0.30
TOTAL		278.92

**Examining vulnerability of WhatsApp user**

2737. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's cyber watchdog CERT-In had asked its emergency response team to examine the vulnerability of the WhatsApp user that could be exploited by a remote attacker to execute an arbitrary code;

(b) whether WhatsApp users' accounts are globally breached by spyware and whether India has expressed concerns over the safety of the app;

(c) whether Government has seen the expose of Chief of Telegram App alleging that WhatsApp exposes its user to serious vulnerabilities; and

(d) if so, Government's comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) It has been reported in media in the end of October 2019 that social media company WhatsApp has filed legal case against an entity called NSO Group for allegedly launching cyber-attack that exploited video calling system of WhatsApp in order to send malware to the mobile devices of number of WhatsApp users. It has also been reported that NSO Group uses spyware called "Pegasus" to steal information from

infected mobile devices. WhatsApp mentioned on their website that impacted users have been informed about this attack. On May 20, 2019 WhatsApp reported an incident to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) wherein it mentioned that WhatsApp identified and promptly fixed a vulnerability that could enable an attacker to insert and execute code on mobile devices and that the vulnerability can no longer be exploited to carry out attack.

CERT-In has sought details from WhatsApp regarding the cause of the incident. WhatsApp has responded mentioning that a buffer overflow vulnerability in the WhatsApp software code was exploited in this incident. CERT-In published a vulnerability note regarding the vulnerability in WhatsApp on May 17, 2019 and advising countermeasures to users.

The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is tracking cyber threats affecting users and issuing advisories to users regarding best practices to be followed for protection of information while using Social Media and securing mobile devices.

(c) and (d) There are media reports indicating the Telegram founder's comments on WhatsApp vulnerability. As informed above, CERT-In has issued a vulnerability note in this regard.

**Promoting 'Assembled in India' tag on giant companies**

2738. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any action to promote the tag 'Assembled in India' on various globally famous electronic equipments/giants like Apple products, Foxconn, etc. on the lines of China; and

(b) if so, the actions taken by Government to facilitate the 'Assembled in India' tag on the lines of China which tags Apple I-Phones as 'designed in California and assembled in China'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b)  
It is an existing practice of certain electronics sector companies to put the tag of the country of design and country of assembly separately on their products. Likewise, companies are tagging 'Made in India'/'Assembled in India' on electronics goods manufactured/ assembled in India. The models of iPhones which are assembled in India carry the tag 'Designed by Apple in California Assembled in India'. Government has taken several steps to promote electronics manufacturing in the country the details are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Steps taken by the Government for promotion of  
domestic electronics manufacturing*

- (i) Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. The scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018.
- (ii) The Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme was notified to provide financial support for creation of state-of-art infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units. Under the scheme, approval has been accorded for setting up of 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in 15 States across the country.
- (iii) Tariff Structure has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including, *inter alia*, Cellular mobile handsets, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV, LED products and Medical electronics equipment. To promote domestic value addition in mobile handsets and their parts/ components manufacturing, a Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) has been notified. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant manufacturing capacities have been set up in the country during the past four years. The manufacturing of mobile handsets and their parts/ components has been steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (CKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition.



- (iv) As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/regulations; security and other conditionalities.
- (v) For promotion of exports in the sector, Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) and Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme are available under the Foreign Trade Policy, 2015-20. MEIS offers export incentives so as to offset disabilities of manufacturing. Zero duty EPCG scheme allows import of capital goods at zero customs duty, subject to specified export obligation.
- (vi) The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, vide Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.
- (vii) Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at "Nil" Basic Customs Duty.
- (viii) The Department of Revenue vide Notification No.60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No.158/95-Customs dated 14.11.1995, relaxing the ageing restriction from 3 years to 7 years for specified electronic goods manufactured in India and re-imported into India for repairs or reconditioning.
- (ix) In order to ensure safety of Indian citizens by curbing import of substandard and unsafe electronic goods into India, MeitY has notified "Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" for mandatory compliance. As per the provisions of the order, the manufacturer has to get the product tested in laboratories recognized by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), take registration from BIS and put the registration mark on the product. 44 product categories have been notified under the Order.
- (x) The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019. The vision of NPE 2019 is to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including

chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.

- (xi) The BCD levied on Open Cell (15.6" and above) for use in the manufacture of Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) and Light Emitting Diode (LED) TV Panels has been reduced to Nil from 5% vide Customs Notification 30/2019 dated 17.09.2019 till September 2020. Also, BCD has been exempted on following inputs used in TV Panel manufacturing to promote domestic manufacturing of Open Cells:

- Chip on Film
- Printed Circuit Board Assembly (PCBA)
- Cell (glass board/substrate)

- (xii) Corporate Income Tax Reduction: Domestic companies can now opt for concessional tax regime @22% (25.17% inclusive of surcharge and cess) provided that such a company has not claimed any income tax incentive or exemption. Such companies will also not be liable to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT). Further, to attract fresh investments in manufacturing and boost Make in India, new provision has been made which allows new domestic companies incorporated on or after October 1, 2019, making fresh investment in manufacturing, and starting operations before March 31, 2023, an option to pay corporate income tax at 15 per cent (17.16% inclusive of surcharge and cess). Such company cannot avail any other income tax exemption/ incentive under the Income-Tax Act. Such companies will also not be liable to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

MAT rate for companies availing exemptions/ incentives has been reduced from 18.5% to 15%.

#### **Linking of voters with Aadhaar card**

2739. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to connect all the voters of the country with Aadhaar Card so that a voter list for various elections can be prepared;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government would consider to encourage voters to cast their votes by their thumb impression instead of a voter slip in order to make it paperless to ensure that bogus voting is prevented; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Election Commission of India (ECI) has sent a proposal to Ministry of Law and Justice, Legislative Department for linking of Aadhaar number with the electoral roll for preparation of error free electoral roll.

(c) and (d) No proposal regarding casting of votes through thumb impression instead of voter slip, has been sent by ECI. However, voter slip is furnished to electors for their information and facilitation. Such voter slip is not accepted for the purpose of identification in polling station as stand-alone identity document. The electors are required to carry voter ID or one of the alternative photo identity documents specified by the Commission for voting.

#### **Cyber attacks in the country**

2740. SHRI PRABHAKAR REDDY VEMIREDDY: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cyber attacks on India are rapidly going up from 49,000 in 2015 to 53,000 in 2017 and 60,000 in 2018;
- (b) status of cyber attacks on India till November, 2019;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that reporting of cyber attacks in the country is too low and if one takes this into account, the figures would be much more;
- (d) details of sectors on which there are more cyber attacks; and
- (e) which are the major countries from which India is facing cyber attacks and what firewalls the Ministry has set to thwart them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) As per the information reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), 49455, 50362, 53117, 208456 and 313649 cyber security incidents are reported during the year 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (till October) respectively.

(c) As per mandate of CERT-In under Section 70B of Information Technology Act, 2000 and rules therein, Service providers, intermediaries, data centres and body corporate shall report the cyber security incidents to CERT-In within a reasonable time of occurrence or noticing the incident to have scope for timely action. The following type of security incidents shall be mandatorily reported to CERT-In as early as possible to leave scope for action - Targeted scanning/probing of critical networks/systems; Compromise of critical systems/information; Unauthorised access of Information Technology systems/data; Defacement of website or intrusion into a website and unauthorised changes such as inserting malicious code, links to external websites etc.; Malicious code attacks such as spreading of virus /worm /Trojan / Botnets /Spyware; Attacks on servers such as Database, Mail and Domain Name System and network devices such as Routers; Identify theft, spoofing and Phishing attacks; Denial of Service and Distributed Denial of Service attacks; Attacks on Critical Infrastructures, supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems and Wireless networks; Attacks on Applications such as E-Governance, E-Commerce etc.

The incidents are reported to CERT-In by various organisations and individuals.

(d) With the increase in the proliferation of Information Technology and related services there is a rise in cyber security incidents in the country as well as globally. As per the information reported to and tracked by CERT-In cyber security incidents are observed across sectors such as Academia, E-Commerce, Energy, Entertainment, Finance, Government, Healthcare, Information Technology, Manufacturing, Telecom, Transportation etc.

(e) There have been attempts from time to time to launch cyber attacks on Indian cyber space. It has been observed that attackers are compromising computer systems located in different parts of the world and use masquerading techniques and hidden servers to hide the identity of actual systems from which the attacks

are being launched. According to the logs analyzed and made available to CERT-In, the Internet Protocol (IP) addresses of the computers from where the attacks appear to have originated belong to various countries including Algeria, Brazil, China, France, Netherlands, North Korea, Pakistan, Russia, Serbia, South Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, Tunisia, USA, Vietnam etc.

In tune with the dynamic nature of Information Technology and emerging cyber threats, continuous efforts are required to be made by concerned entities to protect networks by way of hardening and deploying appropriate security controls.

Government has taken following measures to enhance the cyber security posture and prevent cyber attacks:

- I. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats/vulnerabilities and countermeasures to protect computers and networks on regular basis.
- II. Government has issued guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) regarding their key roles and responsibilities for securing applications / infrastructure and compliance.
- III. 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 will be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also.
- IV. Government has empanelled 90 security auditing organisations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
- V. 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.
- VI. Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organisations in Government and critical sectors 44 such drills have so far been conducted by CERT-In where 265 organisations from different States and sectors such as Finance, Defence, Power, Telecom, Transport, Energy, Space, IT/ITeS, etc. participated.

- VII. 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. 19 trainings covering 515 participants conducted in the year 2019 till October.
- VIII. 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.
- IX. 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.

**New rules to regulate social media intermediaries**

2741. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to come out with new rules to regulate social media intermediaries;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the new Information Technology Intermediaries Guidelines (Amendment) Rules would be notified by January 15, 2020; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) Social media platforms are Intermediaries within the context of the Information Technology Act, 2000. They need to follow certain due diligence as specified in the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the Act. Considering the growth of user base of intermediaries and technology innovation during the last few years, Government had proposed to amend the said rules and had invited public comments on the same. The amendment to the Rules are being finalised and it is likely to be completed by 15th January, 2020.

**Reporting of cyber security incidents to CERT-In**

2742. DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether reporting of cyber security incidents to Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is mandatory;
- (b) what are the actions taken by CERT-In for failure to report cyber security incidents;
- (c) the month-wise details of cyber security incidents reported to CERT-In over the past three years; and
- (d) the month-wise details of the number of cases resolved by CERT-In?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) As per mandate of CERT-In under Section 70B of Information Technology Act, 2000 and rules therein, Service providers, intermediaries, data centres and body corporate shall report the cyber security incidents to CERT-In within a reasonable time of occurrence or noticing the incident to have scope for timely action. The following type of security incidents shall be mandatorily reported to CERT-In as early as possible to leave scope for action - Targeted scanning/probing of critical networks/systems; Compromise of critical systems/information; Unauthorised access of Information Technology systems/data; Defacement of website or intrusion into a website and unauthorised changes such as inserting malicious code, links to external websites etc.; Malicious code attacks such as spreading of virus /worm /Trojan / Botnets /Spyware; Attacks on servers such as Database, Mail and Domain Name System and network devices such as Routers; Identify theft, spoofing and Phishing attacks; Denial of Service and Distributed Denial of Service attacks; Attacks on Critical Infrastructures, supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) systems and Wireless networks; Attacks on Applications such as E-Governance, E-Commerce etc. Appropriate notices are issued to body corporate in case of non reporting of incidents to CERT-In. Failure thereafter could lead to penal consequences.

(c) and (d) As per the information reported to and tracked by Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), 53117, 208456 and 313649 cyber security incidents are reported during the year 2017, 2018 and 2019 (till October) respectively.

Regarding resolution of such reported incidents, in tune with the dynamic nature of Information Technology and emerging cyber threats, continuous efforts are required to be made by concerned entities to protect networks by way of hardening and deploying appropriate security controls. CERT-In provides guidance in such efforts for resolving the incidents with organisations and stakeholders concerned and month-wise details during the year 2017, 2018 and 2019 (till October) are given below:

Month	Year		
	2017	2018	2019
January	5959	18053	21939
February	3083	10153	22123
March	2697	11943	21947
April	3556	10590	16777
May	9369	14851	23063
June	3644	14839	18706
July	2720	31780	27089
August	2505	17397	41692
September	3157	17485	57769
October	1679	20278	62544
November	1721	21177	
December	13027	19910	
TOTAL	53117	208456	313649

#### **Software obtained from Pegasus**

2743. SHRI KUMAR KETKAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has obtained any software from Pegasus; and
- (b) if so, how much money Government has paid to the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) No, Sir.

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



**Manufacturing of TV sets**

2744. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will soon become the largest country in the world, where every household has a television set, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government has removed 5 per cent custom duty on open cell TV panel which is used in manufacturing of television sets such as LED TVs, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this move will help to reduce the price of TV as it would lower the input costs for TV makers, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to encourage the companies for manufacturing in India under 'Make in India' initiative?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) As per Consumer Electronics and Appliances Manufacturers Association (CEAMA), more than 70% of the households in India have Television set. There is potential for growth of domestic manufacturing of Televisions in the country to meet the domestic demand as well as export from India.

(b) and (c) Government has removed 5% Basic Customs Duty (BCD) on Open Cell (15.6" and above) for use in the manufacture of Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) and Light Emitting Diode (LED) TV Panels vide Notification No.30/2019-Customs dated 17.09.2019, till September 2020. BCD has also been exempted on following inputs to promote domestic manufacturing of Open Cells:

- \* Chip on Film
- \* Printed Circuit Board Assembly (PCBA) Cell (glass board/ substrate)
- \* As per CEAMA, the aforesaid move has resulted in reduction of prices of Televisions.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to encourage the companies for manufacturing in India under the 'Make in India' initiative are given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Steps taken by the Government to encourage the companies  
for manufacturing in India*

- (i) Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) provides financial incentives to offset disability and attract investments in the electronics manufacturing sector. The scheme was open to receive applications till 31.12.2018.
- (ii) The Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme was notified to provide financial support for creation of state-of-art infrastructure for electronics manufacturing units. Under the scheme, approval has been accorded for setting up of 20 Greenfield EMCs and 3 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) in 15 States across the country.
- (iii) Tariff structure has been rationalized to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic goods, including, *inter alia*, Cellular mobile handsets, Televisions, Electronic components, Set Top Boxes for TV, LED products and Medical electronics equipment. To promote domestic value addition in mobile handsets and their parts/ components manufacturing, a Phased Manufacturing Programme (PMP) has been notified. As a result, India has rapidly started attracting investments into this sector and significant manufacturing capacities have been set up in the country during the past four years. The manufacturing of mobile handsets and their parts/ components has been steadily moving from Semi Knocked Down (SKD) to Completely Knocked Down (SKD) level, thereby progressively increasing the domestic value addition.
- (iv) As per extant Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy, FDI upto 100% under the automatic route is permitted for electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/ regulations; security and other conditionalities.
- (v) The import of used plant and machinery having a residual life of at least 5 years for use by the electronics manufacturing industry has been simplified through the amendment of Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016, vide Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification dated 11.06.2018.

- (vi) Notified capital goods for manufacture of specified electronic goods are permitted for import at "Nil" Basic Customs Duty (BCD).
- (vii) The Department of Revenue *vide* Notification No.60/2018-Customs dated 11.09.2018 has amended the Notification No.158/95-Customs dated 14.11.1995, relaxing the ageing restriction from 3 years to 7 years for specified electronic goods manufactured in India and re-imported into India for repairs or reconditioning.
- (viii) In order to ensure safety of Indian citizens by curbing import of substandard and unsafe electronic goods into India, MeitY has notified "Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirement of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" for mandatory compliance. As per the provisions of the order, the manufacturer has to get the product tested in laboratories recognized by Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS), take registration from BIS and put the registration mark on the product. 44 product categories have been notified under the Order.
- (ix) The National Policy on Electronics 2019 (NPE 2019) has been notified on 25.02.2019. The vision of NPE 2019 is to position India as a global hub for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) by encouraging and driving capabilities in the country for developing core components, including chipsets, and creating an enabling environment for the industry to compete globally.
- (x) Reduction of Corporate Income Tax Rates: Domestic companies can now opt for concessional tax regime @22% (25.17% inclusive of surcharge and cess) provided that such a company has not claimed any income tax incentive or exemption. Such companies will also not be liable to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT). Further, to attract fresh investments in manufacturing and boost Make in India programme, new provision has been made which allows new domestic companies incorporated on or after October 1, 2019, making fresh investment in manufacturing, and starting operations before March 31, 2023, an option to pay corporate income tax @15% (17.16% inclusive of surcharge and cess). Such company cannot avail any other income tax exemption/incentive under the Income-Tax Act. Such companies will also not be liable to pay Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT).

MAT rate for companies availing exemptions/ incentives has been reduced from 18.5% to 15%.

**Promotion of Innovation and R&D**

- (xi) Electronics Development Fund (EDF) has been set up as a "Fund of Funds" to participate in professionally managed "Daughter Funds" which in turn will provide risk capital to companies developing new technologies in the area of electronics, nano-electronics and Information Technology (IT). This fund is expected to foster R&D and innovation in these technology sectors.
- (xii) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) provides grant-in-aid support to institutes of higher learning like IITs, IISc, Central Universities and R&D Organizations to conduct research in identified thrust areas. These research programmes are aimed to deliver proof of concept, technology/ product development and transfer of technology. During the last few years, several research initiatives have been taken in these areas. These research programmes also result in generation of specialized manpower to support "Make in India".
- (xiii) Indian Conditional Access System (iCAS) has been developed in Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode to promote indigenous manufacturing of Set Top Boxes (STBs). The implementation of iCAS in the cable networks is underway.
- (xiv) An Electropreneur park has been set up in New Delhi for providing incubation for development of ESDM sector which will contribute IP creation and Product Development in the sector.
- (xv) National Centre of Excellence in Large Area Flexible Electronics (NCFLEX) has been set up in IIT-Kanpur with the objectives to promote R&D; Manufacturing; Ecosystem; Entrepreneurship; International Partnerships and Human Resources and develop prototypes in collaboration with industry for commercialization.
- (xvi) National Centre of Excellence for Technology on Internal Security (NCETIS) has been set up at IIT-Bombay with the objective to address the internal security needs of the nation on continuous basis by delivering technology prototypes required for internal security and to promote domestic industry in internal security.
- (xvii) Centre for Excellence on Internet of Things (IoT) has been set up in Bengaluru, jointly with NASSCOM.

- (xviii) An Incubation centre with focus on medical electronics has been set up at IIT-Patna.
- (xix) A fabless chip design incubation centre has been set up in IIT Hyderabad to incubate start-ups in semiconductor design and to provide one-stop service to start-ups intending to enter this space.
- (xx) A Centre of Excellence (CoE) on FinTech at STPI Chennai has been set up to provide infrastructure, resources, coaching/ mentorship, technology support and funding to emerging start-ups in the FinTech sector through a collaborative approach including M/s intellect design as industrial partner, NPCI, UIDAI and Partner Banks as Yes Bank, PayPal, HSBC, IIT Chennai as knowledge partner and TiE Chennai to provide industrial connect.
- (xxi) An IoT OpenLab - a Centre of Excellence (CoE) for Internet of Things in partnership with Arrow Electronics at STPI Bangalore has been set up to provide academic and business mentoring of the startups in the IoT emerging technology area for developing products and/ or services around IoT.
- (xxii) An ESDM Incubation Centre has been set up at Bhubaneswar with the objective of creating a holistic eco-system to promote ESDM innovation, R&D and create Indian intellectual property in the eastern region of the country.

### **Digital Payment Abhiyaan**

2745. SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched a nationwide awareness campaign 'Digital Payment Abhiyaan';
- (b) if so, the details, aims and the objectives thereof;
- (c) whether the country is expected to witness fastest growth in digital payments transaction across the world and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the measures taken by Government to encourage digital transaction and promote digital economy/literacy, especially in rural areas of the country; and

(e) the steps taken by Government for ensuring safety and security of digital transactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Digital Payment Abhiyan is an initiative by Data Security Council of India (DSCI) in association with Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), and supported by Google India. The initiative is an awareness campaign educating end users about benefits of digital payments along with its safety and security.

(c) Over the years, there has been a significant growth in digital payments in India. In 2016-17, India has seen 1004 (1003.67) cr digital transaction which reflect an Year on Year (YoY) increase of 74%. In 2017-18, 2071 cr digital transactions have been recorded with an YoY growth of 106%, against the total target of 2500 cr. Till 31 st March 2019, 3134 crore digital transactions have been recorded implies a YoY increase of 51%. In FY 19-20, around 2472 crore transactions have been achieved till 5th Dec, 2019.

(d) To increase the proliferation of Digital Payments in the rural areas, the Government of India has taken steps which have been mentioned in the Statement-I (*See below*).

(e) To build trust and confidence in the society towards Digital Payments, the Government of India has taken several steps to create awareness as well as to further strengthen the security system. These steps have been listed in the Statement-II (*See below*). In addition, the steps taken by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in respect of digital payments security and awareness are mentioned in the Statement-III.

#### ***Statement-I***

*Steps taken to increase the profieration of digital payments in the rural areas*

#### **I Digital Finance for Rural India: Creating Awareness and Access (DFIAA):**

The DIFFA scheme was initiated in November 2016 under the Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (DISHA) for conducting awareness sessions on digital finance options available for rural citizens as well as enabling various mechanisms of digital financial services such as Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Unified Payment Interface (UPI), Cards/Point of Sales (PoS), Aadhaar Enabled

Payment System(AEPS) and eWallet etc. Under this programme, more than 2 crore beneficiaries and more than 27 lakh Merchants were trained/enabled. In addition, sensitization drives were carried out at 650 Districts and 5,735 Blocks throughout the country. This initiative is closed now as the set targets were successfully achieved.

**II. Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA):**

The Government of India has approved a scheme titled "Pradhan Mantri Gramin Digital Saksharta Abhiyan (PMGDISHA)" to usher in digital literacy in rural India by covering 6 crore rural households (one person per household) by 31.03.2020. To ensure equitable geographical reach, each of the 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats across the country are registering an average of 200-300 candidates. Special focus of the said Scheme is on training the beneficiaries on use of Electronic Payment System. The outcome measurement criteria include undertaking at least 5 electronic payments transactions by each beneficiary using UPI (including BHIM app), USSD, PoS, AEPS, Cards, Internet Banking.

The total outlay of the above Scheme is ₹ 2,351.38 Crore (approx.). It is being implemented as a Central Sector Scheme by the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology through an implementing agency namely CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, with active collaboration of all the State Governments and UT Administrations.

The Implementing Agency of the Scheme has so far conducted 90 state level workshops and 894 district level awareness workshops for the training centres. Presently, a total of 3.05 crore candidates have been registered, out of which training has been imparted to 2.41 crore candidates, out of this more than 1.77 crore candidates have been certified under the PMGDISHA Scheme.

***Statement-II***

*Initiatives by the Government of India*

1. The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues 34 advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures to ensure safe usage of digital technologies.
2. All authorised entities/banks issuing PPIs in the country have been advised

by CERT-In through Reserve bank of India to carry out special audit by empanelled auditors of CERT-In.

3. Government has issued guidelines for Chief Information Security Officers (CISOs) regarding their key roles and responsibilities for securing applications / infrastructure and compliance. All organizations providing digital services have been mandated to report cyber security incidents to CERT-In expeditiously.
4. Government has empanelled 84 security auditing organizations to support and audit implementation of Information Security Best Practices.
5. 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.
6. Forty four Cyber security mock drills are being conducted regularly to enable assessment of cyber security posture and preparedness of organizations in Government and critical sectors.
7. CERT-In have conducted nineteen 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. Government has launched the Cyber Swachhta Kendra (Botnet Cleaning and Malware Analysis Centre).
8. Government has initiated setting up of 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.
9. Under the Information Security Education and Awareness (ISEA) Project Phase-I (2005-2014), more than 44,000 candidates were trained in various formal/non-formal courses in Information Security through 40 institutions. Around 100 Government officials were trained as Master Trainers in the area of Information Security.



**Statement-III***Steps taken by RBI*

1. Securing Card Transactions: (i) Banks have been advised to provide online alerts for all card transactions, *vide*, RBI circular dated March 29, 2011. (ii) RBI has also issued circulars dated September 22, 2011, February 28, 2013 and June 24, 2013 for securing electronic transactions advising banks to introduce additional security measures, (iii) RBI has directed banks to mandatorily put in place an Additional Factor of Authentication for all Card not present transaction *w.e.f.* 01.05.2013 failing which the issuer bank shall reimburse the loss to customer without demur, (iv) All authorised card payment networks are permitted to offer card tokenisation services to any token requestor, subject to certain conditions.
2. Securing Payments through Internet Banking / Electronic Payments: RBI has issued circular on 'Security and Risk Mitigation Measures for Electronic Payment Transactions' (DPSS.CO.PD No.1462 /02.14.003 /2012-13) dated February 28, 2013.
3. Prepaid Payment Instruments (PPIs): RBI has issued 'Master Direction on Issuance and Operation of PPIs' (MD on PPIs) (DPSS.CO. PD. No.1 164/ 02.14.006/2017-18) dated October 11, 2017 (updated as on December 29, 2017). As per para 15.3 of MD on PPI issuers were instructed to put in place a framework to address the safety and security concerns, and for risk mitigation and fraud prevention.
4. Limiting Customer Liability on Unauthorized Electronic Banking Transactions: RBI has issued circular no. DBR.No. Leg.BC.78/09.07.005/2017-18 dated July 06, 2017 limiting the liability of customers on unauthorized electronic banking transactions.
5. Limiting Customer Liability in Unauthorized Electronic Banking Transactions in PPIs issued by Authorised Non-banks: RBI has issued circular no. DPSS.CO.PD.No.1417/02.14.006/2018-19 dated January 04, 2019 limiting the liability of customers in unauthorized electronic banking transactions in PPIs issued by Authorised Non-banks.
6. For the purpose of creating awareness RBI is holding e-BAAT program at various locations wherein audience are sensitised about safe digital payments. Also, a campaign named "RBI Kehta Hai" is undertaken through print and electronic media to create awareness in this regard.

**National Blockchain Policy**

2746. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) what are the steps taken by the Ministry to regulate the usage of Blockchain Technology within the country;
- (b) whether the Ministry is working on a National Blockchain Policy; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) has identified Blockchain Technology as one of the important research areas having application potential in different domains such as Governance, Banking and Finance, Cyber Security and so on. MeitY has supported a multi institutional project titled Distributed Centre of Excellence in Blockchain Technology with C-DAC, IDRBT and VJTI as executing agencies. Objectives of this initiative are:

1. Evolving an ecosystem around R&D organizations, Government departments and Academia to foster Blockchain Technology,
2. Design, development and pilot deployment / Prototyping of Blockchain based applications in the domains of Governance, Banking and Finance and Cyber Security,
3. Conduct research to address the issues and challenges related to Blockchain usage in identified application domains,
4. Evolving Blockchain framework using open-source implementations to suite the identified application domain requirements and
5. Capacity building in Blockchain Technology.

(b) and (c) Government is exploring ways to adopt Blockchain Technology that shows potential in sectors such as Governance, healthcare, cyber security, automobiles, media, travel, hospitality, energy, smart cities etc.

**Withdrawal of WhatsApp security vulnerability warning from the Cert-In website**

2747. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that WhatsApp Ltd. had informed Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) about the security vulnerability in May, 2019 which allowed the Pegasus software which allowed unauthorised monitoring to be installed on users phones *via* the phone and video call function;

(b) if so, what action was taken by the Ministry to intimate the public at large about such security loophole and reasons why the warning on the CERT-In website regarding the same was taken down on 2nd November, 2019; and

(c) if no action was taken, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) On May 20, 2019 WhatsApp reported an incident to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) wherein it was mentioned that WhatsApp had identified and promptly fixed a vulnerability that could enable an attacker to insert and execute code on mobile devices and that the vulnerability can no longer be exploited to carry out attack.

(b) and (c) CERT-In had by then published a vulnerability note regarding the vulnerability in WhatsApp on May 17, 2019 and advising countermeasures to users. The vulnerability note issued was never taken down from the website of CERT-In.

**Policies on non-personal data**

2748. SHRI AHMED PATEL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee of Experts have been constituted to study and recommend policies on Non-personal Data;

(b) the details of this Committee;

(c) what all data sets does Government consider to constitute non-personal data; and

(d) whether Government would respect the protection to proprietary data and commercial data as protected by the WTO and the Intellectual Property Rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Details are available at: [https://meity.gov.in/writereaddata/files/constitution\\_of\\_committee\\_of\\_experts\\_to\\_deliberate\\_ondata\\_governance\\_framework.pdf](https://meity.gov.in/writereaddata/files/constitution_of_committee_of_experts_to_deliberate_ondata_governance_framework.pdf).

(c) and (d) These topics are part of the issues being deliberated upon by the above said Committee of Experts.

#### **Slow down in electronics sector**

†2749. SHRI LAL SINH VADODIA: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government is considering to take any step in anticipation of slowdown in electronics sector;

(b) if so, whether Government has taken any action in this regard till now; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (c) As a result of various steps taken by the Government for promotion of electronics hardware manufacturing in the country and efforts of the industry, India's electronics production has increased from INR 1,90,366 crore in 2014-15 to INR 4,58,006 crore in 2018-19, at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of about 25%. It is also significant to note that India's exports of electronic goods has increased from USD 5.7 billion in 2016-17 to USD 8.4 billion in 2018-19. Hence, there is no slowdown in the electronics sector. Steps taken by government to increase production in electronics manufacturing sector are given in the Statement [Refer to the Statement appended to answer to USQ No. 2744 Part (a)].

#### **Non-personal data governance framework**

2750. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether the Ministry has formed a committee on Non-Personal Data Governance Framework, if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether the Ministry will hold a public consultation for framing the policies on non-personal data; and
- (c) whether the Ministry plans to sell non-personal data belonging to various Government Departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Details are available at: [https://meity.gov.in/writereaddata/files/constitution\\_of\\_committee\\_of\\_experts\\_to\\_deliberate\\_on\\_data\\_governance\\_framework.pdf](https://meity.gov.in/writereaddata/files/constitution_of_committee_of_experts_to_deliberate_on_data_governance_framework.pdf).

- (b) The Committee constituted in this regard has initiated a series of consultations with various sectoral stakeholders.
- (c) Presently there is no such proposal with this Ministry.

#### **International level data centres**

2751. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the country has international level data centres and if so, the details thereof;
- (b) whether these centres have data security arrangement and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has mandated any standards for data security and data capacity creation in the country; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Yes, Sir. There are several international level data centers hosted by private companies in the country. In the Government, National Informatics Centre (NIC) has set up Tier-III National Data Centers at New Delhi, Pune, Hyderabad and Bhubaneshwar. At

the State/UT level, State Data Centers have been set up under National e Governance Plan (NeGP).

(b) Yes, Sir. National Informatics Centre (NIC) follows the instructions issued by various agencies of the Government. (NIC) provides IT / e-Governance related services to Government departments and aims to protect the cyber resources from possible compromises through a layered security approach in the form of practices, procedures and technologies that are put in place. NIC Data Centres are operating as per ISO 27001 norms. NIC has deployed state-of-the-art security solutions including network Firewalls, Intrusion Prevention systems, Web Application Firewall, Distributed Denial of Services mitigation solution and anti-virus solution. Cyber Security is a continuous process and the protection elements are updated on a regular basis. State Data Centres (SDCs) follow the guidelines as laid down by MeitY regarding security.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, Government of India had mandated the guidelines, for setting up of the State Data Centres (SDC) under National e Governance Plan (NeGP) in 2008. These guidelines are related to setting up of the State Data Centres, standards requirements and best practices on security and is available at <https://meity.gov.in/content/policy-guidelines-state-data-centre-sdc>

#### **Development of super computer**

2752. SHRI A. VIJAYKUMAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has developed super computer in the country at par with other countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government would take steps to recruit talented students on premium salary as recruited by other international recruiters;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) and (b) Under National Supercomputing Mission (NSM), Government is building Supercomputing systems of various capacities at par with other countries for various academic and research institutes across the country. Three systems have already been installed at IIT (BHU) Varanasi, IIT Kharagpur and USER, Pune by Centre for development of advanced computing (C-DAC).

(c) to (e) Government will hire professionals in addition to utilizing existing experts of the participating organizations.

**Policy governing social media platform**

2753. SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is planning to implement any law/policy on governing the use of social media platforms, if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure privacy protection of citizens and official accounts/websites of Government on the social media application?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) Social media platforms are intermediaries as defined in the Information Technology Act, 2000. The Information Technology(IT) Act, 2000 has adequate provisions for removal of objectionable online content. Social media platforms are intermediaries as defined in the Act. Section 69A of the IT Act, 2000 empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any Computer Resource in the interest of Sovereignty and Integrity of India, Defence of India, Security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the commission of any cognizable offence relating to above.

Further, section 79 of the Act provides that intermediaries are required to disable/remove unlawful content on being notified by appropriate government or its agency. The Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 notified under this section require that the intermediaries, which includes social media platforms, shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform

the users of computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, and unlawful in any way.

(b) There are legal provisions to deal with protection of privacy of user's data. Section 43A and section 72A of the Information Technology (IT) Act, 2000 provides for privacy and security of data in digital form. Section 43A provides for compensation to be paid to the victim in case of unauthorized access of information and leakage of sensitive personal information respectively. It mandates 'body corporates' to implement 'reasonable security practices' for protecting 'sensitive personal information' of individuals. The Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) rules, 2011 notified under section 43A mandates that body corporate must provide policy for privacy and disclosure of information, so that user is well aware of the type of personal data collected, purpose of collection and usage of such information. The rules also specify mode of collection of information, disclosure of information, transfer of information. Also, section 72A of the Act provides for punishment for disclosure of information in breach of the lawful contract.

In addition, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology has tabled the Personal Data Protection Bill in the Parliament.

#### **Social media platforms using biased algorithms**

2754. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR: Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is an increasing trend about social media platforms using biased algorithms to suppress, deny, amplify, not amplify certain conversations violating Article 19(1) of the Constitution that guarantees freedom of expression;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) in what manner Government propose to hold algorithms of social media platforms accountable, considering the fact that use of automated decision systems such as machine learning and artificial intelligence is increasing everywhere; and

(d) details of steps taken by Government to ensure a legal framework to check that algorithmic bias does not fetter freedom of expression on internet?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI DHOTRE SANJAY SHAMRAO): (a) to (d) Social media platforms are intermediaries as defined in the Information Technology Act, 2000. The intermediaries have exemption from liability subject to certain conditions as specified in section 79 and the rules notified therein. They have to follow certain due diligence as prescribed in the Information Technology (Intermediaries Guidelines) Rules, 2011 notified under section 79 of the IT Act. Ministry of Electronics & Information Technology (MeitY) is presently looking to amend the said Rules and the proposed amendments intend to provide for automated decision making by intermediaries in certain cases.

**Khalistani supporters in Canada**

2755. SHRI ANIL DESAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has noted the increasing activities of Khalistani supporters among the Indians in Canada;

(b) if so, whether the issue has been taken up with Canadian Government, if so, their response; and

(c) whether Indian community, particularly Sikh community, has been alerted against such anti-India elements among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) The vast majority of people of Indian origin in Canada share a warm emotional bond with India and have worked for the betterment of relations between India and Canada. There is a small fringe group of pro-Khalistan elements in Canada who spread anti-India feelings through their extremist statements and activities.

Government of India remains closely engaged with the Government of Canada to address our concerns relating to anti-India activities by the extremist elements. Both governments have recognized the fundamental principle of respect for sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of India and Canada as the basis of bilateral relations.

Government maintains close contacts with the Indian community in Canada, and its policy is to make continuous efforts to strengthen the bond with the community.

**Foreign trips of dignitaries**

2756. SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of foreign trips undertaken by the President of India, the Prime Minister and the External Affairs Minister during each of the last five years and the current year;

(b) the details of foreign dignitaries who visited India during the last five years and the current year, country-wise;

(c) the total amount of funds spent by Government on the said visits; and

(d) the details of the benefits accrued to India by these visits as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) Information is given in Statement-I (*See below*).

(b) Information is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Information is given in Statement-III (*See below*).

(d) High level visits are an important means by which nations serve their national interests and implement their foreign policy objectives. Visits by dignitaries enable enhanced understanding of India's perspectives on regional and global issues among foreign partners at the highest level.

These visits and the understandings reached therein enable India to strengthen relations with partner countries across a wide range of sectors including trade and investment, technology and defence collaboration. Such outcomes also contribute to India's national development agenda to promote economic growth and well being of our people.

At the multilateral level, India is increasingly contributing to shaping the global agenda on an array of cross-cutting issues such as climate change, trans-national crime and terrorism, cyber security and nuclear non-proliferation, while also offering the world India's own unique solutions to global partners for addressing global issues, like the International Solar Alliance and the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure.

**Statement-I***Visits by President*

Countries visited		Period of visit
1		2
<b>2014</b>		
1.	Vietnam	14-17 Sept 2014
2.	Norway and Finland	13-16 Oct 2014
3.	Bhutan	7-8 Nov 2014
<b>2015</b>		
4.	Russia	7-11 May 2015
5.	Sweden and Belarus	31 May - 4 June 2015
6.	Jordan, Palestine and Israel	10-15 Oct 2015
<b>2016</b>		
7.	Papua New Guinea and New Zealand	28 April - 2 May 2016
8.	China	24-27 May 2016
9.	Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire and Namibia	12-17 June 2016
10.	Nepal	2-4 Nov 2016
<b>2017</b>		
11.	Djibouti and Ethiopia	3-6 Oct 2017
<b>2018</b>		
12.	Mauritius and Madagascar	11-15 March 2018
13.	Equatorial Guinea, Swaziland and Zambia	7-12 April 2018
14.	Greece, Suriname and Cuba	16-24 June 2018
15.	Cyprus, Bulgaria and Czech Republic	2-9 Sept 2018
16.	Tajikistan	7-9 Oct 2018
17.	Vietnam and Australia	18-24 Nov 2018
18.	Myanmar	10-14 Dec 2018
<b>2019</b>		
19.	Croatia, Bolivia and Chile	25 March - 2 April 2019

	1	2
20.	Benin, The Gambia and Guinea	28 July - 3 Aug 2019
21.	Iceland, Switzerland and Slovenia	9-17 Sept 2019
22.	Philippines and Japan	17-23 Oct 2019

**Visits by Prime Minister**

**2014**

1.	Myanmar	3-4 March 2014
2.	Bhutan	15 - 16 June 2014
3.	Brazil	13 - 17 July 2014
4.	Nepal	3 - 4 Aug 2014
5.	Japan	30 Aug - 3 Sept 2014
6.	USA	25 Sept - 1 Oct 2014
7.	Myanmar, Australia & Fiji	11 - 20 Nov 2014
8.	Nepal	25 - 27 Nov 2014

**2015**

9.	Seychelles, Mauritius & Sri Lanka	10 - 14 March 2015
10.	Singapore	28 - 29 March 2015
11.	France, Germany & Canada	9 - 17 April 2015
12.	China, Mongolia & South Korea	14 - 19 May 2015
13.	Bangladesh	6 - 7 June 2015
14.	Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Russia, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan & Tajikistan	6 - 14 July 2015
15.	United Arab Emirates	16 - 17 Aug 2015
16.	Ireland and USA	23 - 29 Sept 2015
17.	UK and Turkey	12 - 16 Nov 2015
18.	Malaysia and Singapore	20 - 24 Nov 2015
19.	France	29 - 30 Nov 2015
20.	Russia, Afghanistan & Pakistan	23 - 25 Dec 2015

1	2
<b>2016</b>	
21. Belgium, USA and Saudi Arabia	30 March - 3 April 2016
22. Iran	22 - 23 May 2016
23. Afghanistan, Qatar, Switzerland, USA and Mexico	4 - 9 June 2016
24. Uzbekistan	23 - 24 June 2016
25. Mozambique, South Africa, Tanzania and Kenya	7 - 11 July 2016
26. Vietnam and China	2 - 5 Sept 2016
27. Laos	7 - 8 Sept 2016
28. Japan	10 - 12 Nov 2016
<b>2017</b>	
29. Sri Lanka	11 -12 May 2017
30. Germany, Spain, Russia & France	29 May-3 June 2017
31. Kazakhstan	8 -9 June 2017
32. Portugal, USA and Netherlands	24 -27 June 2017
33. Israel and Germany	4 -8 July 2017
34. China and Myanmar	3 -7 Sept 2017
35. Philippines	12 -14 Nov 2017
<b>2018</b>	
36. Switzerland	22 -23 Jan 2018
37. Jordan, Palestine, UAE & Oman	9 -12 Feb 2018
38. Sweden, UK & Germany	16 -20 April 2018
39. China	26 -28 April 2018
40. Nepal	11 12 May 2018
41. Russia	21 - 22 May 2018
42. Indonesia, Malaysia & Singapore	29 May-2 June 2018

	1	2
43.	China	9 -10 June 2018
44.	Rwanda, Uganda & South Africa	23 July-28 July 2018
45.	Nepal	30 - 31 Aug 2018
46.	Japan	27 - 30 Oct 2018
47.	Singapore	13 - 15 Nov 2018
48.	Maldives	17 Nov 2018
49.	Argentina	28 Nov - 3 Dec 2018

**2019**

50.	South Korea	21 - 22 Feb 2019
51.	Maldives & Sri Lanka	8-9 June 2019
52.	Kyrgyzstan	13 - 14 June 2019
53.	Japan	27 - 29 June 2019
54.	Bhutan	17 - 18 Aug 2019
55.	France, UAE and Bahrain	22 - 27 Aug 2019
56.	Russia	4 -6 Sept 2019
57.	USA	21 - 28 Sept 2019
58.	Saudi Arabia	28-29 Oct 2019
59.	Thailand	2-4 Nov 2019
60.	Brazil	13-14 Nov 2019

**Visits by External Affairs Minister**

**2014**

1.	Switzerland	24 Jan 2014
2.	Morocco, Tunisia and Sudan	30 Jan - 5 Feb 2014
3.	Afghanistan	17 Feb 2014
4.	Maldives	20 Feb 2014
5.	United Kingdom	12-14 March 2014
6.	Netherlands	24-25 March 2014

1	2
7. Bhutan	15-16 June 2014
8. Bangladesh	25-27 June 2014
9. Nepal	25-27 July 2014
10. Myanmar	8-10 Aug 2014
11. Singapore	15-17 Aug 2014
12. Vietnam	24-25 Aug 2014
13. Bahrain	6 Sept 2014
14. Tajikistan and Afghanistan	10-11 Sept 2014
15. USA (UNGA)	24 Sept - 1 Oct 2014
16. UK	17 Oct 2014
17. Mauritius and Maldives	1-3 Nov 2014
18. UAE	10-12 Nov 2014
19. Nepal	24-27 Nov 2014
20. Republic of Korea	28-30 Dec 2014
<b>2015</b>	
21. China	1 Feb 2015
22. Oman	17-18 Feb 2015
23. Sri Lanka	6-7 March 2015
24. Turkmenistan	7-9 April 2015
25. Indonesia	21-24 April 2015
26. Mauritius	18 May 2015
27. South Africa	18-21 May 2015
28. New York (First IDY)	20-22 June 2015
29. Thailand	27-29 June 2015
30. Egypt and Germany	23-27 Aug 2015
31. USA (UNGA)	22 Sept - 1 Oct 2015
32. Maldives	10-11 Oct 2015

	1	2
33.	Russia	19-21 Oct 2015
34.	Malta	26-29 Nov 2015
35.	Pakistan	8-9 Dec 2015
<b>2016</b>		
36.	Palestine and Israel	17-18 Jan 2016
37.	Bahrain	23-24 Jan 2016
38.	Sri Lanka	5-6 Feb 2016
39.	Nepal	9 Feb 2016
40.	Nepal	16-17 March 2016
41.	Iran and Russia	16-19 April 2016
42.	Myanmar	22 Aug 2016
43.	Vatican	3-4 Sept 2016
44.	USA (UNGA)	17-28 Sept 2016
<b>2017</b>		
45.	Nepal	10-11 Aug 2017
46.	Sri Lanka	31 Aug - 1 Sept 2017
47.	Italy and Russia	2-7 Sept 2017
48.	USA (UNGA)	18-24 Sept 2017
49.	Bangladesh	22-23 Oct 2017
50.	Russia	29 Nov - 1 Dec 2017
<b>2018</b>		
51.	Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore	4-8 Jan 2018
52.	Nepal	1-2 Feb 2018
53.	Saudi Arabia	6-8 Feb 2018
54.	Japan	28-30 March 2018
55.	Azerbaijan	4-6 April 2018
56.	China and Mongolia	21-26 April 2018



1	2
57. Myanmar	10-11 May 2018
58. Mauritius	2-3 June 2018
59. South Africa	3-7 June 2018
60. Mauritius	8 June 2018
61. Italy, France, Luxembourg and Belgium	17-23 June 2018
62. Bahrain	14-15 July 2018
63. Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan	2-5 Aug 2018
64. Mauritius	18-20 Aug 2018
65. Vietnam and Cambodia	27-30 Aug 2018
66. Russia	13-14 Sept 2018
67. USA (UNGA)	22-27 Sept 2018
68. Tajikistan	11-12 Oct 2018
69. Qatar and Kuwait	28-31 Oct 2018
70. Lao PDR	22-23 Nov 2018
71. UAE	3-4 Dec 2018
<b>2019</b>	
72. Uzbekistan	12-13 Jan 2019
73. Bulgaria, Morocco and Spain	16-19 Feb 2019
74. China	27 Feb 2019
75. UAE	28 Feb - 1 March 2019
76. Maldives	17-18 March 2019
77. Kyrgyzstan	21-22 May 2019
78. Bhutan	7-8 June 2019
79. Tajikistan	14-15 June 2019
80. UK	9-11 July 2019
81. Thailand	1-2 Aug 2019
82. China	11-13 Aug 2019

	1	2
83.	Bangladesh and Nepal	21-22 Aug 2019
84.	Hungary, Russia and Poland	25-31 Aug 2019
85.	Maldives	3-4 Sept 2019
86.	Indonesia and Singapore	4-10 Sept 2019
87.	Finland	19-21 Sept 2019
88.	USA	22 Sept - 2 Oct 2019
89.	Azerbaijan	23-26 Oct 2019
90.	Thailand	2-4 Nov 2019
91.	Serbia	7-9 Nov 2019
92.	Netherlands	9-11 Nov 2019
93.	France	11-12 Nov 2019
94.	Sri Lanka	19-20 Nov 2019
95.	Japan	22-23 Nov 2019
96.	Italy	6-8 Dec 2019

***Statement-II***

*Visits to India by Head of State/President*

	Dignitary/Country	Period of visit
	1	2
<b>2014</b>		
1.	King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck of Bhutan	6-10 Jan 2014
2.	Ms. Park Geun-hye President of the Republic of Korea	15-18 Jan 2014
3.	Dr. Ali Mohamed Shein, President of Zanzibar	1-9 Feb 2014
4.	Mr. Joachim Gauck, President of the Federal Republic of Germany	4-9 Feb 2014
5.	King Hamad bin Isa Al Khalifa, King of Bahrain	18-20 Feb 2014
6.	Mr. David Johnston, Governor General of Canada	22 Feb - 2 March 2014

1	2
7. Mr. Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom, President of Maldives	26 May 2014
8. Mr. Mahinda Rajapaksa, President of Sri Lanka	26 May 2014
9. Mr. Xi Jinping, President of China	17-19 Sept 2014
10. Mr. Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda	5 Nov 2014
11. Mr. Vladimir Putin, President of Russia	10-11 Dec 2014
12. Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid, President of Bangladesh	18-23 Dec 2014
<b>2015</b>	
13. Mr. Barack H. Obama, President of the United States of America	25-27 Jan 2015
14. Mr. Tony Tan Keng Yam, President of Singapore	8-11 Feb 2015
15. Mr. Maithripala Sirisena, President of Sri Lanka	15-18 Feb 2015
16. Sheikh Tamim bin Hamad Al Thani, Amir of Qatar	24-25 Mar 2015
17. Mr. Ashraf Ghani, President of Afghanistan	27-29 April 2015
18. Mr. Jakaya Kikwete, President of Tanzania	17-21 June 2015
19. Mr. Filipe Jacinto Nyusi, President of Mozambique	4-8 Aug 2015
20. Mr. Baron Divavesi Waqa, President of Nauru	21 Aug 2015
21. King Mswati III of Eswatini	26-29 Oct 2015
22. Mr. Ikililou Dhoinine, President of Comoros	26-29 Oct 2015
23. Mr. Hery Rajaonarimampianina, President of Madagascar	26-29 Oct 2015
24. Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of Kenya	26-29 Oct 2015
25. Mr. Robert Mugabe, President of Zimbabwe	26-29 Oct 2015
26. Mr. Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of Uganda	26-29 Oct 2015
27. Mr. Hifikepunye Lucas Pohamba, President of Namibia	26-29 Oct 2015
28. Mr. Jacob Zuma, President of South Africa	26-29 Oct 2015
29. Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma, President of Sierra Leone	26-30 Oct 2015
30. Mr. Ismail Omar Guelleh, President of Djibouti	26-30 Oct 2015

1	2
31. Mr. Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, President of Egypt	28 Oct 2015
32. King Mohammed VI of Morocco	26-29 Oct 2015
33. Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud, President of Somalia	26-29 Oct 2015
34. Ms. Ameenah Gurib-Fakim, President of Mauritius	6-9 Dec 2015
<b>2016</b>	
35. Mr. Francois Hollande, President of France	24-26 Jan 2016
36. Mr. Maithripala Sirisena, President of Sri Lanka	13-14 May 2016
37. Mr. Abdulla Yameen Abdul Gayoom, President of Maldives	10-11 April 2016
38. Mr. U Htin Kyaw, President of Myanmar	27-30 Aug 2016
39. Mr. Abdel Fattah el-Sisi, President of Egypt	1-3 Sept 2016
40. Mr. Ashraf Ghani, President of Afghanistan	14-15 Sept 2016
41. Mr. Jacob Zuma, President of South Africa	15-16 Oct 2016
42. Mr. Vladimir Putin, President of Russia	15-16 Oct 2016
43. Mr. Xi Jinping, President of China	15-16 Oct. 2016
44. Mr. Maithripala Sirisena, President of Sri Lanka	15-17 Oct 2016
45. Mr. Iakoba Italeli, Governor General of Tuvalu	9-15 Nov 2016
46. Mr. Maithripala Sirisena, President of Sri Lanka	6-8 Nov 2016
47. Mr. Reuven Rivlin, President of Israel	14-21 Nov 2016
48. Ms. Ameenah Gurib-Fakim, President of Mauritius	17-21 Nov 2016
49. Mr. Ashraf Ghani, President of Afghanistan	3-4 Dec 2016
50. Mr. Joko Widodo, President of Indonesia	12-13 Dec 2016
51. Mr. Emomali Rahmon, President of Tajikistan	14-18 Dec 2016
52. Mr. Ibrahim Mohammed Solih, President of Maldives	17-18, Dec, 2016
53. Mr. Almazbek Atambayev, President of Kyrgyzstan	18-21 Dec 2016
<b>2017</b>	
54. Mr. Uhuru Kenyatta, President of Kenya	10-12 Jan 2017

1	2
55. Mr. Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda	9-11 Jan 2017
56. King Mswati III of Eswatini	9-10 March 2017
57. Ms. Bidya Devi Bhandari, President of Nepal	17-21 April 2017
58. Mr. Nicos Anastasiades Cyprus	24-29 April 2017
59. Mr. Recep Tayyip Erdogan, President of Turkey	30 April-1 May, 2017
60. Mr. Mahmoud Abbas, President of Palestine	14-17 May 2017
61. Mr. Macky Sall, President of Senegal	22-26 May 2017
62. Mr. Patrice Talon, President of Benin	22-26 May 2017
63. M <sup>r</sup> Doris Leuthard Switzerland	30 Aug - 2 Sept 2017
64. Mr. Alexander Lukashenko, President of Belarus	11-12 Sept, 2017
65. Ms. Marie Rose NguiniEffa, President of Cameroon	13 Sept 2017
66. Mr. Ashraf Ghani, President of Afghanistan	24 Oct 2017
67. King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck of Bhutan	Oct 31 - 03 Nov, 2017
68. Mr Serz Sargsyan, President of Armenia	2-4 Nov 2017
69. King Philippe of Belgium	5-11 Nov, 2017
70. Mr. Iakoba Italeli, Governor General of Tuvalu	8-14 Nov 2017
71. King Letsie III of Lesotho	27 Dec 2017 2 Jan 2018
<b>2018</b>	
72. Mr. Joko Widodo, President of Indonesia	25-26 Jan 2018
73. Mr. Rodrigo Roa Duterte, President of Philippines	24-26 Jan 2018
74. Sultan of Brunei Darussalam	24-26 Jan 2018
75. Dr. Hassan Rouhani, President of Iran	15 - 17 Feb 2018
76. Mr. Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada	18-24 Feb 2018
77. King Abdullah II of Jordan	27 Feb to 01 Mar 2018
78. Mr. Tran Dai Quang, President of Vietnam	2-4 Mar 2018
79. Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid, President of Bangladesh	8-12 Mar 2018

1	2
80. Mr. Emmanuel Macron, President of France	9-12 Mar 2018
81. Mr. Maithripala Sirisena, President of Sri Lanka	11 Mar 2018
82. Mr. Danny Faure, President of Seychelles	11 Mar 2018
83. General Sir Peter Cosgrove, Governor General of Australia	10-12 Mar 2018
84. Mr. Azali Assoumani, President of Comoros	10-12 March 2018
85. Mr. Paul Kagame, President of Rwanda	9-12 March 2018
86. Mr. Ismail Omar Guelleh, President of Djibouti	11 March 2018
87. Mr. Baron Divavesi Waqa, President of Nauru	9-12 March 2018
88. Mr. Roch Marc Christian Kabore, President of Burkina Faso	10-11 March 2018
89. Mr. Albert Pahimi Padacke, President of Chad	10 March 2018
90. Mr. Teodoro Obiang Nguema, President of Equatorial Guinea	10-12 March 2018
91. Mr. Ibrahim Boubacar Keita, President of Mali	10-11 Mar 2018
92. Mr. Mahamadou Issoufou, President of Niger	10 Mar 2018
93. Mr. Faure Gnassingbe, President of Togo	10-13 Mar 2018
94. Mr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, President of Germany	22-25 Mar 2018
95. Mr. Danny Faure, President of Seychelles	22-27 June 2018
96. Mr Moon Jae-in, President of Republic of Korea	08-11 July 2018
97. King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck of Bhutan	17-18 Aug 2018
98. Mr. Ashraf Ghani, President of Afghanistan	20 Sept 2018
99.. Mr. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, President of Uzbekistan	30 Sept-1 Oct 2018
100 Mr. Vladimir Putin, President of Russia	4-5 Oct 2018
101. Hereditary Prince Alois, The Principality of Liechtenstein	10-12 Oct 2018
<b>2019</b>	
102. Mr. Shavkat Mirziyoyev, President of Uzbekistan	17-18 Jan 2019

1	2
103. Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa, President of South Africa	25-26 Jan 2019
104. Mr. U Win Myint, President of Myanmar	30 May 2019
105. Mr. Md. Abdul Hamid, President of Bangladesh	30 May 2019
106. Mr. Maithripala Sirisena, President of Sri Lanka	30-31 May 2019
107. Mr. Edgar Chagwa Lungu, President of Zambia	20-22 Aug 2019
108. Mr. James Alex Michel, President of Seychelles	25-27 Aug 2019
109. Mr. Khaltmaagin Battulga, President of Mongolia	19-23 Sept 2019
110. Mr. Paramasivam Pillay Vyapoory, Acting President of Mauritius	8-18 Oct 2019
111. Mr. Xi Jinping, President of China	11-12 Oct 2019
112. King Willem-Alexandre of the Netherlands	13-18 Oct 2019
113. Mr. Gotabaya Rajapaksa, President of Sri Lanka	28-30 Nov 2019
114. King Carl XVI of Sweden	2-6 Dec 2019

#### Visits to India by Head of Government/Prime Minister

##### 2014

1. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan	25-27 Jan 2014
2. Mr. Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan	25-28 May, 2014
3. Mr. Sushil Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal	26-27 May 2014
4. Mr. Navinchandra Ramgoolam, Prime Minister of Mauritius	26-27 May 2014
5. Mr. Nawaz Sharif, Prime Minister of Pakistan	26-27 May 2014
6. Mr. Tony Abbott, Prime Minister of Australia	4-5 Sept 2014
7. Mr. Nguyen Tan Dung, Prime Minister of Vietnam	27-28 Oct 2014
8. Mr. Daniel Kablan Duncan, Prime Minister of Cote d'Ivoire	3-7 Nov 2014

##### 2015

9. Mr. Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan	10-18 Jan 2015
10. Mr. Nikola Gruevski, Prime Minister of North Macedonia	11-17 Jan 2015

1	2
11. Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, Chief Executive of Afghanistan	13-14 March 2015
12. Mr. Mark Rutte, Prime Minister of Netherlands	5-6 June 2015
13. Mr. Peter O'Neill, Prime Minister of Papua New Guinea & Solomon Islands	18-22 Aug 2015
14. Mr. Josaia Voreqe Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji	19-21 Aug 2015
15. Mr. Tuilaepa Lupesoliai Sailele, Prime Minister of Samoa	19-22 Aug 2015
16. Hon Toke Tofukia Talagi, Prime Minister of Niue	19-22 Aug 2015
17. Mr. Meltek Sato Kilman, Prime Minister of Vanuatu	21 Aug 2015
18. Mr. Enele Sosene Sopoaga, Prime Minister of Tuvalu	21 Aug 2015
19. Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka	14-16 Sept 2015
20. Ms. Angela Merkel, Chancellor of Germany	4-6 Oct 2015
21. Mr. Hailemariam Desalegn, Prime Minister of Ethiopia	26-29 Oct 2015
22. Ms. Anastase Murekezi, Prime Minister of Rwanda	26-29 Oct 2015
23. Mr. Carlos Agostinho do Rosario, Prime Minister of Mozambique	26-29 Oct 2015
24. Mr. Pakalitha Mosisili, Prime Minister of Lesotho	26-29 Oct 2015
25. Sir Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius	26-29 Oct 2015
26. Dr. Patrice Emery Trovoada, Prime Minister of Sao Tome & Principe	26-29 Oct 2015
27. Mr. Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan	13-17 Nov 2015
28. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan	11-13 Dec 2015
<b>2016</b>	
29. Mr. Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan	6-9 Jan 2016



1	2
30. Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, Chief Executive of Afghanistan	31 Jan - 4 Feb 2016
31. Mr. Juha Sipila, Prime Minister of Finland	12-14 Feb 2016
32. Mr. Stefan Lofven, Prime Minister of Sweden	12-14 Feb 2016
33. Mr. Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan	17 Feb 2016
34. Mr. KP Sharma Oli, Prime Minister of Nepal	19-24 Feb 2016
35. Mr. Josaia Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji	19-21 May 2016
36. Mr. Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan	26-27 May 2016
37. Gen(ret) Prayut Chan-o-cha, Prime Minister of Thailand	16-18 June 2016
38. Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal, Prime Minister of Nepal	15-18 Sept 2016
39. Mr. Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of Singapore	3-7 Oct 2016
40. Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka	4-6 Oct 2016
41. Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal, Prime Minister of Nepal	15-17 Oct 2016
42. Mr. Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan	16-17 Oct 2016
43. Mr. John Key, Prime Minister of New Zealand	25-27 Oct 2016
44. Sir Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius	9-21 Nov 2016
45. Sheikh Abdullah bin Nasser bin Khalifa Al Thani, Prime Minister of Qatar	2-3 Dec 2016
<b>2017</b>	
46. Mr. Antonio Costa, Prime Minister of Portugal	6-11 Jan 2017
47. Mr. Aleksandar Vucic, Prime Minister of Serbia	9-12 Jan 2017
48. Mr. Najib bin Tun Abdul Razak, Prime Minister of Malaysia	30 Mar- 4 Apr 2017
49. Mr. Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan	31 Mar 2017
50. Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh	7-10 April 2017
51. Mr. Malcolm Turnbull, Prime Minister of Australia	9-12 Apr 2017

1	2
52. Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka	25-29 April 2017
53. Mr. Ruhakana Rugunda, Prime Minister of Uganda	7 March 2017
54. Mr. Pravind Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius	26-28 May 2017
55. Mr. Sher Bahadur Deuba, Prime Minister of Nepal	23-27 Aug 2017
56. Mr. Shinzo Abe, Prime Minister of Japan	13-14 Sept 2017
57. Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, Chief Executive of Afghanistan	27-29 Sept 2017
58. Mr. Paolo Gentiloni, Prime Minister of Italy	29-30 Oct 2017
59. Mr. Maris Kucinskis, Prime Minister of Latvia	2-6 Nov 2017
60. Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka	21-24 Nov 2017
<b>2018</b>	
61. Mr. Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of Israel	14-19 Jan 2018
62. Mr. Hun Sen, Prime Minister of Cambodia	24-26 Jan 2018
63. Mr. Thongloun Sisoulith, Prime Minister of Lao PDR	24-26 Jan 2018
64. Gen(ret) Prayut Chan-o-cha, Prime Minister of Thailand	24-26 Jan 2018
65. Mr. Nguyen Xuan Phuc, Prime Minister of Vietnam	24-26 Jan 2018
66. Mr. Lee Hsien Loong, Prime Minister of Singapore	25-26 Jan 2018
67. Mr. Najib bin Tun Abdul Razak, Prime Minister of Malaysia	25-26 Jan 2018
68. Mr. Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan	1-4 Feb 2018
69. Mr. Albert Pahimi Padacke, Prime Minister of Chad	10 Mar 2018
70. Mr. Enele Sosene Sopoaga, Prime Minister of Tuvalu	8-12 Mar 2018
71. Mr. Charlot Salwai TABIMASMAS, Prime Minister of Vanuatu	8-12 Mar 2018
72. Mr. Josaia Bainimarama, Prime Minister of Fiji	10-12 Mar 2018

1	2
73. Mr. KP Sharma Oli, Prime Minister of Nepal	6-8 April 2018
74. Mr. Mark Rutte, Prime Minister of Netherlands	24 May 2018
75. Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh	25-26 May 2018
76. Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, Chief Executive of Afghanistan	14 June 2018
77. Mr. Tshering Tobgay, Prime Minister of Bhutan	5-7 July 2018
78. Dr. Abdullah Abdullah, Chief Executive of Afghanistan	14 Sept 2018
79. Mr. Ranil Wickremesinghe, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka	18-20 Oct 2018
80. Mr. Giuseppe Conte, Prime Minister of Italy	29-30 Oct 2018
81. Mr. Lotay Tshering, Prime Minister of Bhutan	27-29 Dec 2018
<b>2019</b>	
82. Dr. Ibrahima Kassory Fofana, Prime Minister of Republic of Guinea	16-27 Mar 2019
83. Ms. Angela Merkel, Chancellor of Germany	31 Oct - 2 Nov 2019
84. Mr. Boris Johnson, Prime Minister of United Kingdom	6-8 Nov 2019
85. Mr. Andrej Babis, Prime Minister Czech Republic	18-20 Jan 2019
86. Dr. Joseph Muscat, Prime Minister of Malta	18-20 Jan 2019
87. Mr. Lars Lokke Rasmussen, Prime Minister of Denmark	18-19 Jan 2019
88. Mr. Pravind Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius	20-28 Jan 2019
89. Mr. Pravind Jugnauth, Prime Minister of Mauritius	30-31 May 2019
90. Mr. KP Sharma Oli, Prime Minister of Nepal	30-31 May 2019
91. Mr. Lotay Tshering, Prime Minister of Bhutan	30 May-1 June 2019
92. Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh	3-6 Oct 2019
93. Sheikh Hasina, Prime Minister of Bangladesh	22 Nov 2019

**Visits to India by Foreign Minister**

1	2
<b>2014</b>	
1. Mr. Yun Byung-se, Foreign Minister of Republic of Korea	15-18 Jan 2014
2. Mr. Khalid bin Ahmed bin Mohammed Al Khalifa, Foreign Minister of Bahrain	8-20 Feb 2014
3. Mr. Ratu Inoke, Foreign Minister of Fiji	12 Feb 2014
4. Mr. Erlan Abdyl daev, Foreign Minister of Kyrgyzstan	13-15 Feb 2014
5. Dr. Mohammad Javad Zarif, Foreign Minister of Iran	27-28 Feb 2014
6. Mr. Yousuf Bin Alawi Bin Abdullah, Foreign Minister of Oman	28 Feb 2014
7. Mr. G.L. Peiris, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka	26 May 2014
8. Mr. Yousef bin Alawi bin Addallah, Foreign Minister of Oman	3 June 2014
9. Mr. Wang Yi, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China	8-9 June 2014
10. Mr. Laurent Fabius, Foreign Minister of France	30 June 2014
11. Mr. K. Shanmugam, Foreign Minister of Singapore	30 June-4 July 2014
12. Mr. G.L. Peiris, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka	9-11 July 2014
13. Mr. John F. Kerry, Secretary of States, USA	30 July - 1 Aug 2014
14. Mr. Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Foreign Minister of Germany	6-8 Sept, 2014
15. Mr. Abul Hassan Mahmood Ali, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh	18-20 Sept 2014
16. Mr. Oldemiro Baloi, Foreign Minister of Mozambique	23-24 Nov 2014
17. Sultan Khalid Bin Admed Bin Mohamed Al Khalifa of Bahrain	27 Dec 2014-6 Jan 2015
<b>2015</b>	
18. Mr. John F. Kerry, Secretary of States, USA	10-12 Jan 2015

1	2
19. Mr. Fumio Kishida, Foreign Minister of Japan	16-18 Jan 2015
20. Mr. Mangala Samaraweera, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka	17-19 Jan 2015
21. Sultan Khalid Bin Admed Bin Mohamed Al Khalifa of Bahrain	22-23 Feb 2015
22. Dr. Amina Mohamed, Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Kenya	12 Feb 2015
23. Mr. Mevlut Cavusoglu, Foreign Minister of Turkey	19 Mar 2015
24. Mr. Jean Asselborn, Foreign Minister of Luxembourg	3 March 2015
25. Mr. Ri Su Yong, Foreign Minister of DPR Korea	12-14 April 2015
26. Ms. Julie Bishop, Foreign Minister of Australia	12-16 Apr 2015
27. Mr. Vladimir Makei, Foreign Minister of Belarus	14-15 April 2015
28. Mr. Jose Manuel Garcia-Margallo, Foreign Minister of Spain	26-28 April 2015
29. Gen. Tanasak Patimapragorn, Foreign Minister of Thailand	10-11 Mar 2015
30. Mr. Sirojiddin Muhriddin, Foreign Minister of Tajikistan	11-15 May 2015
31. Mr. Raymond Tshibanda, Foreign Minister, Democratic Republic of Congo	14-16 May 2015
32. Mr. Peter Szijjarto, Foreign Minister of Hungary	20 May 2015
33. Mr. U Wunna Maung Lwin, Foreign Minister of Myanmar	14-17 July 2015
34. Mr. Thongloun Sisoulith, Foreign Minister of Lao PDR	9-11 Aug 2015
35. Dr. Mohammad Javad Zarif, Foreign Minister of Iran	13-14 Aug 2015
36. Mr. Douglas Ete, Foreign Minister of Papua New Guinea & Solomon Islands	21 Aug 2015
37. Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed al Nahyan of UAE	2-3 Sept 2015

1	2
38. Dr. Vivian Balakrishnan, Foreign Minister of Singapore	12 Oct 2015
39. Mr. Albert F Del Rosario, Foreign Minister of Philippines	14 Oct 2015
40. Mr. Kamal Thapa, Foreign Minister of Nepal	17-19 Oct 2015
41. Mr. Damcho Dorji, Foreign Minister of Bhutan	22-28 Oct 2015
42. Mr. Jose Mario Vaz, Foreign Minister of Guinea Bissau	26-29 Oct 2015
43. Ms. Neneh MacDouall Gaye, Foreign Minister of The Gambia	26-29 Oct 2015
44. Mr. Macky Sall, Foreign Minister of Senegal	26-29 Oct 2015
45. Mr. Joel Morgan, Foreign Minister of Seychelles	28-29 Oct 2015
46. Mr. Georges Rebelo Chikoti, Foreign Minister of Angola	26-29 Oct 2015
47. Mr. Moussa Nebie, Foreign Minister of Burkina Faso	26-29 Oct 2015
48. Mr. Jorge Jomero Tolentino Araujo, Foreign Minister of Cape Verde	26-29 Oct 2015
49. Mr. Samuel Rangba, Foreign Minister of Central African Republic	26-29 Oct 2015
50. Dr. George Chaponda, Foreign Minister of Malawi	26-29 Oct 2015
51. Mr. Issoufou Mahamadou, Foreign Minister of Niger	26-29 Oct 2015
52. Mr. Francois Lourenco Fall, Foreign Minister of Republic of Guinea	26-29 Oct 2015
53. Dr. Ernest Bai Koroma, Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone	26-29 Oct 2015
54. Mr. Robert Dussey, Foreign Minister of Togo	26-29 Oct 2015
55. Mr. Mbella Mbella Lejeune, Foreign Minister of Cameroon	26-30 Oct 2015
56. Mr. Borge Brende, Foreign Minister of Norway	2-3 Nov 2015

1	2
57. Mr. Laurent Fabius, Foreign Minister of France	20 Nov 2015
<b>2016</b>	
58. Mr. Walid Al Mouallem, Foreign Minister of Syria	11-14 Jan 2016
59. Mr. Joel Morgan, Foreign Minister of Seychelles	31 Jan-01 Feb 2016
60. Mr. Sebastian Kurz, Foreign Minister of Austria	16-19 Feb 2016
61. Mr. Abul Hassan Mahmood Ali, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh	1-3 Mar 2016
62. Mr. Adel bin Ahmed Al Jubeir, Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia	7-8 Mar 2016
63. Mr. Apha Barry, Foreign Minister of Burkina Faso	15 Mar 2016
64. Mr. Gunnar Bragi Sveinsson, Foreign Minister of Iceland	3-5 Apr 2016
65. Mr. L. Purevsuren, Foreign Minister of Mongolia	27-28 Apr 2016
66. Mr. Kamal Thapa, Foreign Minister of Nepal	10-12 June 2016
67. Mr. Peter Szijjarto, Foreign Minister of Hungary	4-6 July 2016
68. Mr. Raymond Tshibanda, Foreign Minister, Democratic Republic of Congo	10-12 Aug 2016
69. Mr. Wang Yi, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China	12-14 Aug 2016
70. Mr. Mevlut Cavusoglu, Foreign Minister of Turkey	18-19 Aug 2016
71. Mr. John F. Kerry, Secretary of States, USA	29-31 Aug 2016
72. Dr. Prakash Sharan Mahat, Foreign Minister of Nepal	11-13 Sept 2016
73. Mr. Albert Abdullah Mbari, Foreign Minister of Cote d'Ivoire	21 Oct 2016
74. Dr. Prakash Sharan Mahat, Foreign Minister of Nepal	26-28 Oct 2016
75. Mr. Pehin Lim Jock Seng, Foreign Minister of Brunei Darussalam	9-12 Nov 2016

1	2
76. Mr. Miroslav Lajcak, Foreign Minister of the Slovak Republic	2-5 Dec 2016
77. Dr. Mohammad Javad Zarif, Foreign Minister of Iran	3-4 Dec 2016
78. Mr. Rashid Meredov, Foreign Minister of Turkmenistan	3-4 Dec 2016
79. Mr. Mevlut Cavusoglu, Foreign Minister of Turkey	4 Dec 2016
80. Dr. Vivian Balakrishnan, Foreign Minister of Singapore	6 Dec 2016
81. M <sup>rs</sup> Retno Marsudi, Foreign Minister of Indonesia	12-13 Dec 2016
82. Mr. Lubomir Zaoralek, Foreign Minister of the Czech Republic	18-20 Dec 2016
83. Mr. Zviad Gonadze, Foreign Minister of Georgia	23-24 Dec 2016
<b>2017</b>	
84. Mr. Jean March Ayrault, Foreign Minister of France	8-12 Jan 2017
85. Mr. Prakash Sharan Mahat, Foreign Minister of Nepal	17-19 Jan 2017
86. Mr. Boris Johnson, Foreign Minister of the United Kingdom	18-20 Jan 2017
87. Mr. Francis Kasaila, Foreign Minister of Malawi	9-10 Mar 2017
88. Mr. Yousef bin Alawi bin Addallah, Foreign Minister of Oman	2-3 April 2017
89. Mr. Prakash Sharan Mahat, Foreign Minister of Nepal	5-6 May 2017
90. Mr. Bert Koenders, Foreign Minister of Netherlands	6-9 May 2017
91. Mr. Ravi Karunanayake, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka	6-8 June 2017
92. Mt. Krishna Bahadur Mahara, Foreign Minister of Nepal	2-4 July 2017
93. Mr. Pham Binh Minh, Foreign Minister of Vietnam	3-5 July 2017



1	2
94. Ms. Julie Bishop, Foreign Minister of Australia	18-19 Jul 2017
95. Dr. Ibrahim Al-Eshaiker Al-Jaafari, Foreign Minister of Iraq	24-27 July 2017
96. Mr. Yusuf Garaad, Foreign Minister of Somalia	31 July-4 Aug 2017
97. Mr. Miroslav Lajcak, Foreign Minister of the Slovak Republic	2-8 Aug 2017
98. Mr. Danny Faure, Foreign Minister of Seychelles	9-11 Aug 2017
99. Mr. Rashid Meredov, Foreign Minister of Turkmenistan	13-14 Aug 2017
100. Mr. Abdulaziz Kamilov, Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan	21-23 Aug 2017
101. Sheikh Mohammed bin Abdulrahman Al Thani of Qatar	25-26 Aug 2017
102. Mr. Tilak Marapana, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka	8-10 Sept 2017
103. Mr. Salahuddin Rabbani, Foreign Minister of Afghanistan	10-12 Sept 2017
104. Mr. David Jagalani, Foreign Minister of Georgia	14 Sept 2017
105. Mr. Pavlo Klimkin, Foreign Minister of Ukraine	5-7 Oct 2017
106. Mr. Rex W. Tillerson, Secretary of States, USA	24-26 Oct 2017
107. Mr. Khemaies Jhinaoui, Foreign Minister of Tunisia	28-31 Oct 2017
108. Mr. Agapito Mba Mokuy, Foreign Minister of Equatorial Guinea	14-20 Oct 2017
109. Dr. Vivian Balakrishnan, Foreign Minister of Singapore	31 Oct-1 Nov 2017
110. Mr. Mamadi Toure, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Guinea	3-6 Nov 2017
111. Mr. Jean March Ayrault, Foreign Minister of France	17-19 Nov 2017
112. Mr. Timo Soini, Foreign Minister of Finland	22-24 Nov 2017

1	2
113. Mr. Anders Samuelsen, Foreign Minister of Denmark	27-30 Nov 2017
114. Mr. Sergey Lavrov, Foreign Minister of Russia	10-11 Dec 2017
115. Mr. Wang Yi, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China	10-12 Dec 2017
<b>2018</b>	
116. Dr. Mohamed Asim, Foreign Minister of Maldives	11 Jan 2018
117. Mr. Rashid Meredov, Foreign Minister of Turkmenistan	16 Jan 2018
118. Mr. Abul Hassan Mahmood Ali, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh	17 Jan 2018
119. Mr. Pehin Lim Jock Seng, Foreign Minister of Brunei Darussalam	21-26 Jan 2018
120. Mr. Prak Sokhonn, Foreign Minister of Cambodia	24-26 Jan 2018
121. Mr. Retno Marsudi, Foreign Minister of Indonesia	25-26 Jan 2018
122. Mr. Abdulaziz Kamilov, Foreign Minister of Uzbekistan	12 Feb 2018
123. Mr. Lyonpo Damcho Dorji, Foreign Minister of Bhutan	20-23 Feb 2018
124. Mr. Carmelo Abela, Foreign Minister of Malta	5-6 Mar 2018
125. Mr. Leonard She Okitundu, Foreign Minister, Democratic Republic of Congo	10 Mar 2018
126. Mr. Sameh Shoukry, Foreign Minister of Egypt	22-23 Mar 2018
127. Mr. Mamadi Toure, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Guinea	Mar 2018
128. Mr. Ivica Dacic, Foreign Minister of Serbia	1-4 May 2018
129. Dr. Mohammad Javad Zarif, Foreign Minister of Iran	28 May 2018
130. Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed al Nahyan of UAE	24-30 June 2018
131. Mr. Shirley Botchwey, Foreign Minister of Ghana	16-19 July 2018

1	2
132. Dr. Vivian Balakrishnan, Foreign Minister of Singapore	17-20 July 2018
133. Dr. Ignazio Cassis, Foreign Minister of Switzerland	8-12 Aug 2018
134. Mr. Tudor Ulianoschi, Foreign Minister of Moldova	11-15 Aug 2018
135. Mr. Michael R. Pompeo, Secretary of States, USA	5-6 Sept 2018
136. Mr. Urbino Jose Gonsalves Botelho, Foreign Minister of Sao Tome & Principe	6-8 Sept 2018
137. Mr. Don Pramudwinai, Foreign Minister of Thailand	9-10 Oct 2018
138. Mr. Marija Pejcinovic, Foreign Minister of Croatia	20-22 Oct 2018
139. Mr. Abdulla Shahid, Foreign Minister of Maldives	23-27 Nov 2018
140. Mr. Teodor Melescanu, Foreign Minister of Romania	24-27 Nov 2018
141. Mr. Jose Condugua Antonio Pacheco, Foreign Minister of Mozambique	29 Nov-2 Dec 2018
142. Mr. Don Pramudwinai, Foreign Minister of Thailand	30 Nov 2018
143. Mr. Gudlaugur Thor Thordarson, Foreign Minister of Iceland	7-9 Dec 2018
144. Mr. Le Drian, Foreign Minister of France	13-16 Dec 2018
145. Mr. Anders Samuelsen, Foreign Minister of Denmark	17-18 Dec 2018
146. Ms. Kang Kyung-wha, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea	18-19 Dec 2018
147. Mr. Wang Yi, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of China	21-24 Dec 2018
<b>2019</b>	
148. Mr. Taro Kono, Foreign Minister of Japan	7-9 Jan 2019
149. Dr. Mohammad Javad Zarif, Foreign Minister of Iran	7- 9 Jan 2019
150. Mr. Josep Borrell, Foreign Minister of Spain	7-10 Jan 2019
151. Ms. Marise Payne, Foreign Minister of Australia	8-9 Jan2019

1	2
152. Mr. Damdiin Tsogtbaatar, Foreign Minister of Mongolia	8-10 Jan 2019
153. Hon. Pradeep Kumar Gyawali, Foreign Minister of Nepal	10-11 Jan 2019
154. Mr. Chingiz Azamatovich Aidarbekov, Foreign Minister of Kyrgyzstan	29 Jan 2019
155. Mr. Abdelkader Messahel, Foreign Minister of Algeria	30 Jan-1 Feb 2019
156. Dr. Karin Kneissl, Foreign Minister of Austria	25-27 Feb 2019
157. Ms. Monica K Juma, Cabinet Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Kenya	6 Mar 2019
158. Dr. Mamadou Tangara, Foreign Minister of The Gambia	7-12 Mar 2019
159. Dr. Mohammad Javad Zarif, Foreign Minister of Iran	13-14 May 2019
160. Mr. Michael R. Pompeo, Secretary of States, USA	25-27 June 2019
161. Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed al Nahyan of UAE	7-9 July 2019
162. Mr. Damdiin Tsogtbaatar, Foreign Minister of Mongolia	19-23 Sept 2019
163. Dr. A.K. Abdul Momen, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh	6-9 Oct 2019
164. Mr. Don Pramudwinai, Foreign Minister of Thailand	9-11 Oct 2019
165. Mr. Denis Ronaldo Moncada Colindres, Foreign Minister of Nicaragua	27-29 Oct 2019
166. Mr. Pekka Haavisto, Foreign Minister of Finland	4-7 Nov 2019
167. Dr. Tandi Dorji, Foreign Minister of Bhutan	17-23 Nov 2019
168. Mr. Toshimitsu Motegi, Foreign Minister of Japan	30 Nov 2019
169. Mr. Mamadi Toure, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Guinea	2-5 Dec 2019

**Statement-III***Expenditure incurred on the visits by Indian Dignitaries*

Dignitary	Year	Expenditure
President		Being collated
Prime Minister	2014	INR 936,591,372
	2015	INR 1,381,373,544
	2016	INR 785,243,451
	2017	INR 770,990,630
	2018	INR 1,133,488,298
	2019	INR 94,838,000 (Bill for visit to Republic of Korea only)
External Affairs Minister	Being collated	

**Expenditure incurred on visits of foreign dignitaries in India**

Period	Expenditure
2015-16 onwards till date	INR 128.82 crores

**Illegal occupation of land by China and Pakistan**

2757. SHRI Y. S. CHOWDARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistan occupied Kashmir has been illegally occupied by self-governing administration of Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that China has also illegally acquired Indian territory from Pakistan occupied Kashmir under so called China-Pakistan Boundary Agreement of 1963;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (e) Pakistan has been in illegal occupation of

approximately 78,000 sq.kms of Indian territory in the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. Under the so-called 'Boundary Agreement' signed between China and Pakistan on 2 March 1963, Pakistan illegally ceded 5,180 sq.kms of India territory in Pakistan occupied Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh to China.

India's consistent and principled position, as also enunciated in the 1994 Parliament resolution adopted unanimously, is that the entire Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have been, are and shall be an integral part of India. We have consistently called upon Pakistan to immediately vacate all areas under its illegal and forcible occupation.

#### **Visit of Prime Minister of Bangladesh**

2758. SHRI RITABRATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Central Ministers or even Central Government bureaucrats were there to receive the Prime Minister of Bangladesh during her recent visit to India in November, 2019; 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) Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina visited Kolkata on November 22, 2019, at the invitation of Cricket Association of Bengal, as Chief Guest at the inauguration ceremony of the India-Bangladesh test match in Kolkata. Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina was provided due protocol courtesies. India's High Commissioner to Bangladesh as well as other Central Government officials were present during the visit.

#### **Mining activities by China in Arunachal Pradesh**

2759. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China was conducting mining activity close to the border with Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether India has taken up this issue with the Chinese Government; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (d) No such activity has been carried out by China inside the territory of the Indian state of Arunachal Pradesh.

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

#### **Passport Seva Kendras in Odisha**

2760. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has any proposal to open and operate more number of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in Odisha so as to facilitate the people in getting and renewing passports and other related services;
- (b) if so, in which places these PSKs are proposed to be opened/operated; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether the existing number of PSKs are enough to meet the passport services of people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (c) At present there is one Passport Seva Kendra (PSK) at Bhubaneswar and 20 Post Office Passport Seva Kendras (POPSKs) at Aska, Balasore, Bargarh, Baripada, Berhampur, Bhadrak, Bhawanipatna, Bolangir, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Jagatsinghpur, Jajpur, Kendrapara, Keonjhar, Koraput, Nabarangpur, Phulbani, Puri, Rourkela and Sambalpur in Odisha. These are functioning as extended arms of the Passport Office at Bhubaneswar. The 21 Passport Kendras are adequate to meet the current demand for passport services in Odisha and there is, therefore, no proposal at present to establish new Passport Kendras in Odisha.

The opening of Passport Kendras in the States in the country, including Odisha, however, is an on-going activity and depends on various factors, including distance from the existing Passport Kendras and volume of applications from a particular region.

**International support against BRI**

2761. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has taken any steps to mobilize international support to oppose the China's Belt and Road Initiative (BRI), particularly China-Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has taken steps to make international community realise that the project is not a mutually beneficial project to Pakistan and China but only benefit China;

(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 (e) Government's position on China's 'One Belt One Road' (OBOR) or 'Belt and Road Initiative' (BRI) has been clear and consistent.

Government's concerns arise in part from the fact that the inclusion of the so-called 'China-Pakistan Economic Corridor' (CPEC) as a flagship project of 'OBOR/BRI', directly impinges on the issue of sovereignty and territorial integrity of India. This so-called 'China-Pakistan Economic Corridor' (CPEC) passes through parts of the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan. Government has conveyed its concerns to the Chinese side about their activities in areas illegally occupied by Pakistan in the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh and has asked them to cease such activities.

Further, the Government is of the firm belief that connectivity initiatives must be based on universally recognized international norms. They must follow principles of openness, transparency and financial responsibility and must be pursued in a manner that respects sovereignty, equality and territorial integrity of other nations.

Government's consistent position in this regard has also been endorsed by other countries. The India-USA Joint Statement 'Prosperity through Partnership' released in June 2017 called upon all nations to support bolstering regional economic



connectivity through transparent development of infrastructure and the use of responsible debt financing practices, while ensuring respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, the rule of law and the environment.

The India-Japan 'Prosperity through Partnership' released in September 2017 also underlined the importance of all countries ensuring the development and use of connectivity infrastructure in an open, transparent and non-exclusive manner based on international standards and responsible debt financing practices, while ensuring respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, the rule of law, and the environment.

The European Commission issued a report in March 2019 titled 'EU-China- A Strategic Outlook' in which it has been highlighted that Chinese investments in third countries frequently neglect socioeconomic and financial sustainability and may result in high-level indebtedness and transfer of control over strategic assets and resources.

#### **Visit of Sri Lankan President to India**

2762. SHRI VAIKO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has initiated any talk with the President of Sri Lanka about improving Indo-Sri Lanka relations;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Sri Lankan President is expected to visit India in the near future;
- (d) if so, whether Government would take up the issue of giving justice to Sri Lankan Tamils who were victims in their own land, for the last 30 years;
- (e) whether the issue of devolution of powers to the Northern and Eastern provinces and rehabilitation of Sri Lankan Tamils were discussed or to be discussed; and
- (f) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): (a) to (f) External Affairs Minister (EAM) visited Colombo as a Special Envoy of Prime Minister on 19 November and extended an invitation to the President of Sri Lanka to visit India.

President of Sri Lanka paid a State Visit from 28-30 November 2019 and met with President and Prime Minister. During the meetings, the entire gamut of bilateral relations was discussed.

India emphasised the need for a negotiated political settlement, including implementation of 13th Amendment, acceptable to all communities within the framework of a united Sri Lanka, which is consistent with democracy, pluralism and respect for human rights. The President of Sri Lanka has said, "I am the President of not only those who voted for me but also those who voted against me and irrespective of which race or religion they belong to. I am deeply committed to serve all the people of Sri Lanka".

**Implementation of EWS quota recruitment of faculty  
of Central Universities**

2763. SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR:

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that in the introduction of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) quota in the recruitment of faculty members in Central Universities, a serious discrepancy has occurred leading to non-eligibility of candidates in these quotas;

(b) whether it is also a fact that an applicant who possesses the experience required for these posts cannot come under the income requirement of EWS quota as he would be drawing more salary; and

(c) whether it is leading to all such vacancies remaining vacant, if so, the measures being taken by Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) No such discrepancy in the introduction of Economically Weaker Section (EWS) quota in the recruitment of faculty members in Central Universities has come to the notice of Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). University Grants Commission (UGC) informed all Central Universities under purview of MHRD on 19.07.2019 that Central Educational Institutes are required to follow OM No 36039/1/2019 - Estt (Res) dated 31.01.2019 of

Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) regarding Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) in direct recruitment in civil post and services in the Government of India. The OM of DoPT dated 31.01.2019 is available online at <https://dopt.gov.in/sites/default/files/ewsf28ft.PDF>

- (c) Till date, there are no such cases brought to the notice of UGC/MHRD.

**Delay in payment of pensionary benefits to retired  
Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers**

2764. SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that many retired Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers have still not got their pensionary benefits;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether it is a fact that the cash crunch being faced by the nodal Ministry is the cause for delay in giving pensionary benefits; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that many retired Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers have not been paid their pensionary benefits due to inadequate budgetary allocation.

(c) and (d) The requirement of funds for payment of pensionary benefits to its retired employees is met by KVS out of the allocation made under Grant-in-aid (General). During the current financial year, 2019-20 an aggregate amount of ₹ 980 crores has been allocated under this head out of which ₹ 950.96 crores has so far been released as per approved QEP (Quarterly Expenditure Plan).

**Kendriya Vidyalayas in Gujarat**

†2765. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is considering to increase the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Gujarat;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places where Kendriya Vidyalayas are functioning presently in Gujarat, location-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is a continuous process. The KVs are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in the prescribed proformae from Ministries/ Departments of Government of India/State Governments/Union Territory Administration committing thereby availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on 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". At present, 45 KVs are functioning in Gujarat. Location-wise details are given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) Does not arise.

***Statement***

*Location-wise details of KVs functioning in Gujarat*

Sl. No.	Name of KVs	Sector
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad No.1 (M.R. Campus)	Civil
2.	Baroda No.I (Harni Road)	Civil
3.	Bhavnagar Para	Civil
4.	Dantiwada (BSF)	Civil
5.	Dwarka	Civil
6.	Gandhidham Rly. Colony	Civil
7.	Gandhinagar (CRPF)	Civil
8.	Gandhinagar No.I (Sec-30)	Civil
9.	Himmat Nagar	Civil

1	2	3
10.	Jetpur	Civil
11.	Junagarh	Civil
12.	Porbander	Civil
13.	Rajkot	Civil
14.	Sabarmati	Civil
15.	Surat No.I (Ichchnath)	Civil
16.	Viramgaon	Civil
17.	Panchmahal (Godra)	Civil
18.	Freeland Ganj, Railway Colony	Civil
19.	Patan, Distt. Patan	Civil
20.	Ahmedabad Cantt	Defence
21.	Baroda No.II (EME Campus)	Defence
22.	Baroda No.III Makarpura (AFS)	Defence
23.	Bhuj No.I (AFS)	Defence
24.	Bhuj No.II (Cantt.)	Defence
25.	Dharangandhra	Defence
26.	Gandhinagar Cantt.	Defence
27.	Jamnagar No.I (AFS)	Defence
28.	Jamnagar No.II (INF-Lines)	Defence
29.	Jamnagar No.III (AF-II)	Defence
30.	Naliya (AFS)	Defence
31.	Okha	Defence
32.	Samana (AFS)	Defence
33.	Valsura (INS)	Defence
34.	Wadsar (AFS)	Defence
35.	AFS Darjeepur, Distt. Baroda	Defence

1	2	3
36.	V.V.Nagar (Near U.S. Qtrs.)	IHL
37.	Ahmedabad (Sac)	Project
38.	Ankleshwar (ONGC)	Project
39.	Baroda No.IV (ONGC)	Project
40.	Cambey (ONGC)	Project
41.	Chandkheda (ONGC)	Project
42.	Gandhidham (IFFCO)	Project
43.	Mehsana (ONGC)	Project
44.	Surat No.II Hajira (KRIBHCO)	Project
45.	Surat No.III Hajira (ONGC)	Project

**Establishment of new Central and private universities**

†2766. MS. SAROJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Central universities and private universities have been set up in the country since 2014 till date;

(b) if so, the number of such universities that have been/are being set up and the States where these universities have been set up; and

(c) the number of new students likely to get graduate and post-graduate degrees every year after setting up of these universities?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that 5 Central Universities (including conversion of one State University) and 168 State Private Universities have been set up during Jan., 2014 to Nov., 2019. The Central Universities are autonomous institutions governed by the provisions of their Acts and Statutes and Ordinances framed there under. The actual number of students in any course is decided by the statutory bodies/authorities of the Universities. However, for the year 2018-19, total number of students who passed

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

out in the Central and State private Universities set up during the above mentioned period are summarised below:

Out-turn/Pass-out			
Central Universities		Private Universities	
Graduate	Post Graduate	Graduate	Post Graduate
97	114	6082	11,697

#### Creating an interface among Central universities

†2767. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the efforts being made to promote an interface among various Central universities towards enhancing the quality of academia;

(b) whether there is any apex body to promote academic interface among central universities; and

(c) if not, whether any initiative would be taken by Government, in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Issue relating to improvement of quality of education, promoting research and innovation, faculty development, collaboration with the industry and research laboratories, effective use of technology in teaching-learning process, mandatory accreditation, etc. are periodically reviewed with Vice Chancellors of Central Universities by University Grants Commission (UGC) and Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

All Central Universities are required to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Administrative Ministry or Department, spelling out clearly performance parameters, output targets in terms of details of programme of work and qualitative improvement in output, along with commensurate input requirements. Accordingly, Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities under the MHRD have signed MoUs comprising, *inter alia*, performance parameters of current

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

academic year and corresponding targets for the next academic year. Further, the Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities (CUs) are convened every year by the Visitor in which the areas such as improvement of quality of education, filling the vacant teaching posts, faculty development, collaboration with the industry and research laboratories, promoting innovation, effective use of technology in teaching learning process, mandatory accreditation, integration of skills in higher education to increase employability etc., are discussed. The recommendations arising out of these meetings are shared with all the Central Universities.

**Steps taken to resolve the problem of fee hike in JNU**

†2768. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

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

- (a) the details of steps taken to resolve the problems of students of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi in view of their protests against the increase of fees under various heads;
- (b) the outcome of high level committee and highly empowered committee constituted to look into the demands of students in JNU; and
- (c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development has made all out efforts to resolve the problems of students of Jawaharlal Nehru University. A High Power Committee (HPC) was constituted to initiate dialogues with stake holders and to recommend ways to restore normal functioning in the University. Besides, the JNU has constituted a High Level Committee (HLC) to get suggestions from the students' representatives on finding a solution on hostel issues. Accordingly, the High Level Committee recommended to give 50% concession to all the students and 75% concession to the BPL students on estimated rates. The recommendation of the High Level Committee has been approved by the Executive Council. The revised rates are sufficiently reasonable.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) is one of the foremost university in India, and a world-renowned centre for teaching and research. It ranks second in the NIRF University Rankings. There has been no change in its tuition fees for the last about two decades, which is less than ₹ 300 per year and about 70 percent of its students are in receipt of fellowship/scholarship. It has been learnt from university administration that the rent for its hostel rooms, which were ₹ 10 and 20 per month about 40 years ago, have been increased to ₹ 300 and ₹ 600 respectively. JNU has revised the hostel fees after about forty years like other central universities to meet the expenditure on maintenance on no profit no loss basis.

Although the universities are autonomous bodies and competent to take decision on its own, however, whenever the situation arises, the Ministry extends its help.

#### **Fee hike in State run institutes**

2769. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry is aware that several State run institutions such as JNU, IITs, etc. are proposing and implementing fee hikes;

(b) whether the Ministry is of the opinion that education must be made more affordable rather than expensive;

(c) whether the Ministry has initiated a survey of proportion/rate at which the hikes have been administered; and

(d) whether the Ministry has sought any recommendations on upper limit of one time fee hike?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development has not issued any instructions to Central Universities for increase in the fees. So far as Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) is concerned, with a view to further strengthen the IITs, the revision of tuition fees for undergraduate programme of IITs was made on 8th April, 2016.

(b) to (d) Rule 229 (vi) of General Financial Rules (GFR), 2017 provides

*inter alia* that Governing Body of the Autonomous Body shall review user charges/sources of internal revenue generation at least once a year and inform the administrative Ministry. The Central Universities are autonomous institutions which are governed by their own Acts and Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations made there under and are competent to take all administrative decisions including fee hike. Ministry of Human Resource Development has not initiated a survey of proportion/rate at which hikes have been administered.

### **Kendriya Vidyalayas in rural areas**

†2770. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government intends to provide education to the rural children in Kendriya Vidyalayas;
- (b) if so, by when Kendriya Vidyalayas would be opened in all the Development Blocks of the country; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are opened primarily to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees including Defence personnel on receipt of the proposal in the prescribed proformae from Ministries/Departments of Government of India/State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations committing thereby availability of requisite resources for setting up a new KV as well as on 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".

### **Women participation in STEM institutes**

2771. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether women account for only 14 per cent of the 2.8 lakh scientists in

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

R&D institutions with India having the largest cohort in world of such scientists aged less than 30 years of which about half are women;

(b) whether there is no dearth of women teaching science and maths in schools and colleges and whether there is a decline in their participation at the doctoral and professional stages; and

(c) plans to encourage women in pursuing their studies in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM), to enable India build its potential firepower in knowledge economy?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The research and development statistic 2017-18 published by Department of Science and Technology brought out that about 14% of manpower engaged in Research and Development are women. Over the last five years there has been an increasing trend in the number of women faculty as compared to male faculty which can be seen from the data below.

**Post-wise number of female teachers per 100 male teachers at all levels in higher education in the country**

	Professor & Equivalent	Reader & Associate Professor	Lecturer/ Assistant Professor
2014-15	33	53	64
2015-16	35	53	65
2016-17	35	56	69
2017-18	37	58	74
2018-19	37	58	74

Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2018-19.

(b) As per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2018-19, Female participation has increased in PhD, M.Phil, M.Sc and Post Graduate Courses in last five years (2014-15 to 2018-19). However, in M. Tech Programme, a decline has been observed in last five years.

(c) To encourage women in pursuing their studies, 16 Universities, 3 in Rajasthan, 2 in Tamil Nadu, 1 each in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha, Uttarakhand and West Bengal have been setup exclusively for women. Out of total colleges, 10.82 % colleges are exclusively for Girls.

As per University Grants Commission Regulations, 2016, the Women candidates are allowed relaxation of one year for M.Phil and two years for Ph.D in the maximum duration *i.e.* 2 years and 6 years respectively. In addition, provision has been made for Women candidates to grant Maternity leave/Child Care Leave upto 240 days, once in the entire duration of M.Phil/ Ph.D. In case of relocation of M.Phil/ Ph.D women scholar due to marriage or otherwise, the research data shall be allowed to be transferred to the University to which the scholar intends to relocate.

As per the recommendations of Committee constituted by Joint Admission Board (JAB) under the chairmanship of Director, IIT Mandi, the IIT Council in its 51st meeting decided to increase female enrolment from 8% in 2016 to 14% in 2018-19, 17% in 2019-20 and 20% in 2020-21 by creating supernumerary seats. IITs are following this decision of the Council.

#### **Establishment of new IIMs**

2772. SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new IIMs established during the last four years and its details thereof;

(b) details of the funding of these new IIMs and the timeline of operationalization of these new IIMs from their permanent new campuses; and

(c) the schemes and scholarships being offered to students in these new IIMs and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (b) The details of New IIMs established during that the last four years along with their funding are given as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	New IIMs	Establishment year	Sanctioned amount	Funds released
1.	IIM Visakhapatnam	2015	594.32	121.80
2.	IIM Sambalpur	2015	537.67	99.64
3.	IIM Sirmaur	2015	531.75	103.85
4.	IIM Bodh Gaya	2015	543.27	93.58
5.	IIM Nagpur	2015	519.19	103.30
6.	IIM Amritsar	2015	487.76	85.02
7.	IIM Jammu	2016	561.47	79.16

All the institutes are expected to operationalize from their permanent new campuses by June 2021.

(c) The details of the schemes and scholarships being offered to students in these new IIMs are given as under:

Sl. No.	New IIMs	Schemes and Scholarships
1	2	3
1.	IIM Visakhapatnam	(a) Merit Cum Means Scholarship for Professional and Technical Courses (b) Scholarships for Top Class Education for students with disabilities (c) Top Class Education Scheme for SC Students (d) Top Class Education for Schedule Tribe Students
2.	IIM Sambalpur	(a) Top class scholarship scheme for higher education of ST Students (b) Central sector scholarship scheme of Top class education for SC students
3.	IIM Sirmaur	(a) Central sector scholarship scheme of Top class education for SC students

1	2	3
		(b) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students (c) Merit cum need-based assistance (d) Scholarship to Girl student (Overall Girl Topper) (e) Scholarship to Overall Topper (f) Scholarship for displaying all-round excellence
4.	IIM Bodh Gaya	(a) Central Sector Scholarships Scheme of Top class Education for SC students (b) National Scholarship for Higher Education for ST students (c) Merit cum means Scholarship for Professional & Technical Course (d) Certain State (Maharashtra etc.) run schemes for OBC students (e) Bihar student Credit card Scheme (f) Need Based Financial Assistance from IIM Bodh Gaya
5.	IIM Nagpur	(a) Merit Cum Means Scholarship for Professional and Technical Courses (b) Scholarships of Top Class Education for students with disabilities (c) Central Sector Scholarship of Top Class Education for SC Students (d) National Fellowship and Scholarship for Higher Education of ST Students (e) Chief Minister Fellowship Yojana (CMFY) - Jharkhand (f) Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj Merit Scholarship to SC students - Maharashtra

1	2	3
6.	IIM Amritsar	(a) National Fellowship and Scholarship for higher Education of ST Students (b) Central Sector Scholarship of Top Class Education for SC Students (c) Merit cum-Means Scholarship for Professional and Technical Courses (d) Scholarship of Top Class Education for Students with Disabilities
7.	IIM Jammu	(a) Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for SC Students (b) Need based Scholarships by Institute (c) Merit cum Means based Scholarship for students belong to the Minority Community.

#### **Rate of literacy and empowering women**

2773. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) rate of literacy in rural areas especially amongst women; and
- (b) measures taken by Government to ensure and increase the rate of literacy amongst women in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) A Statement indicating State/UT and gender-wise literacy rate in rural areas of the country, in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011 is given in Statement (*See* below).

(b) In order to improve the female literacy rate in rural areas of the country, the scheme of Saakshar Bharat was implemented in the rural areas of 410 districts in 26 States and one UT, that had adult female literacy rate of 50 per cent and below as per Census 2001, including left wing extremism affected districts, irrespective of their literacy rates, with special focus on women and other disadvantaged groups, since October 2009. Under the scheme, a total of 7.64 crore learners, including 5.38 crore women, were certified as literates.

In addition, the Department of School Education and Literacy has launched the Samagra Shiksha - an Integrated Scheme for School Education as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with effect from the year 2018-19. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). Samagra Shiksha is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

Under Samagra Shiksha, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBV) are residential schools from class VI to XII for girls belonging to disadvantaged groups such as SC, ST, OBC, Minority and Below Poverty Line (BPL) to ensure access and quality education to girls from disadvantaged groups by setting up residential schools and to reduce gender gaps at all levels of school education.

Various interventions have also been targeted for girls under Samagra Shiksha including opening of schools in the neighbourhood as defined by the State, provision of free text-books to girls up to Class VIII, uniforms to all 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 and stipend to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) girls from class I to Class XII.

### ***Statement***

*State/UT and gender-wise literacy rate in rural areas of the country,  
in the age group of 7 and above, as per Census 2011*

Sl. No.	India/State/UT	Literacy rate for all groups		
		Person	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5
	<b>India</b>	<b>67.77</b>	<b>77.15</b>	<b>57.93</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh (undivided)	60.45	69.38	51.54
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	59.94	67.44	52.04
3.	Assam	69.34	75.40	63.03



1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	59.78	69.67	49.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	- 65.99	76.98	55.06
6.	Goa	86.65	91.71	81.63
7.	Gujarat	71.71	81.61	61.36
8.	Haryana	71.42	81.55	60.02
9.	Himachal Pradesh	81.85	89.05	74.62
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	63.18	73.76	51.64
11.	Jharkhand	61.11	72.86	48.91
12.	Karnataka	68.73	77.61	59.71
13.	Kerala	92.98	95.35	90.81
14.	Madhya Pradesh	63.94	74.74	52.43
15.	Maharashtra	77.01	85.15	68.54
16.	Manipur	73.40	80.29	66.34
17.	Meghalaya	69.92	71.46	68.37
18.	Mizoram	84.10	88.16	79.81
19.	Nagaland	75.35	78.96	71.51
20.	Odisha	70.22	79.65	60.74
21.	Punjab	71.42	76.62	65.74
22.	Rajasthan	61.44	76.16	45.80
23.	Sikkim	78.95	84.62	72.45
24.	Tamil Nadu	73.54	82.04	65.05
25.	Tripura	84.90	90.07	79.49
26.	Uttar Pradesh	65.46	76.33	53.65
27.	Uttarakhand	76.31	86.62	66.18
28.	West Bengal	72.13	78.44	65.51
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	84.50	88.53	79.85
30.	Chandigarh	80.75	85.77	73.17

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	64.12	76.40	49.58
32.	Daman and Diu	81.36	89.43	71.93
33.	NCT of Delhi	81.86	89.37	73.10
34.	Lakshadweep	91.58	94.53	88.50
35.	Puducherry	80.10	87.44	73.02

**Conduct of courses to promote youths of the country**

2774. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of stream which are most popular option among students as per latest All India Survey for Higher Education;

(b) whether Government proposes to promote higher education and research in country especially Science and Engineering;

(c) if so, various courses being conducted to promote youths of country at present alongwith details;

(d) details of grants and funds released for advancement of the same;

(e) whether Government has framed any directive to provide financial support to students who are pursuing Ph.D/research in private and Government colleges details thereof; and

(f) other steps taken to develop world class research facilities in the country to promote research?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) As per All India Survey for Higher Education 2018-19, the most popular courses among students are Arts, Science, Commerce and Engineering and Technology at Under Graduate level, Social Science, Management at Post Graduate level, Science, Engineering and technology at Ph.D level.

(b) to (f) Yes, Sir. Government has taken following initiatives to promote research in the field of science and engineering and to develop world class research facilities.

1. **Prime Minister Research Fellowship:** Under this scheme, meritorious students of IITs, IIITs, NITs and IISERs, after completing their B.Tech programme can straightaway get admission in Ph.D programme at IITs and IISc. They are given fellowship @ ₹ 70,000/- p.m. for first two years, ₹ 75,000/- p.m. for 3rd year and ₹ 80,000/- p.m. in 4th & 5th year. In addition a research grant of ₹ 2.00 lakh per year for a period of 5 years is given to each fellow to meet the cost of presenting research papers.
2. **Junior Research Fellow (JRF)/Senior Research Fellow (SRF):** Under the scheme of Junior Research Fellow, for research personnel engaged in Research and Development programmes are given emoluments of ₹31,000/- per month. For Senior Research Fellow (SRF) these emoluments are ₹ 35,000/- per month.
3. **Research Associate:** Research associates are fixed at a consolidated amount at one of the 3 pay levels given below depending upon the qualification and experience.

Sl. No.	Category	Emoluments (Per Month)
I	Research Associate-I	₹ 47,000/-
II	Research Associate-II	₹ 49,000/-
III	Research Associate-III	₹ 54,000/-

4. **National Initiative for Technology Transfer (Establishment of Research Parks) :** Complementing the renewed focus of the Government on developing indigenous Research and Development capabilities, boosting manufacturing and creating a successful startup culture in the country, five new Research Parks at IIT Delhi, IIT Guwahati, IIT Kanpur, IIT Hyderabad, and IISc Bangalore at a total cost of ₹75.00 crore each have been approved by the Government under Startup India Initiative in Higher Education (SIIHE) Scheme. Approval has also been accorded for continued funding of two already approved Research Parks at IIT Bombay and IIT Kharagpur at a cost of ₹100 crore each. The Research Park at IIT Gandhinagar at a total cost of ₹90 crore is being funded by the Department of Science and Technology.

5. **Impacting Research, Innovation and Technology (IMPRINT):** IMPRINT is a flagship national initiative of the Government, which aims at providing solutions to the most relevant engineering challenges and translating knowledge into viable technology in 10 selected technology domains, viz. health care, energy, sustainable habitat, nano technology hardware, water resources and river systems, advanced materials, Information and communication technology, manufacturing, security and defence, and environmental science and climate change. It is a pan IITs and IISc Joint Initiative seeking to develop a roadmap for research.
6. **Institutions of Eminence (IoE):** In order to empower the Higher Educational Institutions and to help them in becoming world class teaching and research institutions, Government has recently declared 20 institutions (10 public and 10 Private institutions) as Institutions of Eminence. These institute will emphasis on multi-disciplinary initiatives, high quality research, global best practices and international collaboration. Financial assistance up to an amount of ₹ 1000 crore is to be provided to government institutions in the next 5 years.

#### **Implementation of reservation in Central Educational Institutions**

2775. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry/UGC are considering any proposals for making the failure to implement the reservation in Central Education Institutes (CEIs) by university administration officials a punishable misconduct, and/or for making the funding of the CEIs contingent upon their success in proper implementation of the reservation policies (filling all the reserved seats);

(b) whether IIM, Ahmedabad did not notify reserved seats for its Ph.D programme in 2019, if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Ministry/UGC have taken any step to ensure proper implementation of reservation policies in CEIs, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in

Admission) Act, 2006 has been notified to ensure implementation of reservation provisions in admissions to CEIs. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 was promulgated on 7.3.2019, which was subsequently repealed and the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Act, 2019 was notified on 9.7.2019 to ensure implementation of reservation in direct recruitment of faculty in Central Educational Institutions.

(b) There is no annual permitted intake specified for Ph.D. Programme at IIM, Ahmedabad, therefore, reservation cannot be specified. The Institute admits students based on their passing the admission criteria.

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development regularly instructs and monitors the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) to ensure proper implementation of the reservation policies as notified under the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Act, 2019.

#### **Data on Gross Enrolment Ratio**

2776. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) most recent gender and State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio figures at school level across the country;

(b) State-wise details of total budgetary allocation and actual funds disbursed under Mid Day Meal Scheme for last three years;

(c) details of total expenditure on education including amount as well as percentage of total expenditure of concerned departments during last four years;

(d) details of total expenditure on education by Centre including amount as well as percentage of total expenditure of Centre during last four years; and

(e) total expenditure on education by Centre as well as States as a percentage of GDP for last four years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Gender and State-wise Gross Enrolment Ratio figures at school level across the country is given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) The National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools, popularly known as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, is an on-going Centrally-Sponsored Scheme which covers all school children studying in Classes I-VIII of Government, Government-Aided, Special Training Centres including Madarsas and Maqtabas supported under Samagra Shiksha. The State-wise details of total budgetary allocation and actual funds disbursed under Mid Day Meal Scheme for the last three years are given below are given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) to (e) Details of total expenditure on education are given in Statement-III.

***Statement-I***

*(A) Most recent gender and State-wise Gross Enrolment  
Ratio figures at school level across the country*

State/ UT	Gross Enrolment Ratio -2017-18					
	Primary			Upper Primary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.53	82.05	84.26	83.29	78.57	80.90
Andhra Pradesh	88.26	82.74	85.59	84.18	83.66	83.93
Arunachal Pradesh	104.91	105.02	104.97	118.47	128.55	123.43
Assam	100.90	104.39	102.60	93.12	105.10	98.94
Bihar	92.01	97.44	94.60	93.39	115.88	103.59
Chandigarh	75.20	86.34	80.05	87.20	100.46	92.79
Chhattisgarh	95.91	96.08	95.99	100.16	102.30	101.21
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	91.98	87.64	89.88	77.68	73.40	75.63
Daman and Diu	77.43	86.13	81.27	74.69	84.88	79.10
Delhi	102.17	108.78	105.15	120.30	144.97	130.68
Goa	97.61	103.55	100.38	94.49	99.97	97.03
Gujarat	93.11	96.42	94.63	92.11	97.77	94.63

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Haryana	96.92	99.24	97.95	91.27	104.28	96.70
Himachal Pradesh	98.04	100.25	99.08	99.62	101.00	100.27
Jammu and Kashmir	76.41	78.73	77.50	66.59	70.48	68.39
Jharkhand	101.35	100.48	100.93	98.26	108.81	103.27
Karnataka	104.06	102.83	103.47	94.54	96.77	95.60
Kerala	95.32	95.27	95.30	92.46	94.54	93.46
Lakshadweep	75.76	66.56	70.99	84.19	71.53	77.16
Madhya Pradesh	89.96	90.15	90.05	84.96	90.42	87.46
Maharashtra	97.66	97.05	97.37	95.63	101.28	98.20
Manipur	110.28	110.12	110.20	115.22	120.02	117.53
Meghalaya	145.24	146.95	146.08	134.79	154.67	144.51
Mizoram	117.62	114.70	116.19	134.99	135.60	135.28
Nagaland	84.15	86.62	85.34	95.24	101.52	98.22
Odisha	96.84	95.34	96.10	96.22	94.78	95.52
Puducherry	76.90	86.08	81.03	73.80	86.70	79.58
Punjab	93.77	99.31	96.23	90.33	101.43	95.04
Rajasthan	98.84	98.07	98.48	94.08	96.65	95.24
Sikkim	94.83	87.44	91.19	135.85	146.63	141.10
Tamil Nadu	97.97	97.65	97.81	83.28	86.20	84.68
Telangana	98.76	98.05	98.42	87.32	88.47	87.87
Tripura	100.14	101.35	100.73	132.90	138.50	135.61
Uttar Pradesh	82.56	88.98	85.56	65.08	79.24	71.36
Uttarakhand	95.45	95.21	95.34	86.33	87.37	86.82
West Bengal	99.00	99.66	99.32	95.83	109.73	102.50
INDIA	93.11	95.36	94.18	86.60	95.77	90.81

Source: UDISE-2017-18 (Provisional)

*(B) Most recent gender and State-wise Gross Enrolment**Ratio figures at school level across the country*

State/UT	Gross Enrolment Ratio 2017-18					
	Secondary			Higher Secondary		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	82.96	79.31	81.14	69.82	73.36	71.56
Andhra Pradesh	78.34	80.01	79.14	44.01	50.60	47.12
Arunachal Pradesh	87.47	87.43	87.45	54.31	55.31	54.81
Assam	72.96	83.95	78.28	37.46	40.53	38.90
Bihar	69.10	83.02	75.46	31.58	31.48	31.53
Chandigarh	82.39	93.28	86.98	82.80	93.57	87.18
Chhattisgarh	83.71	89.69	86.66	52.36	55.25	53.79
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	90.33	87.98	89.23	41.29	48.76	44.56
Daman and Diu	63.77	85.28	72.51	24.39	53.61	33.82
Delhi	102.70	115.64	108.44	71.28	82.13	76.16
Goa	97.34	99.64	98.41	72.80	88.23	79.97
Gujarat	82.05	71.08	77.06	48.33	44.32	46.47
Haryana	91.86	94.24	92.90	59.70	59.11	59.44
Himachal Pradesh	104.71	105.89	105.26	89.60	92.43	90.92
Jammu and Kashmir	67.45	66.04	66.79	63.29	60.57	61.99
Jharkhand	68.86	76.36	72.41	55.68	57.92	56.73
Karnataka	82.71	84.74	83.67	47.00	52.96	49.85
Kerala	97.03	97.89	97.45	74.05	84.39	79.11



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Lakshadweep	93.33	88.76	90.93	95.28	82.71	88.41
Madhya Pradesh	81.26	79.96	80.65	49.29	47.49	48.44
Maharashtra	93.57	91.63	92.67	72.54	69.71	71.22
Manipur	83.00	83.95	83.46	65.32	60.08	62.71
Meghalaya	82.42	96.83	89.56	41.59	48.19	44.85
Mizoram	98.49	104.62	101.50	50.78	56.58	53.64
Nagaland	69.58	74.55	71.96	35.17	37.27	36.20
Odisha	81.18	80.46	80.82	43.53	42.85	43.19
Puducherry	76.28	89.77	82.31	55.93	78.46	65.98
Punjab	87.14	91.16	88.87	68.83	72.51	70.43
Rajasthan	82.81	76.00	79.67	67.82	55.67	62.13
Sikkim	109.12	122.97	115.99	64.22	76.82	70.47
Tamil Nadu	84.12	88.63	86.27	74.07	91.45	82.39
Telangana	82.39	85.36	83.83	57.84	67.94	62.72
Tripura	107.19	114.80	110.90	45.60	44.82	45.23
Uttar Pradesh	64.68	61.85	63.36	57.43	53.02	55.29
Uttarakhand	82.84	82.67	82.75	74.64	78.69	76.57
West Bengal	75.09	95.62	85.10	50.95	62.13	56.28
INDIA	78.20	80.51	79.28	55.98	57.00	56.46

Source: UDISE-2017-18 (Provisional)

## Statement-II

State-wise details of total budgetary allocation and actual funds disbursed under  
Mid Day Meal Scheme for last three years

State/UT	(₹ in Lakhs)					
	Budget allocation	Funds Disbursed	Budget allocation	Funds Disbursed	Budget allocation	Funds Disbursed
	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	27901.38	24402.16	28864.81	25713.85	27063.51	25748.17
Arunachal Pradesh	3280.76	3355.92	2783.19	2551.75	2656.22	2506.03
Assam	54036.44	54846.72	55929.90	52903.47	55653.44	51982.21
Bihar	119833.15	114257.02	120621.99	97871.58	116406.50	112448.94
Chhattisgarh	32164.31	29196.57	31019.77	27683.33	35588.53	32085.98
Goa	1280.77	1230.38	1249.79	1230.93	1335.11	1309.07
Gujarat	39243.41	40756.01	41093.06	40429.86	44833.46	42351.63
Haryana	15424.46	11539.51	13879.45	9953.83	14923.26	13218.95
Himachal Pradesh	8356.38	8028.63	8812.95	8684.1	9867.67	8021.30

Jammu and Kashmir	13357.59	11393.26	10197.32	6328.69	11862.92	10665.80
Jharkhand	34002.82	38196.77	31342.45	30332.59	33458.75	33242.99
Karnataka	47983.27	43937.98	47276.93	44788.57	45348.71	40707.67
Kerala	29543.65	17781.46	20341.74	32978.36	21431.10	19856.63
Madhya Pradesh	82099.84	65741.79	63079.39	58098.87	58055.52	56191.95
Maharashtra	84289.02	70686.68	83305.39	80310.7	101342.76	98185.46
Manipur	2642.94	2691.66	2738.22	2479.76	2458.90	2050.81
Meghalaya	6543.94	6239.53	6929.19	6486.73	7472.53	7734.39
Mizoram	2027.46	2017.24	2077.21	2018.32	2079.25	1889.23
Nagaland	2315.70	2423.56	2181.54	1776.42	2304.70	2861.95
Odisha	49593.54	43841.08	46695.90	41927.41	46629.02	39556.93
Punjab	15918.46	13773.43	16500.87	14330.59	17127.05	15249.99
Rajasthan	47501.79	45451.46	43611.19	41107.05	45577.96	42043.30
Sikkim	956.95	899.13	930.22	881.12	909.80	881.15
Tamil Nadu	43226.60	42846.05	44417.06	42506.34	44233.23	42054.58
Telangana	19844.92	18085.87	18101.87	15494.76	17685.98	15757.34

Written Answers to

[12 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tripura	5122.23	5279.73	5299.63	5119.04	5589.88	5339.03
Uttarakhand	10648.40	8483.19	11026.93	9714.2	11181.74	9478.27
Uttar Pradesh	130394.31	101736.19	118286.71	100475.08	117880.59	112771.60
West Bengal	121490.51	106921.55	111538.23	97146.3	107631.16	91710.01
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2059.38	415.17	396.36	388.65	420.44	584.78
Chandigarh	896.51	819.3	674.47	669.35	918.00	1062.83
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1448.19	638.51	541.92	538.44	790.91	933.22
Daman and Diu	275.43	284.48	272.30	332.16	304.25	304.07
Delhi	21195.11	9075.93	9143.52	5294.99	9455.10	9808.38
Lakshadweep	125.36	127.60	120.18	118.41	125.94	124.63
Puducherry	1066.10	459.94	684.14	402.48	628.59	515.51
TOTAL (In Lakhs)	1078091	947861	1001966	909068	1021232	951235
TOTAL (in crore)	10780.91	9478.61	10019.66	9090.68	10212.32	9512.35

**Statement-III**

*Budget details of Department of School Education and Literacy and  
Department of Higher Education for the last four years*

(₹ in crore)

Year	D/o School education & Literacy			D/o Higher Education			Total		
	Budget	RE	Expenditure	Budget	RE	Expenditure	Budget	RE	Expenditure
2015-16	42219.50	42186.50	41809.26	26855.26	25699.00	25542.25	69074.76	67985.50	67351.51
Percent (w.r.t RE/FG)			99.11%			99.39%			99.07%
2016-17	43554.00	43896.04	42904.22	28840.00	29703.20	29026.43	72394.00	73599.24	71930.65
Percent (w.r.t RE/FG)			97.74%			97.72%			97.73%
2017-18	46356.25	47006.25	46586.12	33329.70	34862.46	33656.51	79685.95	81867.71	80242.63
Percent (w.r.t RE/FG)			99.11%			96.54%			98.01%
2018-19	50000.00	50113.75	48069.80	35010.29	33512.11	31913.31	85010.29	83625.86	79983.11
Percent (w.r.t RE/FG)			95.92%			95.23%			95.64%

BE- Budget Estimates, RE- Revised Estimates, FG- Final Grant

*Details of total expenditure on education by Centre including  
amount as well as percentage of total expenditure of  
Centre during last four years*

Year	Total Expenditure on Education (Centre) (₹ Crore)	Total Expenditure on Education (Centre + States) (₹ Crore)	Centre as % of total (Centre + States)
2014-15	1,33,391.82	5,06,849.13	26.32
2015-16	1,42,562.97	5,77,792.51	24.67
2016-17 (RE)	1,52,675.52	6,64,264.52	22.98
2017-18 (BE)	1,74,855.55	7,56,945.00	23.10

Total expenditure on education by Centre as well as States as a percentage of GDP for last four years:

Total Expenditure on Education (Centre + States) as % of GDP		
Year	Expenditure (₹ in Crore)	As % of GDP
2014-15	5,06,849.13	4.07
2015-16	5,77,792.51	4.20
2016-17 (RE)	6,64,264.52	4.32
2017-18 (BE)	7,56,945.00	4.43

**Schemes implemented by Ministry in Rajasthan**

2777. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various schemes being implemented in Rajasthan by the Ministry;

(b) the physical and financial achievements of these schemes during the past five years, year-wise and scheme-wise in Rajasthan;

(c) whether there are any schemes which have not been implemented by the State Government of Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) The details of the schemes are as below:

1. **Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA):** Under this scheme, Central support is being provided to State Government Universities and colleges to increase access, equity and quality of higher education.

**Year-wise physical & financial achievements:**

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Central Share (in Crore)	Units Approved
1.	2014-15	6	NA
2.	2015-16	211.2	107
3.	2018-19	128.4	15
4.	2019-20	21	7
TOTAL		366.6	129

2. **Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya National Mission on Teachers & Teaching (PMMNMTT):** This scheme addresses current and urgent issues of supply of qualified teachers, attracting talent into teaching profession and raising the quality of teaching in schools and colleges; with the long term goals of building a strong professional cadre of teachers by setting performance standards and creating top class institutional facilities for innovative teaching and professional development of teachers across all sub-sectors of education.

Year-wise achievements of the scheme through institutional arrangements and set up done in Rajasthan State are as below:

(All amount in rupees in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Higher Education Institution	Component & Approved amount		Allocation R =Recurring NR= Non Recurring		Expenditure	
				R	NR	R	NR
1.	Central University of Rajasthan	Teacher Learning Centre	2014-15	0	0	0	0
			2015-16	0	0	0	0
			2016-17	0	0	0	0
			2017-18	1.10	0.69	0.027	0
			2018-19	0	0	0.137	0.027
			2019-20	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (A)			1.10	0.69	0.164	0.027	
2.	Banasthali Vidyapitha	Faculty Development Centres	2014-15	0	0	0	0
			2015-16	0.44	2.14	0	0
			2016-17	0.70	1.94	0.82	3.20
			2017-18	0	0	0.24	0.09
			2018-19	1.06	0	0	0
			2019-20	0	0	0	0
TOTAL (B)			2.2	4.09	1.06	3.29	

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Written Answers to

[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions



School of Education		2014-15	0	0	0	0	Written Answers to [12 December, 2019]
		2015-16	0	0	0	0	
		2016-17	0	0	0	0	
		2017-18	0	0	0	0	
		2018-19	0.91	3.75	0	0	
		2019-20	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL (C)			0.91	3.75			
Centre of Excellence in Science & Mathematic Education		2014-15	0	0	0	0	Unstarred Questions 245
		2015-16	0	0	0	0	
		2016-17	0	0	0	0	
		2017-18	0	0	0	0	
		2018-19	0.50	2.30	0	0	
		2019-20	0	0	0	0	
TOTAL (D)			0.50	2.30	0	0	

3. **Samagra Shiksha:** This is an integrated scheme for school education throughout the country including State of Rajasthan. This programme subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE).

Funds released to state of Rajasthan under Samagra Shiksha:

(₹ in lakhs)					
Scheme / Year	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
SSA	248041.55	193462.09	182578.48	198973.00	-
RMSA	34421.362	37129.87	35968.19	42401.91	-
Teacher Education	2238.03	5007.27	2596.09	2765.85	-
Samagra Shiksha SSA, RMSA and Teacher Education subsumes to Samagra Shiksha in the year 2018-19					262721.45

4. **Navodaya Vidyalaya:** Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages setting up of one JNV in each district of the country. All the districts of Rajasthan have been covered under Navodaya Scheme. During last 05 years 01 JNV in district Pratap Garh opened in 2016-17.

Financial allocation and Expenditure to Navodaya Vidyalaya:

(₹ in Lacs)			
Sl. No.	Year	Allocation	Expenditure
1.	2014-15	11916.83	11846.74
2.	2015-16	16358.19	16280.64
3.	2016-17	16930.85	17020.77
4.	2017-18	19881.07	19621.20
5.	2018-19	18063.01	17909.23

5. **Kendriya Vidyalaya:** During the last five years *i.e.*, 2014-15 to 2018-19 and current year 13 Kendriya Vidyalayas at Jalore, Bandarsindari, Boondi, Barmer, Dausa, Hanumangarh, Nagaur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Dholpur, Jodhpur, Pali, Dausa have

been opened and made functional in the State of Rajasthan. The year-wise details are as under.

Year-wise details of physical and financial achievement of Kendriya Vidyalaya:-

Sl. No.	Year	KV	Physical achievement	Financial achievement (Amount released) (₹ in Crore)
1	2014-15	Nil	--	--
2	2015-16	Nil	--	--
3	2016-17	Dungarpur	Completed (100 %)	9.20
4	2017-18	Indrapura	Completed (100 %)	9.98
		Chittorgarh	Completed (100%)	15.50
5	2018-19	Nil	--	--
6	2019-20	Jalore	88%	20.20
		Hanumangarh	97%	14.70
		Devgarh	35%	4.20
		Tonk	55%	4.20
		Nagaur	11%	2.20
		CISF Jaipur	10%	2.20
		Tivri	Work Awarded	0.20
		Pali	2%	0.20
		Dhaulpur	Work Awarded	0.20
				TOTAL = 48.3

**Holistic development of children through child centric study**

2778. SHRI VIJAY GOEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether Government is aware of the importance of child-centred pedagogy, playway methods and holistic development as critical elements of growth of child;
- if so, the details of steps taken by Government in this regard including the expenditure incurred thereon during the last three years; and
- whether Government has undertaken any studies in this regard, if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The RTE Act, 2009 provides a legal framework that entitles all children between the ages of 6-14 years to an education of reasonable quality, based on principles of equity and non-discrimination and which is free from fear, stress and anxiety. The National Curriculum Framework 2005 promotes the development of curriculum in consonance with the values enshrined in the Constitution, and which would ensure the all-round development of the child, building on the child's knowledge, potentiality and talent through a system of child friendly and child centred learning.

The Integrated Scheme for School Education, Samagra Shiksha was launched by Central Government, w.e.f. 2018-19, as an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education. It subsumes the erstwhile Centrally sponsored schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education Scheme (TE).

A wide spectrum of interventions are undertaken to improve the teaching-learning process in the schools and make learning a joyful endeavour which is centred around children. Interventions like Learning Enhancement Programme/remedial teaching, Sports and physical education, Library grant (for promoting reading), Padhe Bharat Badhe Bharat (PBBB) (for promoting Early Reading and Writing with Comprehension (ERWC) and Early Mathematics (EM), National Achievement Survey (assessment based on the defined learning outcomes), Rangotsav & Kala Utsav (to make school a joyful place for learning, organizing various activities for both students and teachers), Experiential learning (promoting discovery learning and critical thinking), Rashtriya Avishkar Abhiyaan (RAA), ICT and Digital Initiatives (for improving the quality of teaching-learning and pedagogical practices) and Constitution of Youth Club and Eco Club are undertaken.

The Central share of funds released under the Centrally sponsored Schemes in the last three years is –

Year-wise	₹ in crore
2016-17 (SSA, RMSA, CSSTE)	25852.12
2017-18 (SSA, RMSA, CSSTE)	28014.46
2018-19 (Samagra Shiksha)	29294.24

**Setting up of Schools of Planning and Architecture**

2779. SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is pursuing the announcement made in February, 2018 to establish 18 new Schools of Planning and Architecture as autonomous institutions within the IITs for providing quality education to the students willing to opt architecture as profession;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) what progress has so far been made towards setting up of the announced institutions within IITs; and

(d) whether any time-line has been fixed to start functioning of new Schools of Planning and Architecture as an adjunct to IITs, especially in Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) Yes Sir. As per budget announcement of February, 2018, it was proposed to set up two new full fledged Schools of Planning Architecture (SPAs), to be selected on challenge mode. Additionally, 18 SPAs are proposed to be established in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) as autonomous Schools, also on challenge mode. Accordingly, proposals were invited from State Governments, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs). Based on the performance on parameters under challenge mode, proposals of State Government of Maharashtra and Government of UT of Puducherry, 07 IITs (Bombay, Bhubaneshwar, Delhi, Guwahati, Jodhpur, IIT-BHU and Ropar) and 07 NITs (Jalandhar, Warangal, Patna, Jamshedpur, Agartala, Allahabad and Silchar) were shortlisted and they were requested to furnish a Detailed Project Report (DPR).

(d) Time line for establishment of these new Schools of Planning and Architecture, including one as adjunct in IIT Mumbai, depends upon receipt of further details from the concerned State Governments/IITs/NITs after scrutiny of their DPR and availability of necessary sanction of the Government.

**Teachers' vacancy in IITs**

†2780. SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of posts of teachers are lying vacant in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country;

(b) the number of vacant posts of teachers in Indian Institutes of Technology against their sanctioned posts along with the institute-wise details of vacant posts;

(c) the details of the steps taken to fill such vacant posts during the last five years; and

(d) the number of contractual teachers working in Indian Institutes of Technology?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) strive to maintain a faculty-student ratio of 1:10. The number of faculty in position has increased from 5072 in 2016 to 6009 in 2019. The IITs-wise sanctioned strength and vacancy position is given in Statement (*See* below). However, due to steep increase in student, intake, the faculty positions have also increased.

Vacancies of faculty in IITs are filled up on a continuous basis with suitably qualified candidates. The IITs have been taking various measures to attract quality faculty, which include, year-round open advertisements, advertisements in international journals, and appointment of NRIs and OCIs to faculty positions on the same terms as applicable to regular faculty. Since Ph.D. is an essential qualification for appointment as faculty in IITs, Government of India has launched Prime Minister's Research Fellows (PMRF) Scheme to attract bright students into Ph.D programs, which will improve the quality of research on one hand and address shortage of quality faculty on the other. At present 249 faculties are working in IITs on contract basis.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Statement***Details of IITs-wise sanctioned strength and vacancies*

(As on 09.12.2019)

Sl. No.	Name of Institute	Sanctioned strength	Faculty in position	Vacant
1.	IIT Bombay	1091	677	414
2.	IIT Delhi	776	663	113
3.	IIT Kanpur	743	438	305
4.	IIT Kharagpur	1203	722	481
5.	IIT Madras	1000	595	405
6.	IIT Guwahati	630	410	220
7.	IIT Roorkee	800	432	368
8.	IIT BHU (Varanasi)	608	291	317
9.	IIT Hyderabad	284	206	78
10.	IIT Jodhpur	140	112	28
11.	IIT Bhubaneswar	215	146	69
12.	IIT Gandhinagar	160	101	59
13.	IIT Patna	182	117	65
14.	IIT Indore	188	145	43
15.	IIT Ropar	200	162	38
16.	IIT Mandi	159	128	31
17.	IIT (ISM) Dhanbad	781	304	477
18.	IIT Tirupati	93	88	5
19.	IIT Palakkad	93	81	12
20.	IIT Jammu	93	57	36
21.	IIT Bhilai	93	47	46
22.	IIT Dharwad	93	43	50
23.	IIT Goa	93	44	49
TOTAL		9718	6009	3709

**Enrolment in Ph.D programmes in the country**

2781. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of students enrolled in Ph.D programmes in the country;
- (b) the number of these students enrolled in Central universities; and
- (c) the details of number of students who have gone abroad at different levels of higher education during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) According to the All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) Report 2018-19, 1,69,170 students have been enrolled in Ph.D. programmes. Out of these, 15,941 students have been enrolled in Central Universities.

(c) Based upon the information received from the Ministry of External Affairs, country-wise details of number of students, who went abroad for higher studies, in 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Country-wise details of No. of students who went abroad for Higher Education*

Sl. No.	Country	No. of Indian students		
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Albania	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Algeria	Nil	Nil	Nil
4.	Angola	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Antigua & Barbuda	Nil	40	40
6.	Argentina	1	Nil	Nil
7.	Armenia	1100	1400	3000
8.	Australia	78103	93832	123851



1	2	3	4	5
9.	Austria	Data Not Maintained	Data Not Maintained	Data Not Maintained
10.	Bahrain	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Bangladesh	Data Not Maintained	Data Not Maintained	Data Not Maintained
12.	Barbados	34	116	160
13.	Belarus	343	476	611
14.	Belgium	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
15.	Bhutan	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Bolivia	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Botswana	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Brazil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	Brunei Darussalam	5	6	6
20.	Bulgaria & Macedonia	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
21.	Canada	94240	167060	172600
22.	Chile	Nil	1	Nil
23.	China	4244	4466	4675
24.	Colombia	Nil	Nil	Nil
25.	Comoros	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Congo (Dem. Rep. Of)	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Cook Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
28.	Costa Rica	Nil	Nil	Nil
29.	Cote d'Ivoire	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Croatia	Nil	Nil	Nil
31.	Cuba	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
32.	Cyprus	1962	2360	2385
33.	Czech Republic	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
34.	Denmark	170	200	165
35.	Egypt	121	153	155
36.	Eritrea	Nil	Nil	Nil
37.	Estonia	139	138	211
38.	Ethiopia	Nil	Nil	Nil
39.	Fiji	Nil	Nil	Nil
40.	Finland	897	795	Not Available
41.	France	3291	4247	Data Not published
42.	Georgia	3000	3000	14000
43.	Germany	10820	5536	6335
44.	Ghana	Nil	Nil	Nil
45.	Greece	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
46.	Guinea	Nil	Nil	Nil
47.	Guyana	167	170	184
48.	Hong Kong	480	500	1112
49.	Hungary	313	506	727
50.	Iceland	3	2	11
51.	Indonesia	17	18	19
52.	Iran	55	Nil	Nil
53.	Iraq	Nil	Nil	Nil
54.	Ireland	2500	4478	4600
55.	Italy	2348	3008	4940
56.	Japan	259	297	357

1	2	3	4	5
57.	Jordan	1	2	1
58.	Kazakhstan	827	947	1067
59.	Kenya	Nil	Nil	Nil
60.	Kiribati	Nil	Nil	Nil
61.	Korea	1201	1450	1495
62.	Kuwait	79	178	Not Available
63.	Kyrgyzstan	2000	2000	3500
64.	Lao PDR	Nil	Nil	Nil
65.	Latvia	1600	1650	1850
66.	Lebanon	Nil	5	5
67.	Liberia	Nil	Nil	Nil
68.	Lithuania	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
69.	Luxembourg	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
70.	Madagascar	Nil	Nil	Nil
71.	Malawi	Nil	Nil	Nil
72.	Malaysia	1774	1869	2263
73.	Maldives	Data Not Maintained	Data Not Maintained	Data Not Maintained
74.	Mali	Nil	Nil	Nil
75.	Malta	2	43	162
76.	Mauritius	175	225	250
77.	Mexico	Data Not Maintained	Data Not Maintained	Data Not Maintained
78.	Moldova	104	250	262
79.	Mongolia	1	Nil	1
80.	Morocco	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
81.	Mozambique	Nil	Nil	Nil
82.	Myanmar	Nil	Nil	Nil
83.	Nauru	Nil	Nil	Nil
84.	Nepal	516	387	303
85.	Netherlands	Data Not Maintained	Data Not Maintained	Data Not Maintained
86.	Nicaragua	Nil	Nil	Nil
87.	Niger	Nil	Nil	Nil
88.	Nigeria	Nil	Nil	Nil
89.	Norway	121	172	197
90.	Oman	4	Nil	2
91.	Pakistan	23	14	33
92.	Palestine	Nil-	Nil	Nil
93.	Panama	Nil	Nil	Nil
94.	Papua New Guinea	Nil	Nil	Nil
95.	Peru	Nil	Nil	Nil
96.	Philippines	8500	12500	14000
97.	Poland	685	975	884
98.	Portugal	5	5	3
99.	Qatar	Nil	Nil	Nil
100.	Reunion Island	4	2	4
101.	Romania	68	38	110
102.	Russia	6903	11250	15600
103.	Rwanda	Nil	Nil	Nil
104.	Sao Tome & Principe	Nil	Nil	Nil
105.	Saudi Arabia	Data Not Maintained	810	800

1	2	3	4	5
106.	Serbia	Nil	1	Nil
107.	Singapore	Data Not Maintained	Data Not Maintained	Data Not Maintained
108.	Slovakia	9	21	3
109.	Slovenia	13	10	8
110.	South Africa	Nil	Nil	Nil
111.	South Sudan	Nil	Nil	Nil
112.	Spain	Not Available	692	709
113.	Sri Lanka	1	3	8
114.	St. Kitts & Nevis	11	10	20
115.	St. Lucia	231	231	330
116.	St. Vincent & Grenadines	Nil	Nil	25
117.	Sudan	Nil	Nil	Nil
118.	Suriname	Nil	Nil	Nil
119.	Sweden	2800	3000	3200
120.	Switzerland	350	Not Available	Not Available
121.	Syria	Nil	Nil	Nil
122.	Tajikistan	514	817	1199
123.	Tanzania	Nil	2	2
124.	Thailand	Not Available	Not Available	436
125.	Tonga	Nil	Nil	Nil
126.	Trinidad & Tobago	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
127.	Turkey	25	26	26
128.	Turkmenistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
129.	Tuvalu	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
130.	UAE	Nil	5500	8000
131.	Uganda	Nil	Nil	Nil
132.	Ukraine	10963	10569	14000
133.	United Kingdom	16559	19750	Figures have not been made public yet
134.	USA	423863	437836	209063
135.	Uzbekistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
136.	Vanuatu	Nil	Nil	Nil
137.	Venezuela, Aruba, Curacao, & St. Maarten	279	281	188
138.	Vietnam	Nil	Nil	3
139.	Zambia	Nil	Nil	Nil
140.	Zimbabwe	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		684823	806326	620156

**Employment of workforce**

2782. SHRI. D. KUPENDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that by 2020 India will reportedly have around 116 million workers in the age group of 20 to 24 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action plan being formulated by Government for the employment of this workforce?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) According to International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates, by 2020, India will have 116 million workers in the age group 20 to 24 years.

Government has taken various steps for generating employment in the country like encouraging private sector of economy, fast-tracking various projects involving

substantial investment and increasing public expenditure on schemes such as Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY) and Deendayal Antodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM).

Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) has been initiated by Government *inter alia*, for facilitating self-employment.

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) enables a large number of Indian youth to take up industry-relevant skill training that will help them in securing a better livelihood.

Make in India, Digital India, Swachh Bharat Mission, Smart City Mission, Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation, Housing for All, Infrastructure development and Industrial corridors have the potential to generate productive employment opportunities.

Ministries/Departments/States run skill development schemes across various sectors to improve the employability of youth and also facilitate placements. Scheme such as the National Apprenticeship Promotion Scheme (NAPS) enhances employability of the youth to access employment.

Government has implemented the National Career Service (NCS) Project which comprises a digital portal that provides a nation-wide online platform for the job seekers and employers for job-matching in a dynamic, efficient and responsive manner and has a repository of career content to job seekers.

### **Objective of the New Education Policy**

2783. SHRI MANAS RANJAN BHUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry is planning to introduce the New Education Policy;
- (b) if so, the main objective of the New Education Policy; and
- (c) whether Government has taken views and opinions of all the State Governments for the New Education Policy?

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

(b) The Government is in the process of formulating a new National Education Policy for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower by equipping its students with the necessary skills and knowledge and to eliminate the shortage of manpower in science, technology, arts and industry.

(c) The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May 2019, which was uploaded on MHRD's website and also at [innovate.mygov.in](http://innovate.mygov.in) to elicit comments and suggestions from the various stakeholders, including State Governments. An Education Dialogue was held with Hon'ble MPs of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Tamil Nadu, Puducherry, Kerala, Karnataka and Odisha on 31.07.2019, 01.08.2019 and 02.08.2019. Two meetings with State Education Secretaries of School Education and another with State Secretaries of Higher and Technical Education was held on 09.07.2019 and 08.08.2019 respectively. A special meeting of CAGE on National Education Policy was also held on 21.09.2019, wherein among other participants, 26 Education Ministers of various States and UTs, representatives of States and Union Territories along with senior officials of the Central and State Governments attended the meeting. The process of finalizing the new National Education Policy is ongoing.

**Mandatory installations of air purifiers in Government schools**

2784. SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to install air purifiers in all Government schools in the major polluted cities to save the school children from air pollution;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to issue such directives to the private schools as well?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Department of School Education and



Literacy has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha which subsumes three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE) from 1st April, 2018. Samagra Shiksha focuses *inter alia* on improvement in school infrastructure in all States and Union Territories by providing support for various interventions like upgradation of schools, strengthening of infrastructure of existing schools and provision of composite school grant to every school for providing a conducive learning environment, at all levels of school education.

Education is in the concurrent list of the constitution and majority of the schools come under the jurisdiction of respective States and Union Territories (UTs). Hence, State Governments, UT Administrations and local authorities are free to install Air Purifiers in schools based on the local requirement and availability of resources.

#### **Establishing new NITs**

2785. DR. SANTANU SEN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in various States of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the funds allocated for the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) At present, there are 31 National Institutes of Technology (NITs) functioning in various States/Union Territories of the country and are quite well functioning to meet the technical manpower requirements of the nation. As of now, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for setting up of new NITs.

#### **Opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas in Odisha**

2786. SHRIMATI SAROJINI HEMBRAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has any proposal/proposed to open more number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in Odisha;

(b) if so, the details thereof, district wise; and

(c) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas presently functioning in Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Proposals for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are considered only if sponsored by Ministries or Departments of the Government of India/State Governments/Union Territories Administrations thereby committing resources for setting up a new KV as well as 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". Opening of KVs is a continuous process.

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. All the districts of Odisha have been covered under Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

(b) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that 9 proposals *i.e.* Railway Titlagarh (Distt. Bolangir), Athmallik and Talcher (Distt. Angul) Meramundali (Distt. Dhenkanal), Joda (Distt. Keonjhar), Kuchinda (Distt. Sambalpur), Muniguda (Distt. Ragyada), Udala (Distt. Mayurbhanj) and Jeypore, (Distt. Koraput) for opening of new KVs have been received from the State of Odisha. Except the proposal for opening of a new KV at Railway Titlagarh, Distt. Bolangir which has been found to be fulfilling the mandatory requirements as per the norms of KVS, the remaining proposals have some discrepancies/inadequacies and these have been brought to the notice of State Government of Odisha for necessary rectification.

(c) At present, there are 62 KVs and 31 JNVs functioning in Odisha.

#### **New Pension Scheme in KVs**

2787. SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite Government's order regarding increase in monthly Government contribution from 10 per cent to 14 per cent under the New Pension Scheme (NPS), many Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are not adhering to it;

(b) if so, the details thereof of KVs in Delhi Region;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there have been regular complaints regarding mismanagement of NPS in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) The monthly employers contribution under the New Pension Scheme (NPS) was enhanced from 10 per cent to 14 per cent of basic pay plus dearness allowance in respect of the Central Government employees covered under NPS. The said enhancement of employer contribution has not been extended to the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as there is no decision for extension of the enhanced payment of employers' contributions to the employees of Autonomous Bodies.

#### **Financial assistance schemes for students**

2788. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of all the financial assistance schemes provided to the students;

(b) the details of the impact assessment of these schemes;

(c) the details of the number of students of research and entrepreneurship availing such schemes; and

(d) the efforts taken by the Department of Higher Education to promote these schemes to have a large number of students benefitting out of it?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Department of Higher Education, University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

are providing financial assistance in the form of scholarship/fellowship/interest subsidy schemes to the students. The details of schemes and beneficiaries are given in Statement (*See below*).

The details of the impact assessment of the schemes are as under:-

- (i) Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu & Kashmir and (ii) Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students:- Both of the schemes were evaluated by the National University for Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) during the year 2017-18. Based on the recommendations made in the evaluation report the schemes were approved for continuation from 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- (iii) Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme:- The scheme was evaluated by Indian Institute of Management (Bengaluru) during the year 2015-16. Based on the recommendations made in the evaluation report the scheme was approved for continuation from 2017-18 to 2019-20.
- (d) The efforts made to promote these schemes:- Applications are invited through dedicated portals in electronic form. For expediting the process of scholarship fellowship disbursement all the schemes are being implemented under DBT Mode. To create awareness among the students about the scheme, meetings/workshops are conducted from time to time. For wider publicity, details of the schemes are published in the Newspaper and also hosted on the website.

**Statement***The details of schemes and the beneficiaries*

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Objective	Slots (per year)	Financial Assistance	Details of Number of Students benefitted (from 2016-17 to 2018-19)
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>Department of Higher Education</b>					
1.	Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students	To provide financial assistance to meritorious students from low income families to meet a part of their day-to-day expenses while pursuing higher studies	82,000	First 3 years:- ₹ 10,000/- p.a. 4th and 5th year:- ₹ 20,000/- p.a.	325,431
2.	Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir	The scheme aims at encouraging the youth from Jammu & Kashmir to take advantage of the educational institutions outside the State, which would provide them an opportunity, to interact with their counterparts from the rest of the country	5,000	General degree courses:- ₹ 30,000 p.a. Professional degree courses:- ₹ 1.25 Lakhs p.a. Medical studies:- ₹ 3 lakhs p.a.	29,351
3.	Central Sector Interest Subsidy Scheme	To ensure that no one from the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS),	Open ended	Full interest subsidy is provided during moratorium period (course	32,52,799 (no. of claims)

1	2	3	4	5	6
		including minorities, Schedule Caste/ Schedule Tribe students, women and disabled, is denied access to professional education only for the reason that he or she is poor		period + 1 year) on educational loan upto ₹ 7.5 lakh taken	
		<b>University Grants Commission</b>			
4.	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post Doctoral Fellowship in Humanities and Social Science	To promote quality research in Social Sciences, Humanities including languages in Indian Universities after Ph.D.	200	Fellowship: ₹ 38,800/-p.m. for I year ₹40,300/-p.m. for 11 year ₹ 41,900/-p.m. for III year Contingency: ₹ 50,000/-p.a.	1,469
5.	Dr. D.S. Kothari Post Doctoral Fellowship (DSKPDF)	To promote research in Science discipline in Indian Universities after Ph.D.	500	Higher fellowship: ₹ 46,500/-p.m. (whole tenure) Normal fellowship: ₹ 43,400/-p.m. for I year ₹45,000/- pm for II year ₹ 46,500/-p.m. for III year Contingency: ₹ 1.00 Lakh p.a. throughout the tenure	2,316
6.	Post-Doctoral Fellowship for SC/ST Candidates	To promote postdoctoral research among SC/ST students in Sciences, Engineering, Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences at Indian Universities/Institutions/Colleges.	100	Fellowship: ₹ 38,800/- p.m. for first 2 years ₹ 46,500/- p.m. for remaining tenure Contingency: @₹ 50,000/- p.a.	1,634

7. Post Doctoral Fellowship for Women	For unemployed women candidates holding Ph.D. Degree to pursue research in their respective subject areas with an aim to accelerate the talented instincts of the women candidates to carry out the advanced studies and research.	100	Fellowship: ₹ 38,800/- p.m. for first 2 years ₹ 46,500/- p.m. for remaining tenure Contingency: @ ₹ 50,000/- p.a.	1,999
8. Junior Research Fellowship in Science, Humanities and Social Sciences	To provide Financial assistance to NET/JRF-qualified candidates to undertake advanced studies and research leading to M. Phil. / Ph. D. Degree in Humanities and Social Sciences including Languages and Sciences.	9400	Fellowship: JRF - ₹ 31,000/-p.m. for 2 years SRF- ₹ 35,000/- p.m. for remaining period Contingency A (for Humanities & Social Sciences) ₹ 10,000/- p.a. for JRF ₹ 20,500/- p.a. for SRF Contingency B (for Science students) ₹ 12,000/- p.a. for JRF ₹ 25,000/-p.a. for SRF	79,150
9. BSR Fellowship for Research (Ph. D)	To encourage doctoral Research in Science subjects in Universities with Potential for Excellence / Centres of Advance Studies and Department of Special Assistance identified	70	Fellowship:- ₹ 50,000/- p.m. Contingency: ₹ 3.00/- lakh p.a.	10,150
10. Swami Vivekananda Single Girl Child Fellowship for Research in Social Sciences	To encourage women to pursue Ph.D. in Social Sciences including Humanities and Languages.	There is no fixed number of fellowships for a particular	Fellowship: ₹ 25,000/- p.m. for 2 years ₹ 28,000 p.m. for remaining period Contingency:	369

1	2	3	4	5	6
			year which is ₹ 10,000/- p.a. variable depending upon the number of applications received every year.		
11.	P.G. Scholarship for University Rank Holders	To provide financial assistance to University Rank Holders for pursuing PG on full time/regular basis in Universities/Institutes/ Colleges in India.	3000	Scholarship: ₹ 3,100/- p.m. for 20 months	8,195
12.	P.G. Scholarship for GATE/ GPAT qualified students for pursuing M.Tech/ M.E./ M.Pharm	To provide financial assistance to GATE/GPAT qualified students for pursuing M.E./M.Tech/M. Pharma full time/regular basis Universities/Institutes/Colleges in India	As per claims received.	Scholarship: ₹ 12,400/- p.m.	3,550
13.	P.G. Scholarship for Professional Courses for SC/ST candidates	To provide financial assistance to selected candidates belonging to SC/ST categories for pursuing Post-graduation in Professional	1000	Scholarship: ₹ 7,800/- p.m. for ME/M Tech ₹ 4,700/- p.m. for other courses	5,197



	Courses on full time/regular basis in Universities/Institutes/Colleges in India.				
14. P.G. Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child	To provide financial assistance to selected candidates being Single Girl Child for pursuing Post-graduation on full time/regular basis in Universities/Institutes/Colleges in India.	3000 (No Cap)	Scholarship: ₹ 3,100/- p.m. for 20 months	24,358	
15. "Ishan Uday" Special Scholarship Scheme for North Eastern Region	To promote Higher Education in the North Eastern Region by providing financial assistance to students of the region.	10,000	Scholarship: ₹ 5,400/- p.m. for General Degree ₹ 7,800/- p.m. for other Professional courses	58,468	
<b>All India Council for Technical Education</b>					
16. PG Scholarship (GATE/GPAT qualified students)	To ensure development of technical education in India through its Post Graduate Scholarship Scheme to full time GATE/GPAT qualified students to Master of Engineering, Master of Technology, Master of Architecture and Master of Pharmacy courses in AICTE approved Institutions and AICTE approved Universities	Open ended	Scholarship: ₹ 12,400/- p.m.	112,483	

1	2	3	4	5	6
17. National Doctoral Fellowship	To promote research culture in AICTE approved Institutions, scheme of National Doctoral Fellowship has been designed for admitting full time meritorious research scholars during the academic year 2018-19	300	Fellowship:- ₹ 28,000/- p.m. Contingency: ₹ 15,000/- p.a. House Rent Allowance as per government norms	142	
18. Pragati Scholarship Scheme for Girls students	The scheme aims at providing assistance for Advancement of Girls pursuing Technical Education.	Degree- 2000 Diploma-2000	Incidentals:- ₹ 2,000 p.m. (payable for 10 months) Tuition fee:- ₹ 30,000 p.a. or Actual Paid	11,289	
19. Saksham Scholarship for specially abled students	To provide encouragement and support to specially abled children to pursue Technical Education. This is an attempt to give every young student, who is otherwise specially abled, the opportunity to study further and prepare for a successful future.	Degree- 500 Diploma-500	Incidentals:- ₹ 2,000 p.m. (payable for 10 months) Tuition fee:- ₹ 30,000 p.a. or Actual Paid ₹ 30,000/- for the purchase of Stationary/ Laptop/Desktop/Vchicle/Fee paid towards competitive examination applications forms/exam/specific equipments/ software's for visually impaired/ speech and hearing disabled students	649	

270 Written Answers to

[RAJYASABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Imparting soft skills to college graduates**

†2789. 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 impart soft skills to graduates at universities and colleges;
- (b) if so, whether Government has taken any step in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has developed life skills (Jeevan Kaushal) curriculum for undergraduate students at Universities and Colleges. This Curriculum covers the courses on communication skills, professional skills, leadership & management skills and universal human values. The life skills curriculum is available at <https://www.ugc.ac.in/e-book/SKILL%20ENG/mobile/index.html> for consideration and introduction by the Universities. The UGC has also implemented Choice Based Credit System which provides for language proficiency and professional aptitude to be imparted as Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses, to form a part of the academic curriculum.

**Imparting education in Telugu language in schools**

2790. SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in contravention to the provisions of Section 29(2) (f) of the RTE Act, State Government of Andhra Pradesh has decided to convert all Telugu medium Government schools to English medium;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government has issued any advisory to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh to impart education particularly elementary education in Telugu medium;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) As per the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State is converting all classes from class I to VI in Primary, Upper Primary, High Schools under all managements from the academic year 2020-21 and gradually increasing each further class from the next consequent academic years.

(c) to (e) Section 29 (1) of the RTE Act state that "The curriculum and the evaluation procedure for elementary education shall be laid down by an academic authority to be specified by the appropriate Government by notification". The Academic authority, while laying down the curriculum and the evaluation procedure under sub section 29 (1) shall take into consideration that medium of instructions shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue. The concerned State Governments are the appropriate Government of implementation of the provision of this Act.

#### **Reservation criteria for Delhi University**

†2791. SHRI RAM KUMAR VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that admissions to reserved seats have not been made as per the ratio of increased number of admissions made, than the stipulated numbers of seats in the current session in the University of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not increasing the number of seats in reserved category in the same ratio as per the rules of reservation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) University of Delhi has informed that it has maintained the ratio of the increased number of admission made during the academic year 2019-20 as per Government of India Reservation guidelines and as mentioned in Bulletin of Information, 2019-20.

#### **SC/ST reservation in teaching and non-teaching cadre**

2792. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether Government has noticed the UGC instruction to implement SC/ST reservation in the teaching and non-teaching cadre, if so, the details of action taken;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the above instruction is applicable in the case of minority status institution, if so, the details thereof and the action taken report thereto; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had issued guidelines *vide* letter No. F.1-5/2006(SCT) dated 25th August, 2006 to all Central Universities/Deemed to be Universities and State Universities for ensuring implementation of Reservation Policy for the Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) to all teaching and non-teaching posts. These guidelines *inter alia* provided for preparation of reservation rosters by considering a University as a 'Unit'.

The Hon'ble Allahabad High Court in its judgement to W. P. No. 43260 of 2016 dated 7.04.2017, ruled that reservation rosters should be prepared by considering the Department as a 'Unit' instead of University as a 'Unit'. Implementation of this judgement would have adversely affected the representation of SCs and STs in faculty recruitment. SLPs and Review Petitions filed by Ministry of Human Resource Development and UGC, against the impugned judgement, were dismissed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

To uphold the Constitutional Provisions for safeguarding the interests of SCs/STs and Socially and Educationally Backward Classes the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Ordinance, 2019 was promulgated on 7.3.2019. The same was subsequently repealed and the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Teachers Cadre) Act, 2019 was notified on 9.7.2019 to ensure preparation of rosters by considering the University as a 'Unit'.

(c) and (d) The provisions of reservation are not applicable to the Minority institutions covered under Article 30(1) of the Constitution.

**Minority institutions across the country**

2793. SHRI K. SOMAPRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details and number of aided and recognized schools in the country, State-wise;
- (b) the details of criteria for giving the status of minority institution;
- (c) the details and number of schools recognized as minority institution, State-wise; and
- (d) the name and details of schools enjoying minority status in Kerala till date?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) As per U-DISE data of Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 2018-19, the State-wise details and number of aided and recognized schools in the country is given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) As per guidelines of National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions, the criteria for giving the status of minority to an institution is that a college or an educational institution must be established and administered by a minority community primarily for the benefit of minority community. However, State Governments are responsible for fixing the criteria for minority status.

(c) and (d) State-wise details and number of schools recognized as minority institutions is given in Statement. As per UDISE data of Ministry of Human Resource Development, there are 2922 schools which enjoy the minority status in Kerala. The details are available at website of Ministry of Human Resource Development and may be accessed at <https://mhrd.gov.in/idmi> ([www.mhrd.gov.in](http://www.mhrd.gov.in)—> *School Education* —> *IDMI*).

**Statement***State-wise details and number of aided and recognized schools*

State	Number of Recognized Schools by management - 2018-19			Number of recognized minority Schools 2018-19
	Govt.	Aided	Private	
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	339	2	72	16
Andhra Pradesh	45013	2346	15862	15
Arunachal Pradesh	3179	64	503	31
Assam	47223	5065	6084	483
Bihar	72590	689	6031	1245
Chandigarh	121	7	74	23
Chhattisgarh	48671	434	6842	350
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	300	10	35	13
Daman and Diu	112	4	23	10
Delhi	2784	253	2666	236
Goa	833	514	139	205

1	2	3	4	5	276
Gujarat	35202	5734	13641	987	Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]  Unstarred Questions
Haryana	14516	26	7913	103	
Himachal Pradesh	15433	0	2778	60	
Jammu and Kashmir	24080	29	5552	153	
Jharkhand	35954	1177	1400	794	
Karnataka	50184	7417	20604	199	
Kerala	5011	7195	3156	2922	
Lakshadweep	45	0	0	0	
Madhya Pradesh	122056	874	29105	1327	
Maharashtra	66033	23554	19400	7544	
Manipur	3073	587	1003	246	
Meghalaya	7802	4181	2220	3369	
Mizoram	2564	231	1025	4	
Nagaland	2007	0	745	106	
Odisha	55483	5770	4957	331	
Puducherry	423	33	283	49	



Punjab	19404	458	8495	703
Rajasthan	67578	0	35603	2292
Sikkim	854	19	417	61
Tamil Nadu	37728	8355	12439	4503
Telangana	29822	707	11621	742
Tripura	4309	46	343	161
Uttar Pradesh	163142	8090	87433	8403
Uttarakhand	16934	616	5519	330
West Bengal	82876	127	11777	1199
ALL INDIA	1083678	84614	325760	39215
GRAND TOTAL (All Management Categories)	1494052			39215

Source: UDISE+2018-19

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[12 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions 277

**SC/ST faculty members at Delhi University**

2794. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of faculty members at Delhi University;
- (b) the total number of SC/ST faculty members at Delhi University; and
- (c) an institute-wise list of the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) University of Delhi has informed that the total existing faculties are as follows: Professor-97, Associate Professor- 220, Assistant Professor- 529. The total numbers of SC and ST faculty members are as follows:

Name of the post	SC	ST
Professor	03	01
Associate Professor	08	01
Assistant Professor	71	33

- (c) The details are given in the Statement.

**Statement***Details of total SC/ST Faculty Members of Delhi University***Existing List of Permanent faculty (Professor, Associate Professor and Assistant Professor) in the Department of Delhi University as on date category-wise**

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Department	Category
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dr. Suresh Kumar	Professor	African Studies	SC
2.	Dr. Naorem Kiranmala Devi	Assistant Professor	Anthropology	SC
3.	Dr. Prakash Ranjan Mondal	Associate Professor	Anthropology	SC
4.	Mr. Ratul Baishya	Assistant Professor	Botany	SC
5.	Dr. Dharmendra Kumar	Assistant Professor	Buddhist Studies	SC
6.	Ms. Gunjan Gupta (nee Gajinder Kaur) (Lien)	Associate Professor	Campus Law Centre	SC
7.	Ms. Sunaina Kanojia	Associate Professor	Commerce	SC
8.	Mr. Sugata Bag	Assistant Professor	Economics	SC
9.	Dr. Param Jit	Reader/Associate Professor	Economics	SC
10.	Dr. (Ms.) D. Parimala	Associate Professor	Education	SC
11.	Ms. Kanchan	Assistant Professor	Education	SC

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Mr. Vinod Kumar Kanvaria	Assistant Professor	Education	SC
13.	Dr. Seema Sarohe	Assistant Professor	Education	SC
14.	Dr. Anju Gurawa	Assistant Professor	English	SC
15.	Dr. (Ms.) Swati Diwakar	Assistant Professor	Environmental Studies	SC
16.	Dr. Surajit Sarkar	Assistant Professor	Genetics (SDC)	SC
17.	Dr. (Ms.) Naorem Aruna Devi	Assistant Professor	Genetics (SDC)	SC
18.	Sh. Kiran Bhairannavar	Assistant Professor	Geography	SC
19.	Dr. Subhash Anand	Associate Professor	Geography	SC
20.	Dr. Pramod Kumar	Assistant Professor	Geology	SC
21.	(Ms.) Aarti Paul	Assistant Professor	German & Romance Studies	SC
22.	Dr. Surendra Kumar	Assistant Professor	History	SC
23.	Dr. (Ms.) Anu	Assistant Professor	LC-I	SC
24.	Ms. Sunanda Bharti	Assistant Professor	LC-I	SC
25.	Dr. Mahavir Singh Kalon	Professor	LC-II	SC
26.	Sh. Kanwar Pal Singh	Associate Professor	Library & Information Science	SC
27.	Dr. Manish Kumar	Assistant Professor	Library & Information Science	SC
28.	Ms. Mamta	Assistant Professor	Linguistic	SC

29.	Sh. Narain	Assistant Professor	Faculty of Management Studies	SC
30.	Dr. Sachin Kumar	Assistant Professor	Mathematics	SC
31.	Dr. Vusala Ambethkar	Associate Professor	Mathematics	SC
32.	Ms. Ratnottama Das	Assistant Professor	MILLS	SC
33.	Dr. V. Narayanappa	Assistant Professor	MILLS	SC
34.	Mr. Rajpal Singh	Assistant Professor	Music & Fine Arts	SC
35.	Sh. Jagbandhu Prasad	Assistant Professor(S-II)	Music & Fine Arts	SC
36.	Dr. Adarsh Anand	Assistant Professor	Operational Research	SC
37.	Dr. Rajinder Kumar	Professor	Persian	SC
38.	Dr. Somorendro Singh	Assistant Professor	Physics & Astr. Phy	SC
39.	Dr. Ashok Kumar	Assistant Professor	Physics & Astr. Phy	SC
40.	Dr. N. Sukumar	Professor	Political Science	SC
41.	Ms. Nidhi Prakash	Assistant Professor	Psychology	SC
42.	Sh. Avinash Kumar	Associate Professor	Psychology	SC
43.	Dr. Rajni Bala	Assistant Professor	Punjabi	SC
44.	Dr. Kulvir Gojra	Associate Professor	Punjabi	SC
45.	Ms. Mohini Arya	Assistant Professor	Sanskrit	SC
46.	Dr. Somveer	Assistant Professor	Sanskrit	SC

*Written Answers to*

[12 December, 2019]

*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5	282
47.	Dr. Rajeev Ranjan	Assistant Professor	Sanskrit	SC	Written Answers to [RAJYASABHA]
48.	Dr. Ranjit Behra	Associate Professor	Sanskrit	SC	
49.	Dr. Ved Prakash Dindoriya	Associate Professor	Sanskrit	SC	
50.	Ms. Shashi Rani	Assistant Professor	Social Work	SC	
51.	Sh. Sudhir Keshav Maske	Assistant Professor	Social Work	SC	
52.	Dr. Sanjoy Roy	Associate Professor	Social Work	SC	
53.	Sh. Tila Kumar	Assistant Professor	Sociology	SC	
54.	Sh. Mithun Kumar	Assistant Professor	Urdu	SC	
55.	Mr. Sunil Kumar	Assistant Professor	Business Economics	SC	
56.	Dr. Perikala Kesava Kumar	Professor	Philosophy	SC	
57.	Sh. Gautam Kalotra	Assistant Professor	Philosophy	SC	Unstarred Questions
58.	Ms. Shobha	Assistant Professor	Cluster Innovation Centre	SC	
59.	Alka Dutt	Assistant Professor	Cluster Innovation Centre	SC	
60.	Dr. Gajendra Singh	Associate Professor	African Studies	SC	
61.	Dr. Ashish Chandra	Associate Professor	Commerce	SC	
62.	Dr. Raj Kumar	Professor	English	SC	
63.	Dr. Pankaj Chaudhary	Assistant Professor	Financial Studies	SC	
64.	Dr. Subhash Chander	Assistant Professor	Education	SC	

65.	Dr. Ram Niwas	Assistant Professor	Education	SC
66.	Dr. Meenakshi Ramuji Ingole	Assistant Professor	Education	SC
67.	Daya Devi	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
68.	Ajay Bapusaheb Sonawane	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
69.	Narender Nagarwal	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
70.	Anil Sain	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
71.	Upendra Nath	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
72.	Balajinaika B G	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
73.	Apanjot Kaur	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
74.	Apeksha Kumari	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
75.	Dinesh Dayma	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
76.	Ravindra Kumar	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
77.	Akash Anand	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
78.	Vikas Kumar	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
79.	Shilpi	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
80.	Swati Solanki	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
81.	Akash Deep Nagal	Assistant Professor	Law	SC
82.	Amit Birwal	Assistant Professor	Electronic Science	SC

*Written Answers to*

*[12 December, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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1	2	3	4	5
1.	Dr. A.S. Yaruigam	Professor	African Studies	ST
2.	Dr. Berrithung Murry	Assistant Professor	Anthropology	ST
3.	Ms.Avitoli G. Zhimo	Assistant Professor	Anthropology	ST
4.	Sh. Galdhan Sangai	Assistant Professor	Buddhist Studies	ST
5.	Dr.Dhanraj Tukdoji Masram	Assistant Professor	Chemistry	ST
6.	Ms. Ritu Bala	Assistant Professor	Education	ST
7.	Ms. Pooja Negi	Assistant Professor	English	ST
8.	Ms. Sneha Lata	Assistant Professor	Hindi	ST
9.	Kumari Khusboo	Assistant Professor	History	ST
10.	Sh. A. Zothansanga	Assistant Professor	Mathematics	ST
11.	Sh. Asghar Mahmood	Assistant Professor	Arabic	ST
12.	Sh. Eric Soreng	Assistant Professor	Psychology	ST
13.	Mr. Tek Chand Meena	Assistant Professor	Sanskrit	ST
14.	Sh. M. Kishan	Assistant Professor	Sanskrit	ST
15.	Ms. Nemthianngai Guite	Assistant Professor(Stage-3)	Social Work	ST
16.	Sh. Ngaopunii Trichao Thomas	Assistant Professor	Social Work	ST
17.	Dr. Kamei Aphun	Assistant Professor (S-II)	Sociology	ST



18.	Dr. Mushtaq Alam Qadri	Reader	Urdu	ST
19.	Mr. Chander Mohan	Assistant Professor	Business Economics	ST
20.	Dr. Ayesha Gautam	Assistant Professor	Philosophy	ST
21.	Dr. Madan Lal	Professor	Commerce	ST
22.	M. Khyothunglo Humtsoe	Assistant Professor	Cluster Innovation Centre	ST
23.	Dr. Ram Kishan Negi	Associate Professor	Zoology	ST
24.	Dr. Dorje Dawa	Assistant Professor	CIC	ST
25.	Moatoshi AO	Assistant Professor	Law	ST
26.	Irwin Lalmuanpuii Hnamte	Assistant Professor	Law	ST
27.	Stanzin Chostak	Assistant Professor	Law	ST
28.	C K Negi Bisht	Assistant Professor	Law	ST
29.	Mizum Nyodu	Assistant Professor	Law	ST
30.	Jai Prakash Nyodu	Assistant Professor	Law	ST
31.	Mercy K. Khaute	Assistant Professor	Law	ST
32.	Nidhi Minz	Assistant Professor	Law	ST
33.	Ezekial Jarain	Assistant Professor	Law	ST
34.	Dr. Sunil Kumar	Assistant Professor	Education	ST
35.	Dr. Pinkal Rajubhai Chaudhari	Assistant Professor	Education	ST

*Written Answers to*

*[12 December, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Establishing educational institutions at par with global standards**

†2795. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of systematic measures taken for the establishment of secondary, senior secondary and excellent educational institutions including technical institutions in reference to education for employment and to cater to the concept of best educational institutions at par with global standards and to achieve the target of existing and upcoming technical-industrial requirements; and

(b) the State-wise details of 20 world class educational institutes including in the State of Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Ministry has launched an Integrated Scheme for School Education - Samagra Shiksha w.e.f. 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 new integrated scheme envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education. Also under Samagra Shiksha, the Government is implementing the scheme of Vocationalisation of School Education to integrate National Skills Qualification Framework complaint vocational education with general academic education with an aim to prepare educated, employable and competitive human resource for various sectors of economy and global market for students from class IX to XII. Till 2018-19, the scheme has been implemented in 8,654 schools with reported enrolment of more than 10 lakh students.

In order to empower the Higher Educational Institutions and to help them become world class teaching and research institutions, Government has launched Institutions of Eminence scheme (IoE). As per the Cabinet approval, 10 public and 10 private Universities/Institutions have to be declared as IoE. As of now, 10 institutions in public category and 10 institutions in private category have been recommended for declaration of IoE. The selection of the above Institutions/Universities has been made on the recommendation of Empowered Expert Committee (EEC) and University Grants Commission (UGC) based on the merit of the Institution and not State-wise. The detail of the institutions is given as under:-

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

*List of institutions selected for declaration of IoE*

Sl. No.	Name of Institutes
1.	Indian Institute of Science Bengaluru
2.	IIT Delhi
3.	IIT Bombay
4.	IIT Madras
5.	IIT Kharagpur
6.	Banaras Hindu University
7.	University of Delhi
8.	University of Hyderabad
9.	Anna University
10.	Jadavpur University
11.	Birla Institute of Technology and Sciences
12.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education
13.	Jio Institute
14.	Amrita Vishvavidyapeetham
15.	Vellore Institute of Technology
16.	Kalinga Institute of Industrial Technology
17.	Jamia Hamdard
18.	OP Jindal Global University
19.	Shiv Nadar University
20.	Satya Bharati

Further, the Ministry has launched Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), in 2013 which aims at providing strategic funding to eligible state higher educational institutions with an objective to usher transformative reforms in the state higher education system.

**Employment of educated youth**

†2796. DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise reasons, if any, for not getting employment for the youth

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

who have received technical, postgraduate and doctorate education as per their education level, in the country; and

- (b) the actual/estimated number of such unemployed people?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Employment of the youth who have received technical, postgraduate and doctorate education is dependent on opportunities generated by economic growth across various sectors. State-wise data of actual/estimated number of such unemployed people is not Centrally maintained.

**Sports qualifications of staff appointed in Jamia Millia Islamia University**

2797. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred Question 565 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st November, 2019 and state:

(a) the details of the sports qualifications of Sports Director, Chairman, Sports Admission Committee and Vice-Chancellor's nominee to Sports Admission Committee in Jamia Millia Islamia University;

(b) whether sports qualifications of above authorities dealing with admission under admission quota have been verified;

(c) if so, the details thereof, case-wise;

(d) whether the Vice-Chancellor of University has received representation/complaints regarding irregularities in admission under sports quota during 2019-20 from various quarters including MPs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) Jamia Millia Islamia (JMI) has informed that there is no sanctioned post of Sports Director or Chairman in Jamia Millia Islamia. The Vice-Chancellor nominates one of the Senior Professors as Officiating Director and Chairman to see the overall functioning of the sports in the University. A senior Professor has also been nominated by the Vice-Chancellor as Vice-Chancellor nominee in Sports Admission Committee.

As informed by the Jamia Millia Islamia, university engaged renowned experts for admission under different games category. A list of experts provided by Jamia Millia Islamia is available on the University's website: ([https://www.jmi.ac.in/upload/advertisement/admission\\_list\\_sports\\_quota.pdf](https://www.jmi.ac.in/upload/advertisement/admission_list_sports_quota.pdf)).

Jamia Millia Islamia has informed that the Hon'ble M.P. Shri Neeraj Shekhar vide a letter 09.09.2019 written to the Vice Chancellor had sought some information which was provided by the University on 03.12.2019.

### **Complaints against principals of KVs**

2798. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints of harassment and irregularities against Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas received to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during the years 2018 and 2019 till date along with the action taken thereon, State-wise;

(b) whether Government/KVS has received complaints of harassment/irregularities against Principal of Kendriya Vidyalaya Palampur, Himachal Pradesh during the years 2018 and 2019; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken thereon, complaint-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that 118 complaints of harassment and 222 complaints of irregularities have been received against the Principal of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) during the years 2018 and 2019 till date. State-wise details are given in Statement (*See below*).

(b) KVS has further informed that 7 complaints of harassment/irregularities have been received against the Principal of KV, Palampur, Himachal Pradesh during the years 2018 and 2019.

(c) In all these cases action is taken by KVS having regard to the provisions of Vigilance Manual/Central Vigilance Commission Guidelines (CVC)/Central Civil Services (CCS) (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965/Education Code and Accounts Code for KVs. All the Regional Offices are also required to carry out internal audit of the KVs under their administrative jurisdiction, once every year.

***Statement***

*State-wise details of complaints/irregularities received against Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas during the last two years 2018 and 2019 till date*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of complaints of harassment received during 2018 and 2019 till date	Number of complaints of irregularities received during 2018 and 2019 till date
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	5
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	2
4.	Assam	12	3
5.	Bihar	7	5
6.	Chandigarh	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	8
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0
10.	Delhi	5	3
11.	Goa	0	2
12.	Gujarat	0	0
13.	Haryana	3	13
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	3
15.	Jammu and Kashmir including Ladakh	6	6
16.	Jharkhand	0	1
17.	Karnataka	5	13
18.	Kerala	0	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh	13	24
20.	Maharashtra	20	31

1	2	3	4
21.	Manipur	1	1
22.	Meghalaya	1	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0
24.	Nagaland	1	0
25.	Odisha	3	2
26.	Punjab	8	19
27.	Rajasthan	1	31
28.	Sikkim	0	0
29.	Tamil Nadu	1	2
30.	Telangana	0	1
31.	Tripura	1	0
32.	Lakshadweep	0	0
33.	Puduchery	0	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	9	42
35.	Uttarakhand	9	1
36.	West Bengal	7	3
TOTAL		118	222

#### **Reservation policy in Manipur University**

2799. SHRI K. BHABANANDA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any separate reservation policy applicable in Central universities for admissions and appointments in North Eastern States particularly in Manipur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, then what policy is currently being followed there and its details thereof;

(d) whether it is a fact that Manipur University is not following the Central Reservation Policy;

- (e) if so, the details of reservation policy; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (f): Manipur University has informed that the University follows the Reservation Policy in admissions as per Provisions contained in the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 read with the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Amendment Act, 2012. For recruitment in teaching and non-teaching positions of Group "A" & "B", Manipur University follows the Reservation Policy *i.e.*, 7.5% for ST, 15% for SC and 27% for OBC. For Group "C" positions, the University follows the State Reservation norms as per procedure laid down in Central Government Rules.

#### **Seats in Central Schools of Rajasthan**

2800. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of seats in Central Schools in Rajasthan;
- (b) the students enrolled against these seats;
- (c) whether Government is considering increasing seats in Central Schools in Rajasthan, if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether there are any vacancies in the posts of teacher in Central Schools in Rajasthan;
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with reasons for such vacancies;
- (f) whether Government has taken any steps to fill up the vacant posts of teachers in Central Schools in Rajasthan; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) There are 69480 seats available in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in Rajasthan against which 65466 students are enrolled.

- (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government at present.



(d) to (g) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has informed that as on 15.11.2019, 195 posts of teaching staff are lying vacant in the KVs located in the State of Rajasthan, the details of which are as under:-

Category of Posts	Number of vacant posts
Principal	5
Vice-Principal	1
Head Master	12
Post Graduate Teacher (PGT)	23
Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT)	26
Primary Teacher (PRT)	4
Librarian	123
PRT (Music)	1
TOTAL	195

Vacancies exist in KVs due to time lag between the occurrence of vacancies and completion of the recruitment process. Filling up of vacancies is a continuous process and action is taken from time to time as per the provisions of the relevant recruitment rules for filling up the posts. Directions have also been issued to autonomous organizations including KVS from time to time, for reviewing their vacancies and for taking prompt action for filling up of vacant posts in the vidyalayas.

During the year 2019, 231 posts of teachers have been filled up in the KVs of Rajasthan which include 18 posts of PGTs, 55 posts of TGTs, 148 posts of PRTs, 8 posts of Librarians and 2 posts of PRTs (Music).

#### **Establishing JNVs in newly carved districts of Telangana**

2801. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Telangana has requested Union Government to set up Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the newly carved districts to meet the demands to help poor families; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV) in each district of the country. All the districts of pre-bifurcated Andhra Pradesh were covered under Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme (except Hyderabad which is an urban district). After bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, 9 of its districts came under the jurisdiction of newly formed state of Telangana. The remaining newly carved districts of Telangana do not have any JNVs. Opening of new JNVs is a continuous process which depends on the willingness of the concerned State Government/UT Administration to make available requisite suitable land free of cost and making available required temporary building, free of rent to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. However, actual sanction and opening of new JNV depends on availability of funds and approval by the competent authority.

#### **National Institutes in Telangana**

2802. SHRI B. LINGAIAH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telangana State has requested to set up IIM, IIT in Karim Nagar, IISER and other national premier institutes, post bifurcation of the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and progress made with funds spent so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) A request has been received from the State Government to set up an IIM in the State of Telangana. Further, the State Government has requested to set up an Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) at Karim Nagar and an IISER in Hyderabad. There is a proposal to establish one Central Tribal University in Telangana.

#### **Rising dropout rates in schools**

†2803. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRIMATI SAMPATIYA UIKEY:

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

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (a) whether it is a fact that the majority of parents prefer to send their children to private schools instead of Government run schools;
- (b) the details of the boy/girl students having left their school education midway (dropouts) during the last three years, in the country;
- (c) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the reasons responsible for cases of dropouts; and
- (d) the schemes being implemented to promote the school education and the expenditure made under said scheme during the last three years and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) As per Section 10 of The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, it is the duty of every parent or guardian to admit or cause to be admitted his or her child or ward, as the case may be, to an elementary education in the neighbourhood school. However, as per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2017-18 (provisional) 63.65 % of total enrolment is in Government and Government aided schools.

As per UDISE the annual average dropout rate for the last three years is as under:

Years	Annual Average Dropout Rate (All India)								
	Boys			Girls			Total		
	Primary	Upper	Secondary	Primary	Upper	Secondary	Primary	Upper	Secondary
	Primary	Primary		Primary	Primary		Primary	Primary	
2015-16	4.36%	3.5%	17.2%	3.9%	4.60%	16.9%	4.13%	4.0%	17.1%
2016-17	6.40%	5.0%	19.97%	6.30%	6.4%	19.81%	6.4%	5.7%	19.89%
2017-18*	3.68%	4.50%	19.19%	3.32%	5.58%	18.70%	3.51%	5.02%	18.96%

\*UDISE provisional

Ministry of Human Resource Development has commissioned three independent surveys to estimate out of school children, including drop-out in the country. These surveys were conducted in the years 2005, 2009 and 2014. The major reasons for

out of school children, including drop-out reported in the survey are poverty/ economic reason, child not interested in studies, child suffering with some disability or poor health, child too young to be attending school, child needed to help in domestic work, education not considered necessary by the parents or Head of the household etc.

(d) The Department of School Education and Literacy has launched an integrated Centrally sponsored Scheme for School Education, namely, Samagra Shiksha w.e.f 2018-19, which subsumes the three erstwhile Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Teacher Education (TE). It envisages school education as a continuum from pre-school to senior secondary level and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education for all. The details of Central share released to the States and UTs under the schemes since 2016-17 is as under:

(₹ in crores)

Year	SSA	RMSA	TE	Total
2016-17	21657.45	3699.30	495.37	25852.12
2017-18	23493.64	4033.44	487.38	28014.46
2018-19	Samagra Shiksha			29294.24

Due to various interventions implemented under erstwhile scheme of SSA and RMSA now subsumed into Samagra Shiksha, there have been improvements in overall educational scenario at elementary and secondary levels. As per UDISE 2017-18 (provisional) Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at primary, upper primary and secondary level is 94.2, 90.8 and 79.3 respectively, Pupil-Teacher Ratio (all schools) at primary, upper primary and Secondary level 23:1, 25:1 and 26:1 respectively and transition rate from primary to upper primary level is 90.8% and from upper primary to secondary level is 89.2%.

#### **Addition of skill development in school curriculum**

2804. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes the addition of skill development in school curriculum beyond VIII standard;

- (b) if so, the steps taken and the outcome thereof;
- (c) the steps taken by the Ministry to introduce lessons on GST, basic law tenets and on the harmful impact of internet addiction and cyber ethics;
- (d) whether there are any specific programmes out of these being implemented in different States, State-wise; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing the Scheme of Vocationalisation of School Education under the umbrella of 'Samagra Shiksha - an integrated scheme for school education'. Under the scheme a vocational subject is offered for Classes IX to XII along with the general education to provide necessary employability and vocational skills for variety of occupations. Till 2018-19, the scheme has been implemented in 8654 schools, with reported enrolment of more than 10 lakhs students.

(c) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) have included the basic contents on Goods and Services Tax (GST) in their textbooks of Economics, Accountancy and Business Studies at different stages. The NCERT text books for various stages of school education already incorporate the contents relating to the basics of Indian Law and Constitution. NCERT has also developed Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Curriculum for teachers and students in school education. As part of this Curriculum, social and ethical issues related to use of internet have been dealt with. The focus of the Curriculum is on safe and secure use of web space by students and teachers.

(d) and (e) The Scheme of Vocationalisation of School Education under the umbrella of 'Samagra Shiksha' is implemented in all the States and Union Territories. Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and the majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State/Union Territory Government to adopt/adapt the NCERT model textbooks, having contents on GST and basic law tenets, and the ICT curriculum for teachers and students, for their schools.

**UGC guidelines for filling up faculty vacancies**

2805. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) details of guidelines issued by the UGC to various institutions to fill up 3 lakh vacancies within a stipulated period of six months;
- (b) details of teaching vacancies in various educational institutions and steps taken by the Ministry to fill in the vacancies in a time-bound manner; and
- (c) present status of recruitment in various institutions, State-wise and institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Occurring of vacancies and filling up is a continuous process. University Grants Commission (UGC) *vide* its letters dated 04.06.2019, 31.07.2019, 05.09.2019 and 22.10.2019 has already issued directions to higher education institutes to fill up the vacant posts. Advertisements have been issued for filling up the vacant posts.

(b) and (c) The details are given in Statement.

***Statement******The details of Vacancy Status in Higher Education Institutes***

Category	Higher Educational Institutions under Central Government			
	Total sanctioned post (faculty)	Vacant position in June, 2019	Current No. of position advertised since June, 2019	cumulative appointment made since June, 2019
1	2	3	4	5
National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	7483	2820	2045	161
School of Planning and Architecture (SPA)	227	85	84	

1	2	3	4	5
Central Universities (CU)	17834	6738	6531	714
Indian Institute of Technology (IITs)	8856	2813	2813	214
Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	394	146	148	40
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER)	1255	159	147	98
Indian Institutes of Management (IIM)	1155	275	270	18
Language	647	185	97	138
Other Tech. Institutions	608	178	137	43
TOTAL	38459	13399	12272	1426

**Higher Educational Institutions under State Government**

Institutions under State Government	369159	100123	28180	5011
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**Actual allocation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan**

2806. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actual allocation for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan remain far below the resource estimates made by the Ministry in 2018-19;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the resource estimates made by the Ministry and the actual allocation of funds for SSA/Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) 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). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

The annual plans under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority. These plans are then appraised and estimates are prepared in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, physical and financial progress and availability of budgetary resources. The expenditure under the schemes is incurred as per the approved plans. The Central share is released in different instalments *i.e. ad-hoc* instalment, 1st and 2nd instalments, based on the mandatory submission of the requisite documents such as utilization certificate, progress report, audit report etc. and the release of commensurate state share by States.

An amount of ₹ 30780.81 crore was allocated for Samagra Shiksha in the Revised Estimate for the Year 2018-19, out of which ₹ 29294.23 crore was released.

#### **Allocation to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and utilisation of funds**

2807. SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is underutilization of funds allocated to Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the year-wise details of the funds allocated and funds utilised for SSA/Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) 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). It is an overarching programme for the school education sector extending from pre-



school to class XII and aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education at all levels of school education.

The annual plans under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha are prepared by the States and UTs based on their requirements and priority. These plans are then appraised and estimates are prepared in consultation with the States and UTs as per the programmatic and financial norms of the scheme, physical and financial progress and availability of budgetary resources. The expenditure under the schemes is incurred as per the approved plans. The Central share is released in different instalments *i.e. ad-hoc* instalment, 1st and 2nd instalments, based on the mandatory submission of the requisite documents such as utilisation certificate, progress report, audit report etc. and the release of commensurate state share by States.

The year-wise details of Funds allocated, Central share released under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)/Samagra Shiksha during the last five years is given below:

(₹ in crores)

Year	Funds Allocated	Funds Released
2014-15 (SSA)	24380.00	24122.51
2015-16 (SSA)	21946.69	21666.52
2016-17 (SSA)	22500.00	21657.45
2017-18 (SSA)	23500.00	23493.64
2018-19 (Samagra Shiksha)	30780.81	29294.24

**Exclusion of private sector from school education**

2808. SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

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

(a) whether Government propose to keep education subject completely in its

hand to promote national integration among the children avoiding private schools and colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof and steps taken/being taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by Government to completely remove private sector from education at primary and higher levels in the country in future?

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

(b) and (c) The Government is in the process of formulating a new National Education Policy for meeting the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with regard to quality education, innovation and research, aiming to make India a knowledge superpower. For this purpose, detailed consultations have been carried with various stakeholders and several suggestions and inputs have been received for improving the education system across all levels and sub-sectors of school and higher education, including adult education, vocational education, and professional education. Education is a subject matter under the Concurrent list and States are important partners in policy formulation and implementation. The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019. The Draft NEP which was uploaded on the Ministry's website and also at [innovate.mygov.in](http://innovate.mygov.in) platform has received a large number of suggestions/comments from all stakeholders including Government of India Ministries and State Governments. The National Education Policy is still under finalisation.

#### **Separate toilets for boys and girls in schools**

2809. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of number of co-educational schools in Government and private sectors in Maharashtra;

(b) whether all these schools have separate toilets for boys and girls;

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

(d) whether Government proposes to provide separate toilets for boys and girls in all the schools of the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) There are 1,07,062 co-educational schools in Maharashtra with 64,348 Government co-educational schools (as per UDISE 2018-19), 22,642 Government-aided co-educational schools and 20,072 Private unaided co-educational schools (as informed by Government of Maharashtra).

(b) to (e) In these 1,07,062 co-educational schools, 1,01,865 Boys' toilets and 1,03,237 separate Girls' toilets are available. As also informed by Government of Maharashtra, in 5,197 schools (4.85% of total schools) boys' toilets are not available and in 3,182 schools (3.57% of total schools) girls' toilets are not available. Separate toilets are not available due to non-availability of land, dysfunctional toilets, under construction, private rented buildings etc. However, concerning School Management Committee has made available temporary toilets for the students.

Under erstwhile schemes of SSA and RMSA till 2017-18 and Samagra Shiksha effective from 2018-19, construction of 12,579 boys' toilets and 23,351 separate girls' toilets have been sanctioned for all Government schools in Maharashtra state, out of which Maharashtra State has reported construction of 12,443 Boys' toilets and 23,215 separate girls' toilets, till 30.06.2019.

#### **Identification of Educationally Backward Districts**

2810. LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.):

SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether Government has identified some Educationally Backward Districts in the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken/being taken by Government to enhance the level of education in Educationally Backward Districts;

(c) whether Government has reviewed the progress made through the said initiative; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. An Expert Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) had identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) where Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education was less than the national average based on 2001 census data.

Education being in the Concurrent List, creation of new institutions and enhancing the quality of education are the responsibilities of both Central and State Governments. However, recognising the need for central assistance, the Central Government has implemented various schemes supporting State Governments. In 2010, a Scheme for providing financial assistance to New Model Degree Colleges in Educationally Backward Districts was launched to increase access to higher education in EBDs. The scheme was later subsumed under the subsequently launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which is aimed at *inter alia* correcting regional imbalances in access to higher education, especially in unserved and underserved areas by setting up quality higher educational institutions and upgrading existing ones. Apart from setting up Model Degree Colleges, RUSA has also supported the Educationally Backward Districts under various other components of the scheme such as Infrastructure Grants to Colleges and Universities, Equity Initiatives, Enhancing Excellence and Quality in select Universities etc.

As on date, the Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA has approved an amount of ₹ 5614.256 crores, under various components of RUSA for the 374 EBDs in the country.

To review the progress of the scheme in States/UTs, review meetings with the State Government/UT officials and beneficiary institutions are being undertaken regularly.

#### **Procedure for recruitment of staff in universities/colleges**

2811. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure of recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff in universities/colleges;

(b) whether it is a fact that recruited teaching and non-teaching staff get 11 months as a probationer;

(c) if so, whether after completion of probation period he/she automatically gets eligible to continue in the service;

(d) whether Government proposes any move to modify this process for the recruitment of teaching/non-teaching staff; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) The procedure of recruitment of teachers and other academic staff in universities and colleges has been prescribed in University Grants Commission (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and other Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2018. The procedure of recruitment of non-teaching staff in universities and colleges is being regulated by the respective institutional Cadre Recruitment Rules duly approved by competent authority.

Further, as per clause 11.0 of the aforesaid Regulations, the minimum period of probation of a teacher shall be one year, extendable by a maximum period of one more year in case of unsatisfactory performance and the teacher on probation shall be confirmed at the end of one year, unless extended by another year through a specific order, before expiry of the first year. The probation and confirmation rules shall be applicable only at the initial stage of recruitment. All other Central Government rules on probation and confirmation shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis*. For non-teaching staff, the probation and confirmation rules shall be applicable *mutatis mutandis* issued from time to time, by the concerned Government.

The University Grants Commission has informed that at present, there is no proposal under consideration to modify the recruitment process of teaching/non-teaching staff.

#### **Board of Governors in higher education institutions**

2812. SHRI AKHILESH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that all Government funded higher education institutions must form a Board of Governors (BoG) by 2020;

(b) if so, whether the first such BoG shall be constituted by the existing apex governance body with membership as specified in the National Education Policy; and

(c) what will be the tenure of all new members?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019. The Draft NEP 2019 report contains recommendations on governance of higher education institutions. The Draft NEP 2019 which was uploaded on the Ministry's website and also at [innovate.mygov.in](http://innovate.mygov.in) platform has received a large number of suggestions/comments from all stakeholders including Government of India Ministries and State Governments. Currently, the Ministry is in the process of finalizing the National Education Policy and no final view is taken in the matter.

#### **Adoption of different academic calendars by the universities**

2813. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that universities in the country are adopting different academic calendars of their own without any National uniformity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government has issued any instructions to the universities to follow strict academic calendar?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of the First Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, (First Amendment), 2007 and the UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of the Masters Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, (First Amendment), 2007. These Regulations provide

that every University shall ensure that the classes for courses in subjects, other than professional courses, for the first year students shall commence by not later than the first week of August and for the students of second year onwards, by not later than the third week of July. The results for all the courses shall be declared by not later than last week of June. A flexibility of upto two weeks may be allowed for professional courses in commencement of classes for students of 2nd year and later, keeping in view the requirement of project work, summer schools and internship, etc. in professional courses.

**Reservation policies in universities for contractual employees**

†2814. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that compliance to reservation policy is not being followed by the Ministry in Central Universities in the appointments on contractual basis as a result of which the number of people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes is negligible in the appointments on such posts;

(b) whether the Ministry would ensure compliance to reservation policy in the appointments on contractual basis; and

(c) the category-wise details of the appointments made on contractual basis in Ministries and Central Universities during the last five years?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (c) The Government norms of reservation for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes (OBC) categories are followed for recruitment of teaching and non-teaching staff in the Central Universities. As per instructions of Government of India, reservations apply to temporary appointments of more than 45 days.

The University Grants Commission had issued instructions from time to time to all Universities for (i) implementation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes/Persons with Disabilities reservation policy of the Government/UGC (ii) display of reservation roster on University website and (iii) filling up of

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

remaining identified backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching and non-teaching posts. The Central Universities are autonomous institution and follows the Government of India norms. However, the data on number of appointments made on contracts category-wise in different Central Universities are not maintained centrally.

**Uniform education system throughout the country**

‡2815. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Government proposes for a uniform education system throughout the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether uniform education is being imparted in Government and private schools;
- (d) if so, the time that would be taken to implement this uniformity in the country; and
- (e) whether any policy has been formulated for the admission of poor students in private schools, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) to (e) The Government is committed to provide equitable access to quality education to all sections of the society and which is a continuous ongoing process. Education is a subject matter under the Concurrent list and States are important partners in policy formulation and implementation. The Committee for the Draft National Education Policy under the Chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan submitted its report to the Ministry on 31st May, 2019, which re-emphasizes the stated goals of ensuring equitable access to quality education across all levels and to all sections of the society. The Draft NEP 2019 which was uploaded on the Ministry's website and also at [innovate.mygov.in](https://innovate.mygov.in) platform has received a large number of suggestions/comments from all stakeholders including Government of India Ministries and State Governments. Currently, the process of finalizing the National Education Policy is ongoing.

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‡Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



**Anganwadi workers trained in ECCE**

2816. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of pre-schools operational, management-wise and State-wise, as per the most recent data available;
- (b) in light of the proposals of the draft New Education Policy (NEP), the number of Anganwadi workers trained in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) till 2018-19, State-wise;
- (c) the approximate cost and time period for training an Anganwadi worker to impart quality ECCE;
- (d) the current pupil-teacher ratio in pre-schools, management-wise and State-wise, as per the most recent data available;
- (e) the desired pupil-teacher ratio for all pre-schools; and
- (f) the approximate cost of quality learning materials for each pre-school as per the above ratio?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) The number of pre-schools operational, management-wise and State wise, as per the most recent data are given in Statement-I (*See* below).

(b) Since National Education Policy is in draft stage, it will be finalized by the Government only after examining all the suggestions/comments of different stakeholders.

(c) Under Samagra Shiksha, the total cost for training of an Anganwadi worker is ₹ 500 per day. The training period lasts for 10 days.

(d) The current pupil-teacher ratio for the pre-schools, management-wise and State-wise as per the most recent data is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

(e) The desired pupil-teacher ratio for the pre-school is 1:25. This covers the age group of children of 4-6 years.

(f) Under Samagra Shiksha, for pre-school support, the financial norm is of up to ₹ 2 lakh recurring grant, and non-recurring grant of ₹ 1 lakh per school per year, from which States and UTs prepare quality teaching learning materials along with different activities such as safe and secure infrastructure for children, developmentally appropriate curriculum, capacity building of Anganwadi workers and teachers etc.

***Statement-I***

*Details of No. of pre-schools operational, management-wise and State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of States and UTs	Primary Schools with Pre-primary Section – 2018-19		
		Government	Aided	Private
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	289	2	70
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	259	9	321
4.	Assam	25246	11	4550
5.	Bihar	315	14	3328
6.	Chandigarh	106	5	72
7.	Chhattisgarh	16210	186	5541
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2	29
9.	Daman and Diu	5	2	17
10.	Delhi	1525	10	1262
11.	Goa	60	228	114
12.	Gujarat	428	64	4389
13.	Haryana	1789	8	4297
14.	Himachal Pradesh	858	0	2226
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12024	1	4881
16.	Jharkhand	15745	604	572
17.	Karnataka	2378	1070	8223

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Kerala	3104	3992	2364
19.	Lakshadweep	20	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1743	89	15299
21.	Maharashtra	2676	2461	7427
22.	Manipur	549	64	635
23.	Meghalaya	4526	2154	1301
24.	Mizoram	361	0	537
25.	Nagaland	1696	0	710
26.	Odisha	2008	38	3232
27.	Puducherry	296	26	272
28.	Punjab	12919	42	8084
29.	Rajasthan	2271	0	17908
30.	Sikkim	738	6	407
31.	Tamil Nadu	4797	137	14
32.	Telangana	279	27	2999
33.	Tripura	32	2	299
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2523	54	5278
35.	Uttarakhand	10	14	2667
36.	West Bengal	65590	70	9302
	ALL	183376	11392	118627

Source: UDISE+ 2018-19 (Provisional)

### Statement-II

*Details of current pupil-teacher ratio for pre-primary, schools  
management-wise and State-wise*

Sl. No	States/UTs	PTR Pre-Primary		
		Government	Aided	Private
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	10	22

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	10	21	18
4.	Assam	62	26	28
5.	Bihar	23	26	20
6.	Chandigarh	38	32	25
7.	Chhattisgarh	19	32	23
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	23	40	22
9.	Daman and Diu	18	33	27
10.	Delhi	37	55	28
11.	Goa	12	27	20
12.	Gujarat	24	32	26
13.	Haryana	21	29	26
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13	-	19
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	67	-	19
16.	Jharkhand	39	41	34
17.	Karnataka	20	31	25
18.	Kerala	25	21	24
19.	Lakshadweep	7	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	16	19	19
21.	Maharashtra	27	33	27
22.	Manipur	12	14	20
23.	Meghalaya	68	53	39
24.	Mizoram	-	-	25
25.	Nagaland	10		16
26.	Odisha	16	27	19
27.	Puducherry	28	34	22
28.	Punjab	15	31	14

1	2	3	4	5
29.	Rajasthan	23	-	21
30.	Sikkim	6	9	13
31.	Tamil Nadu	26	19	24
32.	Telangana	16	29	32
33.	Tripura	23	-	20
34.	Uttar Pradesh	34	24	30
35.	Uttarakhand	7	21	20
36.	West Bengal	32	21	25
	INDIA	29	29	23

Source: UDISE 2017-18 Provisional.

### Expenditure on education

2817. PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any policy plan setup to achieve planned increase in total expenditure by Central and State Governments on education to 6 per cent of GDP, if so, details thereof;

(b) whether 6 per cent GDP target for education spending is with reference to GDP at constant prices or current prices and whether it includes private expenditure on education;

(c) whether Government has any target for planned increase in private expenditure on education until 2030, if so, details thereof; and

(d) current private expenditure on education, education level-wise (elementary, secondary and higher secondary) and State-wise, as per most recent data available?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAMESH POKHRIYAL 'NISHANK'): (a) Yes Sir, the Government has plan to introduce New Education Policy (NEP), with aim to reform all levels of education from school to higher education and also with emphasise to increase public expenditure on education both at Centre and State levels. The Government is also implementing

various Schemes/programmes like Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Samagra Shiksha under which financial assistance is provided to States and UTs. Strategic funding and reforms in the State Higher Education sector are being undertaken through the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). Moreover, Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) has been established under the Companies Act, 2013 to leverage funds from market to finance improvement in infrastructure in top institutions of education. With the devolution of more funds to the States as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission, States are in position to prioritize allocation of funds to education sector.

(b) to (d) This target is with reference to GDP at current prices and does not include private expenditure on education. No data is maintained on private expenditure on education.

#### **Women judges in courts**

2818. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that according to India Justice Report, 2019, several States and Union Territories were found to have no women judges in their High Court Benches;

(b) if so, complete details of various women judges in various courts, State/ UT-wise;

(c) whether it is also a fact that judiciary remains a low priority in funding or budget allocation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) Appointment of Judges of the High Court is made under Article 217 of the Constitution of India. This Article does not provide for reservation for any caste or class of person or women. Government has, however, been requesting the Chief Justice of the High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backwards Classes, Women and Minorities. A Statement showing women Judges working in High Courts (as on 1st June, 2018 and 01.12.2019) is given in Statement (*See below*).

Information on women Judges in Subordinate Judiciary is not centrally maintained as the subject matter falls within the domain of the High Courts and the State Governments.

(c) and (d) State Government provides expenditure for creating infrastructure facilities and necessary funds for running of High Courts and Subordinate Judiciary.

However, Central Government has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary from 1993-94 under which financial assistance is provided to State Governments/UTs for construction of court buildings and residential units of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts. A sum of ₹ 7453.10 crore has been sanctioned since the inception of the Scheme, of which ₹ 4008.80 crore has been sanctioned since 2014-15 which is around 54% of the total release under the Scheme.

**Statement**

*Details of the No. of women judges in High Courts as on  
1.6.18 and 1.12.19 respectively*

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	No. of Women Judges (as on 01.06.2018)	No. of Women Judges (as on 01.12.2019)
1	2	3	4
1.	Allahabad	06	06
2.	Andhra Pradesh	03	03
3.	Bombay	10	08
4.	Calcutta	06	06
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	02
6.	Delhi	08	08
7.	Gauhati	01	01
8.	Gujarat	03	04
9.	Himachal Pradesh	—	
10.	High Court for Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh	—	02

1	2	3	4
11.	Jharkhand	01	01
12.	Karnataka	03	04
13.	Kerala	05	04
14.	Madhya Pradesh	03	03
15.	Madras	11	09
16.	Manipur	—	00
17.	Meghalaya	—	00
18.	Odisha	01	01
19.	Patna	02	01
20.	Punjab and Haryana	06	10
21.	Rajasthan	02	01
22.	Sikkim	01	01
23.	Telangana (come into existence on 1.1.2019)		01
24.	Tripura	—	00
25.	Uttarakhand	—	00
TOTAL		72	77

#### **Pre-litigation mediation for commercial disputes**

†2819. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new Chief Justice of India (CJI) has called for making a pre-litigation mediation a must for commercial disputes;

(b) whether the CJI has also suggested that Parliament should consider enacting a legislation to give mediation/conciliation status of decree;

(c) whether there is already a provision in the Lok Adalat Act where a settlement before a Lok Adalat is enforceable like a decree of court; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) On the occasion of inauguration of the new building of Rajasthan High Court, the Chief Justice of India stated that it is necessary to strengthen the use of Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanism, especially pre-litigation mediation.

(b) As reported in Economic Times on 14.11.2019, the Chief Justice of India has felt that the Parliament should consider enacting a legislation to give agreement arrived at in mediation status of a decree.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Section 21 (1) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, *inter-alia*, provides that every award of the Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a civil court.

#### National Judicial Data Grid

†2820. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to refer to answer to Unstarred question 598 given in the Rajya Sabha on 21st November, 2019 and state:

(a) whether data on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG) is not maintained individual court-wise;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government is aware that Court of Additional Session Judge, Karkarduma, Delhi dealing with electricity theft has reported zero pendency on 31st July, 31st August and 30th September, 2019;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of policy of Government to remunerate such courts/judges for bringing down pendency to zero?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Individual court-wise data can be obtained using Drill Down feature available on the web portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).

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

(c) and (d) As per report received, the then Ld. Additional Sessions Judge (Electricity), East District had zero pendency on 31.07.2019, 31.08.2019 and 31.09.2019.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

**Judges belonging to SCs/STs in the higher judiciary**

2821. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the data on number of judges belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in each High Court, Statewise for the year 2019 along with the total sanctioned strength of each High Court; and

(b) whether Government is planning on introducing reservations for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the appointment to the High Court and Supreme Court?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b) The Appointment of Judges of the various High Courts is made under Article 217 of the Constitution which does not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. Therefore, no caste or class wise data of Judges is maintained. However, the Government is committed to social diversity in the appointment of Judges in the High Courts and has been requesting the Chief Justices of the High Courts to give due consideration to suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, women and minorities while sending proposals for appointment of Judges. A Statement showing total sanctioned strength of Judges in each High Court as on 9.12.2019 is given in the Statement (*See below*).

There is no proposal for introducing reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the appointment of Judges in the High Courts and the Supreme Court.

***Statement***

*Total sanctioned strength of Judges in each High Court as on 9.12.19*

(As on 9.12.2019)

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned Strength of Judges in High Court
1	2	3
1.	Allahabad	160
2.	Andhra Pradesh	37
3.	Bombay	94

1	2	3
4.	Calcutta	72
5.	Chhattisgarh	22
6.	Delhi	60
7.	Gauhati	24
8.	Gujarat	52
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	17
11.	Jharkhand	25
12.	Karnataka	62
13.	Kerala	47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	53
15.	Madras	75
16.	Manipur	05
17.	Meghalaya	04
18.	Odisha	27
19.	Patna	53
20.	Punjab & Haryana	85
21.	Rajasthan	50
22.	Sikkim	03
23.	Telangana	24
24.	Tripura	04
25.	Uttarakhand	11
TOTAL		1079

#### Cases pending for twenty years

†2822. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(a) whether it is a fact that over one lakh cases for more than 20 years are pending in different High Courts of the country;

(b) if so, whether Government is committed to easy disposal of the cases therefor;

(c) if so, the time bound action proposal of Government for early disposal therein; and

(d) year-wise and High Court-wise pending cases and disposed off cases since 2015 thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir. As per the information available on web-portal of National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG), 1,35,857 cases are pending in various High Courts for more than twenty years.

(b) and (c) Disposal of cases in courts is within the domain of judiciary. Timely disposal of cases in courts depends on several factors which, *inter alia*, include availability of adequate number of judges, 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 committed to speedy disposal of cases and reduction in pendency of cases. The Union Government has taken many initiatives to provide an ecosystem for faster disposal of cases by the judiciary. the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms established in 2011 by the Government has adopted a coordinated approach to effect for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency at various levels of judicial administration through many strategic initiatives, including improving infrastructure [court halls and residential units] for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts, leveraging Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for better justice delivery, filling up of vacant positions of Judges in High Courts and Supreme Court, reduction in pendency through follow up by Arrears Committees at District, High Court and Supreme Court level, emphasis on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) and initiatives to fast track special type of cases. In addition, all stakeholders including Judicial Officers can

access information relating to judicial proceedings/decisions of computerized District and Subordinate Courts and High Courts on the National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). Currently, litigants can access case status information in respect of over 12.23 crore pending and disposed cases and more than 10.26 crore orders/judgments pertaining to these computerized courts from NJDG. Also, pending cases are considered and disposed in Lok Adalats conducted under National Legal Services Authority (NALSA). 172.60 lakh pending cases have been settled in National Lok Adalat from 2015 till date while 88.40 lakh pending cases have been settled in Regular Lok Adalats during 2015-16 to June, 2019.

(d) The year-wise pending cases in various High Courts since 2015 is given in the Statement-I (*See below*) The year-wise disposal of cases in various High Courts is not made available in National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG). However, based on available data, number of cases disposed in various High Courts during the years 2016, 2017 and 2018 is given in the Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*High Court-wise, year-wise pendency of cases since 2015*

Sl. No.	High Court	As on 31.12.2015	As on 31.12.2016*	As on 31.12.2017**	As on 21.12.2018**	As on 09.12.2019**
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Allahabad	9,18,829	9,16,046	\$	7,24,726	7,29,176
2.	Punjab & Haryana	2,88,351	3,02,313	3,84,098	3,93,953	5,20,095
3.	Madras	2,84,428	2,97,617	3,14,345	3,98,997	4,02,313
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2,73,827	2,89,445	3,07,384	3,30,554	3,57,068
5.	Andhra Pradesh	2,70,272	2,91,761	3,25,119	3,60,574	1,93,281
6.	Bombay	2,46,441	2,61,649	4,64,074	4,64,074	2,67,809
7.	Rajasthan	2,44,866	2,54,131	2,63,103	7,41,193	4,60,780
8.	Karnataka	2,37,454	2,77,620	2,11,110	2,36,161	2,46,194
9.	Calcutta	2,21,282	2,19,064	2,32,116	2,43,456	21,935
10.	Odisha	1,69,453	1,68,003	1,68,375	1,67,072	1,49,450
11.	Kerala	1,57,369	1,66,735	1,81,114	1,93,371	1,96,580

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Patna	1,28,738	1,34,459	1,45,056	1,49,920	1,69,901
13.	Gujarat	87,072	75,098	1,09,709	1,13,511	1,26,617
14.	Jharkhand	80,419	85,757	57,944	87,997	83,876
15.	Delhi	68,784	67,082	69,546	74,252	80,138
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	56,453	59,404	\$	91,994	74,967
17.	Chhattisgarh	50,111	55,642	59,463	63,359	69,082
18.	Uttarakhand	26,680	32,004	36,910	55,751	39,172
19.	Himachal Pradesh	26,533	25,147	37,955	36,066	48,153
20.	Gauhati	25,948	29,469	39,191	40,457	45,206
21.	Manipur	3,315	3,286	16,889	7,308	3,735
22.	Tripura	3,037	2,545	2,798	2,964	2,647
23.	Meghalaya	597	700	951	1,069	1,080
24.	Sikkim	114	170	212	254	237
25.	Telangana\$\$	-	-	-	-	2,17,884
TOTAL		38,70,373	40,15,147	34,27,462	49,79,033	45,07,376

\* As per information furnished by High Courts.

\*\* As per data available on the web-portal (National Judicial Data Grid) uploaded by concerned High Courts.

\$ Data as on 31.12.2017 was not available on National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG).

\$\$ New High Court established after bifurcation of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

### ***Statement-II***

#### *Disposal of cases in various High Courts during the years (2016-2018)*

Sl. No.	Name of the High Court	Cases disposed of in the year 2016	Cases disposed of in the year 2017	Cases Disposed of in the year 2018 (upto 30.09.2018)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Allahabad	2,80,986	3,01,259	2,26,617

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh and Telengana)	69,638	62,047	45,990
3.	Bombay	82,484	93,917	68,492
4.	Calcutta	70,862	62,209	37,550
5.	Chhattisgarh	28,085	31,493	27,648
6.	Delhi	46,027	39,779	33,010
7.	Gujarat	97,217	87,164	43,419
8.	Gauhati	11,601	16,097	11,574
9.	Meghalaya	612	673	437
10.	Manipur	1,726	1,325	1,476
11.	Tripura	2,761	3,128	1,766
12.	Himachal Pradesh	24,941	21,233	15,860
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	12,293	14,386	11,542
14.	Jharkhand	28,725	32,632	30,900
15.	Karnataka	1,16,951	1,00,279	75,283
16.	Kerala	80,188	80,255	62,497
17.	Madhya Pradesh	1,20,020	1,20,310	83,048
18.	Madras	1,45,239	1,42,084	1,23,228
19.	Odisha	71,474	74,798	47,341
20.	Patna	87,482	98,191	91,818
21.	Punjab & Haryana	1,14,486	1,05,966	89,161
22.	Rajasthan	94,428	1,12,573	81,389
23.	Sikkim	169	190	119
24.	Uttarakhand	12,884	22,541	14,237
TOTAL		16,01,279	16,24,529	12,24,402

Source: High Courts, received through Supreme Court.

**Verification of voter status online**

2823. SHRI RAJKUMAR DHOOT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether recently Election Commission (EC) has asked voters in the country to verify their voter status online;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and percentage of voters who complied therewith;
- (c) whether Government is aware that large number of voters do not have online internet facility and many of them may not be aware of revision process for whatever reasons;
- (d) whether Government proposes to direct EC to depute its officials to verify each voter who could not verify, visiting their addresses to make error free list; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD):

(a) to (e) The Election Commission has informed that it has launched Electors Verification Programme (EVP) in the States during the pre-revision period before the actual start of summary revision of the year 2020 to correct and authenticate the demographic details and images of electors in the electoral roll by involving the electors and the political parties. During the programme the electors are given facility to verify their electoral details through Voter helpline, Mobile app, National Voters Services Portal and also by visiting Common Service Centres and Voter Facilitation Centre at Electoral Registration Officer's Offices. The persons with disabilities have been given facility to call voter helpline number (1950) to seek facilitation. Booth Level Officers have also been directed to visit each of the houses and family to verify and authenticate the information/details furnished by the electors about themselves and their family members through crowd sourcing, including contact details. As per the data furnished by the Commission, as on 1st December, 2019 about 83 percentage of voters have requested for verification of the status.

The Commission has further informed that comprehensive instructions have been issued to all States/Union Territories to sensitize, motivate and mobilize citizens and stakeholders. States have been directed to devise comprehensive communication plan through conventional, print, electronic and social media. Multimedia Campaign, Common Outreach Activities and other activities are also undertaken to send out



information that the Common Service Centre will also be functioning a Voter Registration Centre/Voter Verification Centre (VFC). It has also been directed to install sign boards at such Centres and that brief description of the services being provided to the citizens may be pasted at conspicuous places at the Centres.

**Penal provisions for violation of reservation in promotion**

2824. SHRI RAVI PRAKASH VERMA:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of legal and penal provisions against Government officials for violation of/not following reservation in promotion to SCs/STs;
- (b) the details of steps Government has taken to ensure that reservation in appointments and promotion is followed properly by various departments/organisations; and
- (c) the details of vacancies under SCs/ STs and OBC quota in Central Government jobs as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The Central Government officers/officials are governed by Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1964 and Central Civil Services (Classification, Control & Appeal) Rules, 1965 which have adequate provision to deal with the officers/officials who violate the policy guidelines issued by the Central Government. The Government has issued guidelines from time to time to all Ministries/Departments to strictly observe the reservation policy and other orders relating to representation of reserved categories. Instructions provide that cases of negligence or lapse in the matter of following reservation and other orders relating to the reserved category should be viewed seriously and be brought to the notice of appropriate authorities and suitable action be taken promptly. As per the guidelines dated 04.01.2013, all Ministries/Departments are required to appoint/nominate Liaison officers at least of the rank of Deputy Secretary and setting up of special Reservation Cell for enforcement of orders of reservation in posts and services of the Central Government.

- (c) The DOPT monitors the progress in filling up of backlog vacancies for SCs, STs and OBCs with ten Ministries/Departments, having more than 90% of the

employees in Central Government. Out of these Ministries/Departments, six Ministries/Departments have informed that as on 01.01.2018, 7782 backlog vacancies for SCs, 6903 backlog vacancies for STs and 10859 backlog vacancies for OBCs remained unfilled. Besides the above six, three more Ministries/Departments have informed that as on 01.01.2019, 1713 backlog vacancies for SCs, 2530 backlog vacancies for STs and 1773 backlog vacancies for STs remained unfilled.

**Committee to investigate wrong translation in  
UPSC examinations**

†2825. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any Committee has been constituted for an investigation into wrong translation being provided from English to Hindi for competitive examinations being conducted by Union Public Service Commission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the action taken by Government with regard to the fact that the translation of official work in Hindi happens to be incorrect and remains beyond the grasp and understanding of the common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) had constituted a Committee of experts to look into the issues relating to the Hindi translation in the bilingual question papers, which submitted its Report on 17.09.2014. The recommendations made by the Committee were extensively deliberated in the Commission and the following decisions taken which are being followed in the Examinations:

- (i) The glossaries/Hindi terminologies developed for scientific and technical terminology are followed in letter and spirit. The experts are advised to ensure that the meaning and import of the English text is not lost and remains easily understandable in the Hindi translation.
- (ii) A two-level process of translation and review/vetting is followed in both objective and conventional type bilingual question papers.
- (iii) The translators entrusted with the translation jobs from English to Hindi

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

are advised to be careful to use terminologies which are contextually correct in purport.

- (iv) A continuous review to ensure that updated versions of the glossaries and dictionaries are maintained is undertaken by UPSC.

#### Investigation of cases by CBI

2826. SHRI RAJMANI PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of cases being investigated by CBI presently;
- (b) the number of cases still pending with CBI, State-wise; and
- (c) how many cases have already been solved by the CBI during the last three years and how many of the culprits have been punished and in which cases, along with number of persons found innocent during the investigation by CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) As on 31.10.2019, 1481 cases are being investigated by CBI. CBI does not maintain state-wise data of cases under investigation, it being a Central investigation agency and investigating a substantial number of cases having inter-state ramifications.

(c) The details of cases in which investigation/enquiry was concluded, accused punished and acquitted during the last three years viz. 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 (upto 31.10.2019) are as under:-

Year	No. of cases in which investigation/ enquiry was concluded by CBI	No. of accused persons convicted by the courts	No. of accused persons acquitted by the courts
2016	1041	1309	1198
2017	869	1185	972
2018	720	1600	1098
2019 (upto 31.10.2019)	595	1011	669
TOTAL	3225	5105	3937

**Whistle Blowers protection mechanism**

2827. DR. AMEE YAJNIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that there is a huge lack of confidence on the whistle Blowers protection mechanism in the country;

(b) whether the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014 passed by both the Houses of Parliament is not yet operationalised in all over the country including private sectors/firms/companies;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government to implement the Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014 and to prevent the rights of the whistleblowers in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) The Whistle Blowers' Protection mechanism presently exists in the form of Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers (PIDPI) Resolution, 2004 dated 21-4-2004 and the Central Vigilance Commission has been designated by the Central Government as the Agency to act on complaints from the "whistle blowers". The Commission has been entrusted with the responsibility of keeping the identity of the complainant confidential.

*Vide* Resolution dated 14.08.2013, the Government authorized the Chief Vigilance Officers in the Ministries/Departments as the Designated Authority to receive written complaint on disclosure of corruption or misuse of office by any employee of that Ministry or Department or of any corporation established by or under any Central Act, Government companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government and falling under the jurisdiction of that Ministry or the Department. The Central Vigilance Commission has been authorized to supervise and monitor the complaints received by the Designated Authorities in the Ministries/Departments.

In the event of any reported threat to life/physical injury, the Commission may issue directions to competent authorities for ensuring protection to whistleblowers.

The Commission has also issued guidelines asking the organizations not to subject the complainant to any kind of harassment because of his having lodged a

complaint, even if, at any time, the identity of the complainant gets revealed through any source.

(b) to (d) The Whistle Blowers Protection Act, 2014 (No. 17 of 2014) establishes mechanism to receive complaints relating to disclosure on any allegation against any public servant of corruption or wilful nuisance of power or wilful misuse of discretion and is thus not applicable to private sector. The said Act has been notified on 12th May, 2014. In terms of provision of sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Act, the provisions of the Act shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint. No such notification has been made by the Government for the reason that the Act requires amendments aimed at safeguarding against disclosures affecting sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the State, etc., before it is brought into force. To make these amendments to the Act, the Government introduced the Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill, 2015 in the Lok Sabha on 11th May, 2015 which was passed by the Lok Sabha on 13th May, 2015 and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha. The Bill has since lapsed upon the dissolution of the Sixteenth Lok Sabha. The Whistle Blowers Protection (Amendment) Bill is not part of the approved Government legislative business of the current session of the Parliament.

#### **Reservation in jobs for SCs/STs**

†2828. SHRIMATI KANTA KARDAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been issued by Government to follow the provisions regarding reservation strictly in jobs for Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the benefit of the reservation is being provided equally to all targeted categories, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for an effective implementation of the provision of reservation with respect to Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) Yes Sir. Guidelines

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

have been issued from time to time to all Ministries/Departments to strictly observe and implement the reservation policy of the Government. Instructions also provide that negligence or lapse in following the orders relating to the reservation policy are to be viewed seriously and suitable action is to be taken promptly by the concerned authorities in such cases.

Reservation is provided to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes to the extent of 15%, 7.5% and 27%, respectively, in case of direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition. In case of direct recruitment on all India basis, otherwise than by open competition, the percentage fixed is 16.66% for Scheduled Castes, 7.5% for Scheduled Tribes and 25.84% for Other Backward Classes.

As per the DoPT guidelines dated 04.01.2013, all Ministries/Departments are required to nominate Liaison officers at least in the rank of Deputy Secretary, and Special Reservation Cells for enforcement of orders related to reservation in posts and services of the Central Government are also to be set up.

#### **Prevention of Sexual Harassment Committee**

2829. SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Ministry has notified the creation of a Prevention of Sexual Harassment Committee;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of cases of sexual harassment that have been reported and investigated by the Committee since its inception; and
- (d) steps taken by the Ministry to ensure a harassment free workspace for its employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. All the three Departments of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, namely, the Department of Personnel & Training (DoP&T), Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances (DAR&PG) and Department of Pension & Pensioners' Welfare (DoP&PW) have constituted an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) each to inquire into complaints of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace. The ICC constituted by these Departments comprise (i) Presiding Officer who is a woman

employed at a senior level (ii) Not less than two women Members from amongst employees committed to the cause of women and (iii) One member from amongst non-governmental organizations or associations committed to the cause of women or a person familiar with the issues relating to sexual harassment.

(c) Two cases have been reported and investigated by the ICC of DoP&T.

(d) A Step-Guide for effectively conducting and monitoring inquiries in the case of allegations of sexual harassment has been put in place. All Ministries/ Departments are required to furnish monthly reports to the Ministry of Women and Child Development about the number of complaints received, disposed of and action taken, so as to ensure that cases are expeditiously disposed of and aggrieved women are not subjected to victimization. Further, provision has also been made for grant of leave up to 90 days to an aggrieved female Government employee on the recommendation of the ICC.

#### **Overrule of judgement in N.R. Parmar case**

2830. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that a 3 Judge bench of the Supreme Court has on 19th November, 2019 overruled the judgement in N.R. Parmar case and observed that the seniority cannot be claimed from a date when an incumbent was not borne in cadre/service and all consequential action should be followed from this judgement only;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government to implement this judgement and revise the OM dated 04th March, 2014; and

(d) by when revised OM will be issued and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (d) The judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, *vide* Order dated 19.11.2019, in Civil Appeal No. 8833-8835/2019 arising out of SLP(C) Nos.19565-19567/2019 in the matter of K. Meghachandra Singh & Others *v/s* Ningam Siro and Others, has come to the notice of the Government. The case relates to dispute in *inter-se* seniority of Manipur State Police Service Officers, wherein the Union of India was not a party. However, in the Order dated 19.11.2019, the Hon'ble Apex Court has referred to its earlier judgement in the matter of Union of India and others *Vs.* N.R. Parmar, (2012)13 SCC

340. The implication of the Order dated 19.11.2019, insofar as it relates to the law arising out of the judgement of the Apex Court dated 27.11.2012 in the case of Union of India and others Vs. N.R. Parmar, is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice.

**Sanctioned and actual strength of employees**

2831. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees as on 1st January, 2019 in the Central Government, grade-wise details thereof;

(b) the number of recruitments made to fill up the vacant posts during the last three years, grade-wise details; and

(c) the measures taken or proposed to be taken to bridge the gap between sanctioned and the actual strength of employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b) The group/grade-wise details of sanctioned posts and number of employees in position as on 1st March, 2018 in Central Government is given in Statement-I (*See below*). Recruitments made to fill up the vacant posts during the last three years from 2016 to 2019 is given in Statement-II (*See below*).

(c) Based on the vacancies reported by the user Departments, the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) has started recruitment process to fill up 1,05,338 posts during the year 2019 and 2020. During 2017-18, Centralized Employment Notifications (CENs) for 1,27,573 combined vacancies of various Group 'C' and Level-1 posts were notified by the Ministry of Railways - for new and future vacancies to arise in two years time. Another five CENs covering 1,56,138 vacancies of various Group 'C' and Level-1 posts were issued in 2018-19. The Department of Posts have also conducted examination/notified to fill up 19,522 vacancies, other than those to be filled up through SSC, in various grades. Thus, recruitment process to fill up 4,08,591 vacancies by just three agencies *i.e.* SSC, Ministry of Railways and Department of Posts, is in progress.

Besides above, Department of Personnel & Training (DoPT) has issued instructions *vide* Office Memorandum (OM) Number 39020/18/2016-Estt(B) dated 19.12.2016 for timely and advance action in filling up of the Direct Recruitment vacancies.



**Statement-I**

*Group-wise and status (G/NG)-wise estimated number of Central Government  
Civilian regular employees as on 1.3.2018*

Sl. No.	Ministry/Department	Number of Sanctioned Post					Number in Position				
		A(G)	B(G)	B(NG)	C	Total	A(G)	B(G)	B(NG)	C	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Agricultural Research & Education	17	8	10	14	49	16	7	6	7	36
2.	Agriculture and Cooperation	636	533	599	4172	5940	421	354	395	2769	3939
3.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	319	165	183	3194	3861	189	84	100	2024	2397
4.	Atomic Energy	11825	742	9730	14523	36820	11145	579	8626	10289	30639
5.	AYUSH	77	29	50	66	222	61	10	39	41	151
6.	Bio-Technology	72	40	49	86	247	53	23	40	56	172
7.	Cabinet Secretariat	65	51	100	143	359	60	45	83	112	300
8.	Chemicals, Petrochemicals & Pharmaceuticals	70	45	65	209	209	60	39	62	165	326
9.	Civil Aviation	808	85	559	947	2399	470	50	174	540	1234
10.	Coal	56	49	95	224	424	40	27	86	132	285
11.	Commerce	645	856	970	4200	6671	532	705	800	3462	5499

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	334
12.	Consumer Affairs	218	142	285	579	1224	170	110	158	364	802	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
13.	Corporate Affairs	455	175	709	1224	2541	297	114	424	462	1297	
14.	Culture	206	269	259	7128	7862	211	231	260	6973	7875	
15.	Defence (Civilian)	17405	38807	46132	483132	585476	17160	30576	28839	321847	398422	
16.	Development of NE Region	68	56	50	174	348	58	37	37	105	237	
17.	Drinking Water & Sanitation	40	28	49	22	139	30	11	42	13	96	
18.	Earth Sciences	458	267	3840	2791	7356	250	03	2436	1504	4273	
19.	Economic Affairs	376	183	238	665	1462	203	145	201	484	1113	
20.	Environment & Forests	940	443	1038	2690	5111	732	233	544	1422	2931	
21.	Expenditure	149	229	253	392	1023	111	166	190	178	645	
22.	External Affairs	2241	970	2425	2572	8208	2071	879	1774	2288	7012	
23.	Fertilizers	43	17	97	130	287	35	14	79	71	199	Unstarred Questions
24.	Financial Services	299	51	495	855	1700	242	36	307	576	1161	
25.	Food & Public Distribution	231	84	303	510	1128	182	69	228	341	820	
26.	Food Processing Industries	57	34	35	65	191	50	21	20	50	141	
27.	Health & Family Welfare	2357	658	1035	17264	21314	2357	658	1035	17264	21314	

28. Heavy Industry	50	40	51	120	261	43	24	38	75	180	<i>Written Answers to</i>
29. Higher Education	274	222	240	528	1264	184	108	229	406	927	
30. Home Affairs	24780	17005	34600	944246	1020631	20540	13041	27766	886919	948266	
31. Indian Audit & Accounts	723	18642	24063	20930	64358	570	14594	16680	12873	44717	
32. Industrial Policy & Promotion	313	184	272	1998	2767	239	140	209	1533	2121	
33. Information and Broadcasting	473	592	719	3959	5743	318	378	578	2408	3682	
34. Information Technology	3331	602	508	1590	6531	3629	536	434	892	5491	
35. Investment & Public Asset Management	26	13	21	13	73	24	6	14	12	56	
36. Labour & Employment	1170	412	1378	3808	6768	604	252	1040	2606	4502	
37. Land Resources	36	33	22	31	122	30	11	12	24	77	
38. Law and Justice	533	297	486	1254	2570	372	218	386	1002	1970	<i>Unstarred Questions</i>
39. Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	411	526	395	1638	2970	193	419	206	1002	1820	
40. Mines	4354	1000	3074	5627	14055	2796	619	1406	2753	7574	
41. Minority Affairs	64	31	62	88	245	42	19	46	73	180	
42. New & Renewable Energy	124	54	33	85	296	77	21	37	77	212	
43. Panchayati Raj	32	23	30	39	124	20	15	19	13	67	
44. Parliamentary Affairs	24	21	45	59	149	22	12	35	50	119	335

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
45.	Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions	1514	606	2538	6186	10844	1133	426	1774	5150	8483
46.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	57	64	72	104	297	45	50	64	58	214
47.	Planning Commission	245	135	132	192	704	186	104	108	180	578
48.	Posts	621	354	8222	175221	184418	619	354	8222	175221	184416
49.	Power	532	96	628	600	1856	478	69	343	371	1261
50.	President's Secretariat	37	41	68	200	346	26	39	63	143	271
51.	Prime Minister's Office	63	60	115	273	511	59	57	117	164	397
52.	Public Enterprises	33	13	22	51	119	26	9	11	23	69
53.	Railways	13662	5318	620	1488094	1507694	11928	4032	565	1231800	1248325
54.	Revenue	12456	32395	34590	99492	178933	7848	25239	18022	49171	100280
55.	Road Transport & Highways	303	62	180	198	743	286	50	154	150	640
56.	Rural Development	102	95	127	191	515	82	70	98	135	385
57.	School Education and Literacy	86	72	122	166	446	72	45	105	110	332
58.	Science & Technology	592	789	291	10505	12177	264	569	1647	2704	5184
59.	Shipping	371	156	620	1739	2086	203	154	427	1055	1839
60.	Social Justice & Empowerment	142	103	227	234	706	108	75	170	207	560

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[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

61. Space	7264	497	2703	4945	15409	7047	400	2380	2542	12369
62. Statistics and Programme Implementation	1530	1841	2658	1262	7291	723	1599	1596	1165	5083
63. Steel	89	30	49	92	260	65	27	39	70	201
64. Telecommunication	1056	1104	314	2154	4628	899	588	130	1106	2723
65. Textiles	260	201	853	3591	4905	172	149	467	1718	2506
66. Tourism	74	102	134	267	577	68	101	118	200	487
67. Tribal Affairs	76	42	47	145	310	60	31	41	109	241
68. Union Public Service Commission	206	259	520	843	1828	161	129	433	555	1278
69. Urban Development	3323	831	5694	10407	20255	3101	992	4978	9044	18115
70. Vice President's Secretariat	6	5	8	41	60	5	4	5	37	51
71. Water Resources	1742	1163	2678	5808	11391	1266	771	1426	3363	6826
72. Women and Child Development	94	80	131	372	677	77	42	98	240	457
73. Youth Affairs and Sports	45	42	65	163	315	40	42	54	164	300
TOTAL	123932	131269	200080	3347498	3802779	104036	101936	139775	2773209	3118956

G - Gazetted

NG - Non-Gazetted.

Written Answers to

[12 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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**Statement-II**

*Recruitment made to fill up the vacancies during  
the last three years for 2016 to 2019*

Year	Recruitment by UPSC		Recruitment by SSC	Railways		
	Through Structured Examination	Through Direct Recruitment by Selection		Empanelment Other than Level-1	Level-1	Gazetted vacancies filled up
2016-17	4,661	1,442	68,880	19,587	6,731	1,109
2017-18	3,722	427	45,391	19,100	5,362	1,102
2018-19	1,060	182	16,748	1,727	4,766	832
TOTAL	9,443	2,051	1,31,019	40,414	16,859	3,043

**Vacancies in West Bengal and Rajasthan**

2832. DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any steps have been taken for filling up the vacant positions in group A Central Services in the States of West Bengal and Rajasthan;
- (b) if so, the State-wise details of last three years; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c) Unlike the All India Services *i.e.* the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service, the Group A Central Services do not have a state cadre. The officers of Group A Central Services serve all over India. The transfers/postings of such officers are made by the respective cadre controlling authorities. No centralized data of State-wise vacancies of officers of Group A Central Services is maintained.

**Implementation of direction in N.R. Parmar case**

2833. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the decision rendered in Union of India Vs. N.R. Parmar case was overruled by a recent judgement delivered by the Supreme Court on 19th November, 2019;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has issued appropriate necessary directions to the Government offices/organisations with a specific direction that a person is disentitled to claim seniority from a date he/she was not borne in service;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether Government will come forward and issue necessary directions to all the concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e) The judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, *vide* Order dated 19.11.2019, in Civil Appeal No. 8833-8835/2019 arising out of SLP(C) Nos. 19565-19567/2019 in the matter of K. Meghachandra Singh & Others Vs. Ningam Siro & Others, has come to the notice of the Government. The case relates to dispute in *inter-se* seniority of Manipur State Police Service Officers, wherein the Union of India was not a party. However, in the Order dated 19.11.2019, the Hon'ble Apex Court has referred to its earlier judgement in the matter of Union of India and others Vs. N.R. Parmar, (2012)13 SCC 340. The implication of the Order dated 19.11.2019, insofar as it relates to the law arising out of the judgement of the Apex Court dated 27.11.2012 in the case of Union of India and others Vs. N.R. Parmar, is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice.

#### **Voluntary Retirement Scheme for employees**

2834. SHRI A. VIJAYAKUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is speculation among Government servants that the retirement age is going to be fixed to either 33 years of service or 60 years of age, whichever is earlier;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

- (c) whether Government would bring Golden Voluntary Retirement Scheme;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) Presently, there is no proposal in the Government to reduce the retirement age of Government employees below 60 years.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no such proposal of Golden Voluntary Retirement Scheme under consideration of the Government.

- (d) and (e) Does not arise.

#### **Regional disparity among States**

2835. SHRI G. C. CHANDRASHEKHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that regional disparity among States has been growing over the years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any study has been conducted to ascertain the factors responsible for such wide gap in regional disparity amongst States and if so, the details along with the findings in this regard; and

(c) other measures taken by Government to bridge the aforesaid gap and bring parity amongst the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The sub-continental dimensions of India, with inherent differences in geographical parameters and historical developments, have led to regional disparities in the levels of development of different areas, owing to the differences in resource endowment, levels of infrastructure and socio-economic parameters. These regional disparities arise on account of differences in per capita income, literacy rates, health and education facilities, levels of industrialization, physical infrastructure and so on. In this context, a number of studies have been conducted from time to time. These include the Inter-Ministerial Task Group set up by the then Planning Commission on Redressing Growing Regional Balances (2004),



India Human Development Report (2011), Raghuram Rajan Committee Report on backwardness of the States (2013), Committee on Development of Hill States (2013), etc. Various think tanks and academicians have also brought out papers over the period of time highlighting regional disparities. NITI Aayog has recently released many reports highlighting disparities amongst States/Union Territories and has attempted to rank them on parameters such as school education, health, water management, Sustainable Development Goals and Innovation. While the level of development of States/regions vary from one parameter to another, as per Economic Survey 2018-19 quoting Subnational Human Development Index (SHDI) of United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), all States have registered significant improvement in the level of human development behaviour between 1990 and 2017. The minimum SHDI in year 2017 is also more than maximum SHDI in the year 1990 across the States. Besides, the States which were the worst-performing ones in HDI during 1990s are presently doing well in the social parameters.

(c) In order to address regional disparities, the Government of India's aim has been to promote inclusive and balanced growth. Accepting the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), the share of States in the net proceeds of Union taxes has been significantly enhanced from 32% to 42%, biggest ever increase in the States' share in the central divisible pool. Keeping in view special requirements of North Eastern and Himalayan States, the funding pattern has been kept at Centre 90%: State 10% compared to Centre 60%: State 40% for Core Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for other States. Also, the flexi-funds in each CSS has been raised from 10% to 25% for States and 30% for Union Territories so that the implementation can be better attuned to the needs of the individual State/UT.

NITI Aayog has recently launched an Aspirational Districts Programme which focuses on development of 112 most backward districts with focused interventions in six areas *viz.* (i) health & nutrition, (ii) school education, (iii) agriculture & water resources, (iv) financial inclusion, (v) skill development, and (vi) basic infrastructure. The ranking of States initiated by NITI Aayog has fostered competitive federalism helping in bridging the gaps and bringing parity amongst the States. Initiatives are being taken for sustainable development of regions such as North Eastern, Himalayan States and for holistic development of Islands. NITI Aayog has also instituted schemes like Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH) for social sector and Development Support Services for States/UTs for infrastructure sector. State Governments, who are primarily responsible for development of States have also been implementing their own schemes to address developmental needs to bridge intra-state and inter-state disparities.

**National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence**

2836. SHRI MAHESH PODDAR:

DR. AMAR PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of implementation of National Strategy on Artificial Intelligence by NITI Aayog;
- (b) the status of Centre of Excellence for Artificial Intelligence; and
- (c) the number of countries with which NITI Aayog has partnered for knowledge sharing of Artificial Intelligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) NITI Aayog, after extensive consultation with various Ministries and leading academicians, institutions, practitioners and industry players, had released India's National Strategy for Artificial Intelligence (NSAI) for the country in June, 2018. The Strategy outlined proposed efforts in research, development, adoption and skilling in AI. The major recommendations of the Strategy include, *inter-alia*, setting up Centres of Research Excellence (CORE)— focused on fundamental research; and International Centres on Transformational AI (ICTAI)— focused on applied research. The AI vertical of the National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS) programme of DST will be implemented as per the recommendations of the NSAI. The details of the implementation mechanism for the NSAI are being finalised.

(c) NITI Aayog has collaborated with several countries and entities for knowledge sharing in AI *viz.* Department for Business, Energy and Industrial Strategy (BEIS, Government of UK), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI, Japan), Nanyang Technological University (Singapore) and Treasury, Government of Australia.

**Consultants/advisors working with Ministry**

2837. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of full time consultants and/or advisors currently working with the Ministry and its various Departments and Autonomous Bodies/Institutions and Public Sector Organizations associated with it as on 31st August, 2019;
- (b) since when are they working and what is the total amount of honorarium/ salary/fees being paid to them, Department/institution-wise; and

- (c) what is the mechanism, if any, of assessing their performance periodically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) As on 31st August, 2019, there were 138 full time consultants (non-officials) working with NITI Aayog and its various Departments and Autonomous Bodies/Institutions and 14 full time Advisers (officials) who are currently working.

(b) The non-official consultants were engaged during the years 2016 to 2019 depending upon the requirement from time to time. Advisers have been appointed against sanctioned posts during the years 2015 to 2019 depending upon the occurrence of vacancies. The total amount of Department/Institution-wise remuneration/salary/fees being paid to non-official consultants is given in the Statement (*See below*). Advisers/Senior Advisers appointed against the sanctioned posts are being paid salary in Level-14 and Level-15 of pay matrix according to Seventh Pay Commission.

(c) Performance of Consultants (Non-officials) and Advisers (Officials) is assessed through their controlling officers by way of Annual Performance Appraisal.

#### **Statement**

*Department/institution-wise total amount of monthly remuneration paid to Non-official consultants*

Name of Department/Institution	Amount of monthly expenditure on remuneration in Rupees
National Institute for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog	80,44,656/-
Atal Innovation Mission (AIM)	33,04,000/-
Development Monitoring & Evaluation Office (DMEO)	16,20,000/-
National Institute for Labour Economics Research and Development (NILERD)	1,50,000/-

#### **Aspirational districts in Andhra Pradesh**

2838. SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that three districts have been identified as aspirational districts in Andhra Pradesh;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) details of focused areas under the programme; and
- (d) status of progress of focused areas in the identified districts of Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (RAOINDERJIT SINGH): (a) Yes. Three districts have been identified as aspirational districts in Andhra Pradesh.

(b) They are Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and YSR Kadapa. While Visakhapatnam has been identified on basis of district being affected by Left Wing extremism, remaining two districts have been identified on basis of a composite index of backwardness, created from data bases in public domain. The data bases and weights attached to them for this composite index is given in Statement (*See* below).

(c) The focus areas under the Aspirational District Programme include health and nutrition, school education, agriculture and water resource management, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure. There are 49 Key Performance Indicators across the sectors mentioned above.

(d) The above mentioned three districts in Andhra Pradesh have shown improvement of about 14.5% on an average in these 49 indicators since March, 2018 to October, 2019. In addition, Vishakhapatnam secured first rank in recording fastest progress in education sector in month of January, 2019 and has become entitled to an additional allocation of ₹ 3 crore.

#### *Statement*

##### *Composite Index for selection of Aspiration Districts*

Databases	Sector	Weight
1	2	3
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%	
Stunting of children below 5 years (NHFS-4)	7.5%	

1	2	3
Wasting in children below 5 yrs (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%

The sources of the data set are as follows:

1. [http://rchiips.org/NFHS/districtfactsheet\\_NFHS-4.shtml](http://rchiips.org/NFHS/districtfactsheet_NFHS-4.shtml) (NHFS 4 Datasheet)
2. <http://secc.gov.in/categorywiseDeprivationReport?reportType=SC%20Category#> (SEC C 2011- Deprivation Datasheet)
3. <http://udise.in/drc2015-16.htm> (U-DISE 2015-16 Datsheet)
4. <http://saubhagya.gov.in/> (Saubhagya Website)
5. <http://pmgsy.nic.in/> (PMGSY Website)

### Satellites launched by India

†2839. SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries whose satellites have been launched by India during the last five years;

(b) the amount of revenue generated thereby; and

(c) the number of countries with which Indian Space Research Organisation has signed a contract and names of such countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) ISRO has launched satellites from 26 countries during the last five years.

(b) The amount of revenue generated thereby is tabulated below:

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Financial Year	Amount
	INR in Crores
2014-15	252.59
2015-16	227.45
2016-17	208.37
2017-18	232.56
2018-19	324.19
TOTAL	1,245.17

(c) Contracts with 10 countries namely; USA, United Kingdom, Germany, Canada, Singapore, The Netherlands, Japan, Malaysia, Algeria and France were signed in the last five years under commercial arrangements.

#### **Manned mission to Mars**

2840. SHRI VAIKO:

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any plan to launch a manned mission to Mars and if so, the details thereof and by when it is likely to be launched;
- (b) whether the training for astronauts has begun for going to Mars;
- (c) if so, the duration of training and whether it is in India or abroad; and
- (d) whether indigenous industries for this purpose are involved, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): (a) No, Sir. Currently, there are no plans to launch a manned mission to Mars.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

#### **Assessment of reasons for rise in unemployment**

2841. SHRI SHAMSHER SINGH DULLO:

SHRI RIPUN BORA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has assessed the reasons for the increase in unemployment from 2017-18 as mentioned in the NSSO survey;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (c) Estimates of Employment and Unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by the National Statistical Office. These surveys were earlier conducted on a five-yearly basis and the last few such surveys were in 1999-2000, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12. During 2017-18, to have more frequent availability of Employment and Unemployment data, a new annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) was launched with certain changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design as compared with the earlier quinquennial surveys. The PLFS gives estimates of key labour market statistical indicators in urban areas on a quarterly basis and generates annual estimates for rural and urban areas and are not comparable with the earlier quinquennial surveys.

As per the Annual Report of PLFS for 2017-18, the labour force estimates for all ages for usual status workers, that is, combined principal and subsidiary economic activity status, are as follows:

*All-India labour force estimates (usual status)  
in percentage during 2017-18*

	Rural + Urban		
	male	female	person
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	55.5	17.5	36.9
Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	52.1	16.5	34.7
Unemployment Rate (UR)	6.2	5.7	6.1

As per the latest quarterly report of PLFS, the Unemployment Rate as per weekly status in urban areas for all ages is as follows:

Unemployment Rate (UR) (Weekly status) in percentage	Urban		
	male	female	person
April-June, 2018	9.0	12.8	9.8
July-September, 2018	8.9	12.7	9.7
October-December, 2018	9.2	12.3	9.9
January-March, 2019	8.7	11.6	9.3

**Growth rate of Gross Domestic Product**

2842. DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quarterly rate of growth of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from the 2004-05 fiscal year till September, 2019 quarter as per the methodology used to calculate it prior to the changes introduced in 2015; and

(b) the quarterly rate of GDP growth from 2004-05 till September, 2019 based on the new methodology introduced by Government in 2015?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The quarterly growth rates of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as per the 2004-05 base year methodology at constant (2004-05) prices are given below:

Year	Growth Rates of GDP at Constant (2004-05) prices (%)			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2005-06	9.2	8.4	9.0	10.4
2006-07	7.4	10.2	9.5	9.8
2007-08	10.8	9.1	10.5	8.8
2008-09	8.1	6.7	1.5	0.2
2009-10	5.0	7.0	8.2	13.3
2010-11	10.3	9.7	10.7	10.3
2011-12	8.3	6.7	6.2	5.6
2012-13	4.0	4.7	5.3	4.9
2013-14	4.2	5.2	4.4	6.1
2014-15	5.8	6.0	-	-

As per standard practice, after the revision of base year of GDP series, the estimation using earlier pre-revised methodology was discontinued.

(b) Incorporating methodological improvement at 2011-12 prices, the base year



of GDP was revised in 2015 and the quarterly growth rates, at constant (2011-12) prices, are given below:

Year	Growth Rates of GDP at Constant prices (%)			
	Quarter 1	Quarter 2	Quarter 3	Quarter 4
2012-13	4.9	7.5	5.4	4.3
2013-14	6.4	7.3	6.5	5.3
2014-15	8.0	8.7	5.9	7.1
2015-16	7.6	8.0	7.2	9.1
2016-17	9.4	8.9	7.5	7.0
2017-18	6.0	6.8	7.7	8.1
2018-19	8.0	7.0	6.6	5.8
2019-20	5.0	4.5	*	*

\*To be released as per the Advance release Calendar.

### Sample surveys initiated and conducted by NSSO

2843. PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various sample surveys initiated and conducted by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) in the last five years;

(b) the details regarding periodicity, completion and approval by the internal mechanisms of the NSSO of these surveys;

(c) the surveys which have been discontinued, the reasons therefor;

(d) the surveys which have been completed but their reports have not been released to the public and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by Union Government to revamp the NSSO surveys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The details

of various sample surveys initiated and conducted by the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in the last five years including their periodicity and survey completion status are given in the Statement (*See below*). The subjects to be covered during the survey are recommended by the National Statistical Commission based on Inter-ministerial consultation. Thereafter, appropriate Working Group/Standing Committees are constituted comprising experts from Central and State Governments, academia, institutions, etc. The schedules/questions of the survey and reports are placed before the specific Working Group/Standing Committee for their consideration, deliberation, guidance, etc..

(c) The Employment - Unemployment Survey which was usually conducted on quinquennial basis by the Government has been discontinued and its place, Government has launched a new annual Employment-Unemployment survey, namely, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) since 2017-18 with an objective of measuring quarterly changes of various indicators of the labour market in urban areas as well as for generating annual estimates of these indicators for rural and urban areas.

(d) The reports for all surveys for which field work was completed by December, 2018 have been released except for the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey covered during NSS 75th round (July 2017 - June 2018). The Household Consumption Expenditure covered during NSS 75th round generates estimates of household Monthly Per Capita Consumer Expenditure (MPCE) and the distribution of households and persons over the MPCE classes. It is designed to collect information regarding expenditure on consumption of goods and services (food and non-food) consumed by the households. The results, after release, are also used for rebasing of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) series and other macro-economic indicators.

The Ministry follows a rigorous procedure for vetting of data and reports which are produced through surveys. The results of this survey were examined and it was observed that there was a significant variation in the levels in the consumption pattern as well as in the direction of the change while comparing with other administrative data sources.

The matter was also referred to a Committee of Experts which has recommended refining the survey methodology and improving the data quality aspects on a

concurrent basis. As per the Press Release dated 15.11.2019, the Ministry has decided not to release the Consumer Expenditure Survey results of 2017-2018.

(e) The Ministry has taken several steps to improve the sample surveys by using information technology for data capture and processing, web portals and in improved capacity building.

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation in collaboration with the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship has prepared the Qualification Pack for the survey enumerators to meet the requirements of survey enumerators for NSS.

### ***Statement***

*List of Surveys conducted or initiated by the National Statistical Office during last five years along with their periodicity and survey completion status*

#### **1. Surveys conducted during 2014:**

- (i) NSS 71st round (January 2014 - June 2014) on Social Consumption: Education and Social Consumption: Health
- (ii) NSS 72nd round (July 2014 - June 2015) on Domestic Tourism Expenditure Survey and Household Expenditure on Services and Durable Goods
- (iii) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2013-14 (October 2014 - June 2015)

#### **2. Surveys conducted during 2015:**

- (i) Swachh Bharat Survey (May 2015 - June 2015)
- (ii) NSS 73rd round (July 2015 - June 2016) on Survey on Un-incorporated Non-agricultural Enterprises (Excluding Construction)
- (iii) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2014-15 (January 2016- September 2016)

#### **3. Surveys conducted during 2016:**

- (i) NSS 74th round (July 2016 - June 2017) on Enterprises Survey on Services Sector
- (ii) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2015-16 (January 2017 - October 2017)

**4. Surveys conducted during 2017:**

- (i) NSS 75th round (July 2017 - June 2018) on Household Social Consumption on Education, Household Social Consumption on Health and Household Consumer Expenditure Survey
- (ii) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) launched from April, 2017. PLFS is a regular survey. Annual Report on PLFS (July, 2017 - June 2018) released.
- (iii) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2016-17 (January 2018 - September 2018)
- (iv) Urban Frame Survey (UFS) phase 2017-22 has been initiated in the field from the month of October 2017. The periodicity of UFS phase is usually 5 years.

**5. Surveys conducted during 2018:**

- (i) NSS 76th round (July 2018 - December 2018) on Survey of Persons with Disabilities and Survey on Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition
- (ii) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2017-18 (November 2018 - June 2019)
- (iii) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) (July 2018 - June 2019) – Quarterly Bulletin on PLFS for the period (October–December, 2018) released.

**6. Surveys conducted during 2019:**

- (i) NSS 77th round (January 2019 - December 2019) on Land and Livestock Holdings of Households and Situation Assessment of Agriculture Households and Debt and Investment Survey
- (ii) Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) 2018-19 (November 2019 - field work going on)
- (iii) Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) (July 2019 - June 2020): Quarterly Bulletin on PLFS for the period (January-March 2019) released.
- (iv) Time Use Survey (January 2019 - December 2019)
- (v) Annual Survey on Un-incorporated Sector Enterprises (October 2019 -

March 2020) The field work of the above surveys conducted during 2019 is going on.

**Periodicity of Surveys:**

- (i) NSS Socio-Economic Surveys: No fixed periodicity.
- (ii) Periodic Labour Force Survey: Regular
- (iii) Annual surveys for Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), Annual Survey on Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) and Annual Survey on Services Sector Enterprises (ASSSE).
- (iv) Price Collection for Consumer Price Index on monthly basis.
- (v) Time Use Survey: Planned to be conducted in once every three years

The National Statistical Office has also conducted the following surveys during the last five years:

- (i) Consumer Price Index (Urban) and Consumer Price Index (Rural)
- (ii) Consumer Price Index (AL/RL) - Data collection is done on monthly basis for Labour Bureau (Shimla).
- (iii) International Comparison Programme (2015) for a period of one year from Nov. 2015 to Oct. 2016
- (iv) International Comparison Programme - 2017 (Urban) conducted from July 2017 to March 2018.
- (v) International Comparison Programme - 2017 (Rural) conducted from April, 2018 to July 2018.
- (vi) Wholesale Price Index - Data collection/facilitation support are provided to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry on monthly basis.
- (vii) Working Class Family Income and Expenditure Survey (WCFI&ES) was conducted for a period of one year starting from January 2016 to December 2016 for Labour Bureau (Chandigarh).

- (viii) Regular Survey on Agriculture Statistics under Improvement of Crop Statistics (ICS) Scheme encompassing Area and Yield Statistics. The Survey on Agriculture Statistics 2018-19 is completed. The periodicity of the Survey on Agriculture Statistics is agricultural year *i.e.* July to June.

**Allocation of MPLADS funds towards SCs/STs**

2844. DR. VIKAS MAHATME: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is mandatory to spend 22.5 percent of MPLADS funds on SC and ST population out of the annual allocation of fund for each constituency;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether these guidelines also apply to the constituencies where there is less percentage of SC and ST population;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the proportional percentage of fund is being allocated and spent on SC and ST population in all the constituencies;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (g) The Ministry releases funds to State Governments under the MPLADS as per the MPLAD Scheme Guidelines for execution of works recommended by the Hon'ble MPs and implemented by the respective authorities as per State Government administrative, technical and financial rules. Members of Parliament are to recommend every year, works costing at least 15 percent of the MPLADS entitlement for the year for areas inhabited by Scheduled Caste (SC) population and 7.5 per cent for areas inhabited by Scheduled Tribe (ST) population.

As per the Scheme Guidelines, in case the constituency of a Lok Sabha Member has insufficient ST Population, such fund may be utilized in SC inhabited areas and vice versa. Further, in case the constituency of a Lok Sabha Member has

insufficient SC and ST population (combined) in the area, they may recommend works for the creation of community assets in SC/ST areas outside their constituency but within their State of election.

**Per capita income in rural and urban areas**

†2845. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of per capita income recorded in urban and rural areas in the country;
- (b) the per capita income of men and women, the rural and urban area-wise details thereof; and
- (c) the efforts being made to increase the per capita income, the details thereof, including the achievement made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) The Ministry compiles estimates of rural and urban income in terms of Net Value Added (NVA) only in the base year of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) series, which is currently 2011-12. The per capita NVA in urban and rural areas for the year 2011-12 was ₹ 98,435 and ₹ 40,925 respectively.

(b) The Ministry does not compile per capita income for men and women separately.

(c) Government has been undertaking various measures to increase the per capita income through boosting GDP growth, which include Make-in-India programme, cut in corporate tax rate from 30 percent to 22 percent, approval of a realty fund worth ₹ 25000 crore for stalled housing projects, extension of PM Kisan scheme to include all farmers, extending the scheme of reimbursement of taxes and duties for export promotion replacing Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS), etc.

In addition, the Union budget 2019-20 provides a push to infrastructure development with the intention to invest ₹ 100 lakh crore in infrastructure over the next five years and Scheme of Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration of Traditional

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Industries (SFURTI) has been started to facilitate cluster based development to make the traditional industries more productive, profitable and capable for generating sustained employment opportunities.

**Lower current GDP estimates**

2846. DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the current year GDP estimates were much lower than expected;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the reasons for such decline of GDP and whether Government has taken any steps to boost the economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for 2018-19 [Provisional Estimates (PE)], estimated at ₹ 1,90,53,967 crore (2nd Advance Estimates (AE), at current prices) in February 2019, was subsequently revised to ₹ 1,90,10,164 crore (PE, at current prices) in May 2019 based on availability of latest data.

(c) The revision in estimates is largely due to decline in estimates of manufacturing sector. Government has been undertaking various measures to boost GDP growth. Introduction of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) in 2016 is a significant step towards strengthening the financial system of the country. Implementation of Goods and Services Tax in 2017 stands out as an important measure for improving ease of doing business in the country. Make-in-India programme is a major initiative towards increasing the indigenous capacity to produce world class goods and services. Continuous liberalization has led to an increase in inflows of foreign direct investment into the country. More recently, the Government has cut corporate tax rate from 30 percent to 22 percent to boost investment activity. In particular, the corporate tax rate has been cut to 15 percent for new domestic manufacturing companies, which is amongst the lowest in the world. This complements a cut in the repo rate by 135 basis points during 2019 by the Reserve Bank of India and it mandates banks to link their lending rates with external



benchmarks for reducing the cost of capital for investors Government has approved a realty fund worth ₹ 25000 crore for stalled housing projects. Government has also extended PM Kisan scheme to include all farmers, which will boost rural consumption. To boost exports, Government has undertaken number of measures, *inter-alia*, extending the scheme of reimbursement of taxes and duties for export promotion replacing Merchandise Exports from India Scheme (MEIS) to incentivize exporters, fully automated electronic refund for Input Tax Credits in GST, and revised priority sector lending norms for exports credit.

In addition, the Union budget 2019-20 provides a push to infrastructure development with the intention of investing ₹ 100 lakh crore in infrastructure over the next five years and also by restructuring of National Highway Programme. Scheme of Fund for Upgradation and Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) has been started to facilitate cluster based development to make the traditional industries more productive, profitable and capable for generating sustained employment opportunities.

#### **Rural and urban labour force**

2847. SHRI RIPUN BORA:

SHRI PARTAP SINGH BAJWA:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

- (a) number of persons in the labour force, rural and urban, for the last three years, year-wise;
- (b) number of persons unemployed, willing to work and active job seekers enrolled with employment exchanges since 2016, for rural and urban, year-wise;
- (c) number of persons unemployed, willing to work but inactive in seeking jobs, rural and urban, for last three years, year-wise;
- (d) number of underemployed, marginally attached and discouraged workers, year-wise, rural and urban, for last three years therein; and
- (e) number of persons employed, full-time, part-time, separately, for last three years for rural and urban, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (RAO INDERJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) Estimates of Employment and Unemployment are obtained through labour force surveys conducted by the National Statistical Office. These surveys were earlier conducted on a five-yearly basis and the last few such surveys were in 1999-2000, 2004-05, 2009-10 and 2011-12. During 2017-18, to have more frequent availability of employment and unemployment data, a new annual Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) was launched with certain changes in survey methodology, data collection mechanism and sampling design as compared with the earlier quinquennial surveys. The PLFS gives estimates of key labour market statistical indicators in urban areas on a quarterly basis and generates annual estimates for rural and urban areas and are not comparable with the earlier quinquennial surveys.

As per the Annual Report of PLFS for 2017-18, the labour force estimates for all ages for usual status workers, that is, combined principal and subsidiary economic activity status, are as follows:

*All-India labour force estimates (usual status) in percentage during 2017-18*

	Rural	Urban	Rural + Urban
Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)	37.0	36.8	36.9
Worker Population Ratio (WPR)	35.0	33.9	34.7
Unemployment Rate (UR)	5.3	7.8	6.1

As per the latest quarterly report of PLFS, the Unemployment Rate as per weekly status in urban areas for all ages is as follows:

Unemployment Rate (UR) (Weekly status) in percentage	Urban		
	male	female	person
April-June, 2018	9.0	12.8	9.8
July-September, 2018	8.9	12.7	9.7
October-December, 2018	9.2	12.3	9.9
January-March, 2019	8.7	11.6	9.3

According to information provided by the Ministry of Labour and Employment, the number of job seekers, all of whom may not necessarily be unemployed, registered on live register of employment exchanges and job seekers placed through these employment exchanges in the country to the extent available since 2016 onwards is given in the table below:

All India	Job seekers (in Lakh)		Placement (in Thousand)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	(As on Aug.)		(As on Aug.)	
	Provisional		Provisional	
TOTAL@	433.76	428.60	405.50	294.12

Source: Employment Exchange Statistics, Directorate General of Employment

@ Total may not tally due to rounding off.

#### **Clearance of dues by HHEC to small bullion parties**

2848. SHRI MAJEED MEMON: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Ministry of Finance has directed various Public Sector Undertakings to clear outstanding dues of small enterprises and service providers;

(b) if so, the details of outstanding dues/payments by Handicrafts and Handlooms Export Corporation of India Limited (HHEC) to small bullion parties as on 31st October, 2019;

(c) whether Government would probe the delay of payments on untenable ground to small bullion parties and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to clear the legitimate payments of small bullion parties in line with the directive of Ministry of Finance?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Yes Sir. Government has directed Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSUs) to clear outstanding dues of all vendors including small enterprises and service providers.

(b) The details of outstanding dues by Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India (HHEC) to small bullion parties as on 31.10.2019 are as under:-

		(₹ in Crores)
Sl. No.	Name of the Bullion parties	Amount
1.	M/s Atma Ram Amar Nath	1.47
2.	M/s Delhi Spot Bullion Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd.	0.03
3.	M/s Edelweiss Commodities Ltd. (ECL)	5.12
4.	M/s Frost International Ltd.	2.76
5.	M/s Kothari Product Ltd.	0.23
6.	M/s Metlloy Trading Services (P) Ltd. (case pending with Customs Authority)	0.12
7.	MMTC Pamp India (P) Ltd	0.05
8.	M/s Relegare Bullion Ltd.	0.16
9.	M/s SMC Comtrade Ltd.	2.48
10.	M/s Soni Chunilal Govindbhai Jewellers Pvt. Ltd.	0.01
TOTAL		12.43

(c) and (d) HHEC has withheld amount of M/s Edelweiss Commodities Limited (ECL) against which investigation by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is going on. HHEC has also withheld payments of other bullion parties with whom HHEC has identical agreement as signed with ECL.

During CBI investigation in the case against ECL, CBI has examined the transaction of buyer's credit and sought information from HHEC regarding availing of buyer's credit and passing on difference amount between interest earned on Fixed Deposit (FD) and interest charged by the foreign bank for providing buyer's credit. This case has not been concluded yet.

HHEC has been informed by CBI on 26.11.2019 that the agency has registered a case against Vice President, ECL, Mumbai, unknown officials of HHEC, Noida and unknown others. The investigation of the case is still going on. HHEC is of the firm view that since the agreement signed between HHEC and ECL is identical to the agreements signed with other bullion parties and the investigation in the ECL

case by CBI is still not concluded, it is not possible at this stage to consider the release of payments to other bullion parties as any adverse outcome in the CBI case against ECL may have implications in other cases.

**Setting up of CCI branch at Bhawanipatna, Odisha**

2849. SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) has any plan to open a branch at Bhawanipatna, Odisha, the epicentre of cotton production in Odisha, to extend MSP support for the benefit of cotton growing farmers;

(b) if so, by when;

(c) the steps taken for providing necessary support to establish modern spinning mills for the interest of cotton farmers of the State; and

(d) whether the ICAR, Ministry of Agriculture has any plans to upgrade the All India Coordinated Cotton Improvement Plan (AICCIP) sub-centre to a full fledged AICCIP centre at Bhawanipatna?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Cotton Corporation of India (CCI) Limited has already established branch office at Rayagada in the State of Odisha and has opened adequate procurement centres to cover maximum cotton farmers in the State. Bhawanipatana (District Headquarter of Kalahandi District) does not have any market yard and hence, the cotton farmers of Bhawanipatana bring their cotton to nearby Regulated Market Yards (RMC) viz, Kesinga and Karlapadu where the Corporation has already opened its procurement centres.

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

(c) Government does not establish modern spinning mills in any part of the country. However, Government has extended financial assistance for upgradation of technology to spinning factories under Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme. Further, to safeguard the interest of cotton farmers and to give them remunerative price of their produce, Government nominated Cotton Corporation of India (CCI), as nodal agency to undertake Minimum Support Price (MSP) operations of seed cotton

(kapas) in all cotton growing States, in the event when prices touches the MSP level. During the crop year 2018-19, CCI procured 0.25 lakh bales of seed cotton (kapas) under MSP in Odisha State.

(d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Ministry of Agriculture has already upgraded the centre of All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Cotton at Bhawaipatna from Voluntary Centre to Main Centre during 2017-18.

### **Decline in production of textiles**

2850. SHRI HARNATH SINGH YADAV:

LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.):

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for decline in the textiles and handloom/handicraft industries;
- (b) whether Government has a concrete plan for revival of textiles and handloom/handicraft industries; and
- (c) the details of the proposed plan for artisans/labourers engaged in these industries?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Indian textile industry is the second largest manufacturer and exporter in the world. The share of textile and clothing (T&C) in India's total exports stands at a significant 13% in 2017-18. India has a share of 5% of the global trade in textiles and apparel. Further, the Indian Textile Industry has inherent linkage with agriculture and with the culture and traditions of the country making for its versatile spread of products appropriate for both domestic and the export markets. The textile industry contributes to 7% of industry output in value terms, 2% of India's GDP and to 15% of the country's export earnings. As such, there appears no concrete report for decline in the textiles and handloom/handicrafts industries.

Government is implementing various policy initiatives and schemes for supporting the development of textile industry. These schemes and initiatives which promote technology upgradation, creation of infrastructure, skill development and sectoral development in the textile sector, create a conducive environment and provide enabling conditions for textile manufacturing in the country.

In order to support the growth and modernization of the textile sector including Handlooms and Handicrafts in the country, the Government has been implementing several schemes, such as the Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme (A-TUFS), Schemes for the development of the Powerloom Sector (Power-Tex), Schemes for Technical Textiles, Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (SITP), Scheme for Additional Grant for Apparel Manufacturing Units under SITP (SAGAM), SAMARTH- The Scheme for Capacity Building in Textile Sector (SCBTS), Jute (ICARE- Improved Cultivation and Advanced Retting Exercise), Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), Silk Samagra, Integrated Wool Development Programme (IWDP), North East Region Textiles Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies (ROSCTL) etc. The Government had also approved a special package for textile sector with an outlay of ₹ 6000 crores to boost employment generation and exports particularly in Garmenting and Made-ups.

In order to encourage and develop handloom and handicraft sectors, the Government has been implementing several key programmes and schemes for these sectors. For the handloom sector, which is an unorganised sector, development support is provided under National Handloom Development Programme, Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS), Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme and Yam Supply Scheme (YSS) for basic inputs, looms and accessories, design development, infrastructure development, marketing of handloom products etc. For the Handicrafts sector, Government is implementing the National Handicraft Development Programme and the Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme for providing support on design, technology upgradation, infrastructure development, research and development, market support etc. to handicrafts clusters in the country. These schemes include subsidies and incentives for the growth of the textile sector.

#### **Assessment on man-made fibres**

†2851. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be please to state:

- (a) whether Government has done an assessment on 'Man-Made Fibres' (MMF);
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

- (c) the funds allocated for the year 2019-20 and the target set in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The Group of Secretaries (GoS) comprising Secretary, Textiles, Commerce, Finance Services, Chemicals & Petrochemicals and Revenue has done the assessment for the growth of MMF sector and entire value chain. The recommendations of GoS are as under:

(i) The Group of Secretaries noted the decision of the GST Council to allow input tax credit at MMF fabric stage. While this decision would remove the bottleneck in the growth of this segment, there is a need to reduce the dependence of import of the raw material, i.e., Man Made Fibre and Filament. Department of Chemicals & Petrochemicals should take steps to rationalize the duty structure and prepare an incentive scheme (in 3 months) for fast tracking the growth in the domestic production of Man Made Fibre and Filament in coming five years.

(ii) Ministry of Textiles should monitor the impact of increasing import duty from 10% to 20% in respect of all MMF items on actual reduction in import and, if need be, should take corrective steps in terms of increasing/decreasing import duty to increase indigenous production and decrease import to the possible extent.

(c) There is no separate head for MMF and therefore no fund has been allocated during 2019-20 and also there has been no target fixed.

#### **Shutting down of branches of Central Silk Board**

†2852. SHRI RAM SHAKAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether many branches of Central Silk Board (CSB) have been shut down in various States of the country citing various reasons;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being adopted by Government for increasing production of silk and to impart skills?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) In accordance with decision of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA),

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.



Central Silk Board is rightsizing its branches by relocating/merging/closing their activities. A Committee was constituted at CSB during 2018-19 to address the issues related to restructuring/multitasking of the CSB units through relocation/merger and closure of field units to right size the number of units and thereby staff.

As on 01.09.2019, 112 CSB units have been merged/relocated/closed in various states of the country based on recommendations of the aforesaid Committee and inputs received from the Directors of Research and Development (R&D) institutes of CSB and at present, 176 branches of CSB are functioning.

However, on closure of the CSB field units, their activities are being continued as detailed below:-

- (i) Most of the extension field units functioning for over ten years in the said places, have already demonstrated the required technologies in sericulture sector and the farmers are well versed in technologies and require minimum extension support. However where the Extension support is required the same has been undertaken by State Sericulture Departments' extension machinery under the technical supervision of CSB.
- (ii) CSB research institutes are committed to extend required support in technology dissemination and other support to build capacity of States' Extension Personnel, as and when required through its Capacity Building & Training (CBT) programme.
- (iii) Seed supply as per mandate of CSB is being met from the nearby CSB units.
- (c) Measures adopted by Government of India through Central Silk Board for increasing production of silk and to impart skills is given in the Statement.

***Statement***

*Measures adopted by the Government of India through Central Silk Board for increasing the production of Silk and to impart skill*

**Silk Production:**

- (i) CSB has been implementing a restructured Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra" for development of sericulture in the country, which mainly focuses on improving production, quality and productivity of silk to meet

the domestic requirement and thereby reducing the country's dependence on imported silk.

- (ii) Under North East Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), 38 Sericulture projects are being implemented in North Eastern States to increase silk production in these States.
- (iii) Besides, Central Silk Board and State Governments mobilize additional funds for sericulture development through convergence by availing the schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY).
- (iv) With the above interventions, the raw silk production of India has reached to 35,470 MT and is expected to reach 38500 MT by 2019-20.

**Skill Development:**

- (i) Central Silk Board under Capacity Building and Training activities of Central Sector Scheme "Silk Samagra", organizes various training programmes for the stakeholders across the country. These programmes focus on skill seeding and skill upgradation in silk sector so as to create employment opportunities and increase income level of the existing entrepreneurs by adapting improved package.
- (ii) Under North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), farmers have been imparted training under orientation programme.

**Evaluation of foreign trade opportunities in the textile sector**

2853. SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has carefully evaluated the various trade agreement opportunities that some neighbouring countries have in the world markets;
- (b) whether Government is taking steps to forge policies and programmes to gain better access to the big apparel markets, if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) whether in the light of such advantages, Government is considering the need to re-look at fibre neutrality and evaluate various trade opportunities, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) India has entered into free trade agreements (FTAs) and preferential trade agreements (PTAs) with its neighbouring countries. These agreements provide opportunities for exports in a number of sectors including apparel.

(c) Government is supportive of fibre neutrality as this is expected to make production of MMF based textiles and apparel competitive in India. Improvement in manufacturing competitiveness may also boost India's export of MMF textiles and apparel and enable the sector to gain a larger share in the global MMF apparel market.

**Rise in percentage of low earning weavers**

2854. SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the percentage of low earning (below ₹5,000/- per month) weavers has increased according to the 4th Round Handloom Census 2019-20;

(b) if so, the details of action taken by Government to improve monthly earnings from below ₹5,000/- to ₹ 15,000/-; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) As per the 4th Handloom Census (2019-20), the percentage of low earning (below ₹5,000/- per month) weavers has not increased.

(b) and (c) Further, to promote earning of handloom weavers, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms, Ministry of Textiles, is implementing the following schemes across the country:-

- (1) National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP)
- (2) Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS)
- (3) Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS)
- (4) Yarn Supply Scheme (YSS)

Under the above schemes, financial assistance is provided for raw materials, purchase of looms and accessories, design innovation, product diversification, infrastructure development, skill upgradation, lighting units, marketing of handloom products and loan at concessional rates.

**A. National handloom development programme (NHDP)**

- (i) Block Lever Cluster: Introduced in 2015-16 as one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP). Financial assistance upto ₹ 2.00 crore per BLC for various interventions such as skill upgradation, Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata, product development, construction of workshed, project management cost, design development, setting up of common facility centre (CFC) etc. is provided. Besides, financial assistance upto ₹ 50.00 lakh is also available for setting up of one dye house at district level. The proposals are recommended by the State Government.
- (ii) Handloom Marketing Assistance is one of the components of National Handloom Development Programme. In order to provide marketing platform to the handloom agencies/weavers to sell their products directly to the consumers, financial assistance is provided to the States/eligible handloom agencies for organising marketing events in domestic as well as overseas markets.
- (iii) Weavers' Mudra Scheme: Under the Weavers' Mudra Scheme, credit at concessional interest rate of 6% is provided to the handloom weavers. Margin money assistance to a maximum of ₹ 10,000 per weaver and credit guarantee for a period of 3 years is also provided. MUDRA portal has been developed in association with Punjab National Bank to cut down delay in disbursement of funds for margin money and interest subvention.
- (iv) Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS): Hathkargha Samvardhan Sahayata (HSS) was introduced on 1st December 2016 with an objective to provide looms/accessories to the weavers to enhance their earnings through improved productivity and quality of the handloom products. Under the scheme, 90% of the cost of loom/accessory is borne by the Government of India while remaining 10% is borne by the beneficiary. The Government

of India's share is released directly in the Bank account of the beneficiary through designated agency.

- (v) Education of Handloom Weavers and their Children - Ministry of Textiles has signed Memorandums of Understanding with Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) and National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to secure educational facilities for the weavers and their families. NIOS offers Secondary and Senior Secondary level education with specialized subjects on design, marketing, business development, etc. through distance learning mode for handloom weavers, whereas IGNOU offers continuing education programs through accessible and flexible learning opportunities relevant to the aspirations of handloom weavers and their children for career progression.

Ministry of Textiles is providing reimbursement of 75% of the fee towards admission to NIOS/IGNOU courses in case of SC, ST, BPL, and Women learners belonging to handloom weavers' families.

- (vi) "India Handloom" Brand - During the celebration of 7th August, 2015 as National Handloom Day, 'India Handloom' Brand was launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister for branding of high quality handloom products. It promotes 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 ₹ 833.69 crore has been generated.

Initiatives with various leading brands has been undertaken to bring out a separate range of handloom garments in their brand.

- (vii) E-commerce - In order to promote e-marketing of handloom products, a policy frame-work was designed and under which any willing e-commerce platform with good track record can participate in online marketing of handloom products. Accordingly, 23 e-commerce entities have been engaged for on-line marketing of handloom products. A total sales of ₹ 71.95 crore has been reported through the online portal.
- (viii) Urban Haats are set up in the big towns/metropolitan cities to provide adequate direct marketing facilities to the craft persons/weavers and

eliminate middle agencies. 38 such Urban Haats have been sanctioned across the country so far.

**B. Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme:**

The Comprehensive Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS) is implemented for development of Mega Handloom Clusters covering at least 15000 to 25,000 handlooms and financial assistance as GoI share from ₹ 40.00 to ₹70.00 crore is in a period of 5 years. 8 mega handloom clusters taken up as announced in the Budgets *i.e.* Varanasi, Sivasagar (2008-09), Virudhunagar, Murshidabad (2009-10), Prakasam and Guntur districts and Godda and neighbouring districts (2012-13), Bhagalpur and Trichy (2014-15).

Under the scheme, components like conducting Diagnostic Study, engaging Designer, Product Development, Corpus for raw material, Construction of Worksheds (for BPL/SC/ST/Women weavers), Skill up-gradation etc. are fully funded by Government of India, while the components like Technology up-gradation, lighting units funded 90% and other common infrastructural projects like Design Studio, Marketing Complex, Value Addition Centres, Publicity etc., are funded by the GOI to the extent of 80%.

**C. Handloom Weavers' Comprehensive Welfare Scheme**

Handloom Weavers Comprehensive Welfare Scheme (HWCWS) is providing life, accidental and disability insurance coverage under the components Pradhan Mantri Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY), Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY) and Converged Mahatma Gandhi Bunkar Bima Yojana (MGBBY).

**D. Yarn Supply Scheme:**

Yarn Supply Scheme is being implemented throughout the country to make available all types of yarn at Mill Gate Price. The scheme is being implemented through National Handloom Development Corporation. Under the Scheme freight is reimbursed and depot operating charges @ 2% is given to depot operating agencies. A component of 10% price subsidy also exists on hank yarn, which is applicable on cotton, domestic silk, wool and linen yarn with quantity caps.

**Expected improvement in overall credit profile of textile sector**

2855. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is expected that the overall credit profile of the textile sector will gradually improve, as expected in 2018;
- (b) whether it is a fact that the sector profitability is likely to improve gradually with players passing on increased raw material price to end users, given the healthy demand, a depreciating rupee and wanting impact of the structural issues;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that the positive impact of improved demand and profitability will be partly countered by sticky working capital requirements; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) As per RBI data Credit exposure to the Textiles Sector increased to ₹ 203549 crores during March, 2019 from ₹ 196818 crores during October, 2018 which reduces to ₹ 187677 crores during October, 2019. Bank credit record 8.4% year on year growth (October, 2019/October, 2018) for Jute Sector, 9.5% year on year growth for Man Made Textiles (MMT) and 2.1% for other textiles. Credit availability is expected to grow further with Capital Infusion of ₹ 1500 Crores during 2019-20 and other measures announced by the Government such as infusion of ₹ 70,000 crores Capital into Public Sector Banks, ₹ 350 crores allocated for 2% interest subvention for all GSR registered MSME on fresh or incremental loans, enhancing thresholds expansion from ₹ 20 Lakhs to an amount exceeding ₹ 40 lakhs for supplier of goods etc.

Overall global growth slowdown no doubt impacted the growth of most of the domestic sectors including textiles and subsequent improved demand and profitability will no doubt be partly countered by sticky working Capital requirement, but the Government has taken series of measures, in addition to the above mentioned interventions, for improving profitability such as Repo rate reduction by RBI, provision of Capital Infusion of ₹1500 Crores during 2019-20, implementation of Pradhan Mantri Credit Scheme for Powerloom weavers, reduction in Custom duty for Wool Fibre, Wool Tops etc., extension of benefit of reduced corporate tax rate, new SFURTI clusters to help artisans, introduction of automated GST module, one Nation one Grid Power Sector Tariff and structural reforms, simplification of tax paying procedures, announcement of ROSCTL for Apparel and Made-ups exports etc.

Besides the above, to enhance the growth and profitability of Textile Industries, various schemes are also being implemented by the Ministry such as Integrated Skill Development Scheme (ISDS), 'Samarth - Scheme for Capacity Building' to train 10 lakh youth, launching a special package of ₹6000 crore in 2016 to boost investment, Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for upgradation of technology/machineries (ATUFS), Scheme for Production and Employment Linked Support for Garmenting Units (SPELSGU), Integrated Textile Park (SITP), PowerTex India Scheme - for Powerloom Sector Development, Silk Samagra - the integrated silk development scheme, Integrated Processing Development Scheme (IPDS), North Eastern Region Textile Promotion Scheme (NERTPS), Incentive Scheme for Acquisition of Plants and Machinery (ISAPM) for Jute Industry and Jute Diversified Products Manufacturing Units, National Handicraft Development Programme (NHDP), Comprehensive Handicrafts Cluster Development Scheme (CHCDS), National Handloom Development Programme (NHDP), scheme for Knitting and Knitwear Sector etc.

#### **Growth potential of technical textile industry**

2856. SHRI A.K. SELVARAJ: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the technical textile industry holds an immense growth opportunity in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether it is also a fact that it is estimated that domestic technical textile industry will reach market potential of ₹2,00,823 crore by 2020-21; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Technical Textiles are textiles material and products manufactured primarily for their technical properties and functional requirements rather than for aesthetic characteristics. The scope of use of technical textiles encompasses a wide range of applications such as; agro-textiles, medical textiles, geo-textiles, protection-textiles, industrial-textiles, sports-textiles and many other usages. Use of technical textiles have benefits of increased productivity in agriculture, horticulture and aquaculture fields; better protection of military, para-military, police and security forces, stronger



and sturdier transportation infrastructure for highways, railways, ports and airports and in improving hygiene and healthcare of general public. In India, technical textiles hold immense growth opportunities both for the industry as well as across various applications.

(c) and (d) Technical Textile is the harbinger of many new age applications covering almost all walks of life, and having immense potential for bringing in higher level of productivity, efficiency, cost economics; and offering innovative solutions to many engineering and general applications. In addition their commercial use, technical textiles have been identified for mandatory use across various important missions, programmes and schemes of the Government of India. Some of these are National Health Mission, Jal Jivan Mission, National Horticulture Mission and infrastructure development of highways, railways and ports. In order to boost a rapid growth of the technical textile segment in the country, the Government has taken following major initiatives:-

- (i) 207 technical textiles items have been brought under separate head in the Harmonised System of Nomenclature (HSN) code under the Foreign Trade Policy.
- (ii) With a view to derive the benefits of technical textiles in various fields of applications, currently Ninety Two (92) application areas have been identified for mandatory use across Ten Central Ministries/Departments. So far, mandatory use notifications have been issued for 68 (sixty eight) applications.
- (iii) Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) has developed standards for 348 technical textiles products.
- (iv) On request from the Industry, Ministry of Textiles has included Six (6) additional courses for technical textiles in its Skill Development Programme (called Samarth).
- (v) The work of conducting fresh baseline survey on technical textiles sector has been given to IIT Delhi.
- (vi) The Ministry has issued Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order dated 23.10.2019, prescribing Minimum Local Purchase Content for Technical textiles items in 10 segments for Government procurement.

In terms of the projections of the last baseline survey on technical textiles submitted in 2015, the market size in India for the year 2017-18 is projected as ₹1,16,217 crore. Although, there is no projection in the last baseline study with regard to the projections for the 2020-21, taking into account the current trend of growth and the various initiatives of the Government, the domestic market size of the technical textiles is expected to cross ₹2 lakh crores by the year 2020-21.

#### **Monitoring of schemes for Scheduled Tribes**

†2857. SHRIMATI KAHKASHAN PERWEEN: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has been able to develop a mechanism to monitor such schemes being run for Scheduled Tribes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has developed online portals for management and monitoring of its schemes related to NGO Grants, Scholarship, Forest Rights Acts, Tribal Research Institutes. Through Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Management Information System (MIS), MoTA with web address <https://dbttribal.gov.in/is> monitoring benefit transfer to Scheduled Tribe (ST) beneficiaries in the following schemes:

1. Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme For ST Students
2. Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme For ST Student
3. Top Class Education For ST Students
4. National Fellowship for ST Students
5. National Overseas Scholarship Scheme
6. Scheme of Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organizations working for welfare of STs
7. Scheme of Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups
8. Institutional Support for Development and Marketing of Tribal Product

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Further, during January, 2017, Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has been given mandate for monitoring of Tribal Sub-Plan funds based on the framework and mechanism designed by NITI Aayog. Accordingly, an online monitoring system has been put in place with web address <http://stcmis.gov.in>. The framework envisages monitoring of expenditure *vis-a-vis* allocations of Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP)/Scheduled Tribe Component (STC) funds under various schemes of Central Ministries/Departments.

MoTA has also adopted mechanism of Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) for appraisal, approval and review of projects sanctioned under the scheme 'Special Central Assistance to Tribal Sub-Scheme (SCA to TSS)'. 'Development of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)' and under Grants under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India. The Committee is headed by Secretary (Tribal Affairs) with representatives of State Governments, Financial Advisor, NITI Aayog, etc. During PAC meetings, Ministry emphasizes the need for adherence to the provisions of Tribal Sub-Plan Guidelines by the States. Further, State Tribal Welfare Department have been persuaded through letters to Chief Secretary/Principal Secretary (Tribal Development Departments)/discussions in the meetings for -

- (i) Declaring Tribal Development Department as the nodal Department to lead the process of tribal development.
- (ii) Constitution of Executive Committee as stipulated in the TSP Guidelines to ensure proper planning, coordination and convergence with the State Governments Departments.
- (iii) Address gaps and deficit to mitigate inter-habitation variance/inequalities in the socio-economic status of tribals as compared to other social groups.
- (iv) Allocation of TSP funds as per norms stipulated in the TSP Guidelines.
- (v) Monitoring of TSP in the manner it has been stipulated in the Guidelines.

#### **Implementation of Van Dhan Vikas Kendras scheme**

2858. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government is drawn on efforts made in achieving the set targets of setting up of 3,000 Van Dhan Vikas Kendras by 31st March, 2020, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the progress of the implementation has been reviewed recently, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds being released under this scheme to each State and the status thereof as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (c) The setting up of Van Dhan Kendra is based on the proposals submitted by the State Government to the Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), a Multi-State Cooperative under the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and the availability of funds under the scheme. In Financial Year 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 90 Crore is available in B.E. TRIFED has been authorized by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs to consider all proposals on merit and proper justification on the basis of a viability study and the willingness of the State Government to provide suitable and conveniently located unencumbered land/building for the Kendra to be setup. Till 10.12.2019, TRIFED has received 676 proposals from different states, which have been approved. TRIFED is involved in day-to-day implementation and monitor the progress of the Van Dhan Vikas Karyakram through a Monitoring Dashboard created for this purpose. The State-wise details of proposals received, approved and funds sanctioned, as on 10.12.2019, is given in the Statement.

**Statement***State-wise status of establishment of Van Dhan Kendras*

(As on 10.12.2019)				
State	Target of VDVks for 2019-20	No. of VDVk Proposal Received from State Government	No. of VDVks Sanctioned	Amount Sanctioned (₹ Lakhs)
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	211	30	30	450.00
Arunachal Pradesh	67	0	0	0.00
Assam	116	16	16	240.00
Bihar	15	8	8	81.50
Chhattisgarh	521	139	139	2085.00
Goa	20	1	1	15.00
Gujarat	210	17	17	254.45
Himachal Pradesh	11	0	0	0.00
Jammu and Kashmir	31	0	0	0.00
Jharkhand	163	39	39	569.70
Karnataka	86	19	19	285.00
Kerala	15	13	13	195.00

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	361	20	20	300.00
Maharashtra	220	64	64	960.00
Manipur	43	77	77	1155.00
Meghalaya	55	0	0	0.00
Mizoram	50	0	0	0.00
Nagaland	78	31	31	465.00
Odisha	342	156	156	2269.25
Rajasthan	124	25	25	372.20
Sikkim	3	0	0	0.00
Tamil Nadu	5	7	7	105.00
Telangana	89	0	0	0.00
Tripura	30	9	9	120.00
Uttar Pradesh	35	5	5	59.55
Uttarakhand	16	0	0	0.00
West Bengal	83	0	0	0.00
TOTAL	3000	676	676	9981.65

378 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Access to basic amenities for tribals**

2859. DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH:

DR. AMEE YAJNIK:

Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that 70 per cent of the tribal villages in the country are without access to healthcare, 50 per cent without Public Distribution System (PDS) and above 50 per cent are not getting piped water;

(b) if so, the actions taken by Government to improve this situation in tribal villages in the past couple of years; and

(c) the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) Details of availability of healthcare centres, Public Distribution System and piped water in the villages having tribal population 25% or more in the country are given in the Statement (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The actions taken by the Government for improving the situation include the following:

Public Health and Hospitals being a State subject, the primary responsibility of making provision for healthcare services all over the country including tribal areas is that of respective State Governments. However, under National Health Mission (NHM), support is being provided to States/UTs for strengthening the public healthcare system including support for provision of a host of free services such as maternal health, child health, adolescent health, family planning, universal immunisation programme, and for major diseases such as tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, vector borne diseases such as Malaria, Dengue and Kala Azar, Leprosy etc. to all including tribal people.

Under NHM, tribal areas enjoy relaxed norms as under:

- (i) Relaxed norms for health facilities - The population norms for setting up Health Facilities in tribal areas are relaxed. Against the population norms of 5000, 30000, and 1,20,000 for setting up of Sub Centre, Primary Health Centre (PHC) and Community Health Centre (CHC) respectively, in tribal/hilly and difficult areas its 3000, 20000 and 80000. A new norm of 'time to care' has also been adopted for setting up sub health centres in tribal

areas under which a sub health centres can be set up within 30 minutes of walk from habitation.

- (ii) States have been provided with the flexibility of relaxing the norm of one Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) per 1000 population to one ASHA per habitation in tribal/hilly and difficult areas.
- (iii) While other States had Mobile Medical Units (MMUs) per 10 lakh populations subject to capping of 5 MMUs per district, for tribal and hilly states this could be relaxed as per need. The norms for MMU have been revised recently to relax the norm where one MMU exceeds 60 patients per day in plain areas and 30 patients per day in tribal/hilly areas.
- (iv) In addition, all tribal majority districts whose composite health index is below the State average have been identified as High Priority Districts (HPDs). These districts are to receive higher per capita funding, enhanced monitoring and focussed supportive supervision, and are encouraged to adopt innovative approaches to address their peculiar health challenges.

Government of India enacted National Food Security Act, 2013 which provides for coverage of about 75% of the rural and 50% of the urban population (67% of the total population of the country) for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS). The Act also contains provisions for nutritional support to pregnant women and lactating mothers and children upto 14 years of age.

Coverage under the Act is under two categories- households covered under Antyodaya Anna Yojana (AAY) to the extent specified by the Central Government and the remaining households as priority households to be identified by the State Governments/Union Territories (UT) Administrations as per criteria evolved by them, within the coverage determined for the State/UT. Under the Act, there is no special provision for tribals. Households covered under AAY are entitled to receive 35 kg. of foodgrains per household per month at ₹ 1/2/3 per kg. for coarse grains/wheat/ rice respectively, under the Act. The priority households are entitled to receive 5 kg. of foodgrains per person per month at the above prices. The Act is being implemented in all the States/UTs and covers about 80 crore persons for receiving highly subsidized foodgrains. The coverage under the Act is substantially high to ensure that all the vulnerable and needy sections of the society get its benefit.



Drinking water is a State Subject. Government of India supplements the efforts of States by providing financial and technical assistance to States/UTs. It is the States/UTs who plan, design, approve, implement, operate and maintain rural water supply schemes in rural areas including Scheduled Tribe (ST) population dominated areas. Under erstwhile National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), now subsumed into Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), the rural ST population of the States has a Weightage of 10% in the criteria for fund allocation to States. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation has released the earmarked fund for ST population in the preceding years. For the financial year 2018-19, out of total allocation of ₹ 5500 Crore, an amount of ₹ 550 Crore was allocated to States with ST dominated population. Further, an amount of ₹ 1000.06 Crore has been earmarked during 2019-20.

**Statement**

*Details of availability of Healthcare Centres, Public Distribution  
System and piped water in the villages having tribal  
population 25% or more in the country*

Sl. No.	Infrastructure Details	No. of villages
1.	Availability of PHC	3453
	CHC	7114
	Sub Centre	18185
	None	88295
2.	Availability of Public Distribution System (PDS)	58068
3.	100% habitations covered	12150
	50-100%	17658
	Availability of Piped tap water < 50% habitation covered	18647
	only one habitation covered	6936
	not covered	61656

Source: Census 2011 & Mission Antodaya.

Note: There are about 145000 villages in all India having Tribal population 25% or more out of which Mission Antodaya infrastructure gap data is available only for 117047 villages for the above parameters.

**Inclusion of Saharia in PVTGs**

†2860. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of States and districts where the tribal people of Saharia ethnicity reside in the country;
- (b) the States where the said tribes are included in Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) and the States in which they are not included, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Saharia tribals are included in PVTGs in Lalitpur district of Uttar Pradesh; and
- (d) if not, the reasons therefor and the action that would be taken by Government for the inclusion of said tribes in PVTGs of Lalitpur district in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) Saharia is notified as a Scheduled Tribe (ST) in the States of Chhattisgarh (Serial No. 38) and Madhya Pradesh (Serial No. 42).

(b) Saharia is identified as a PVTG in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Besides, Saharia is identified as a PVTG in the State of Rajasthan.

(c) and (d) No Sir. No such proposal is received from the State of Uttar Pradesh.

**Aadi Mahotsav tribal festival**

2861. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has organised Aadi Mahotsav tribal festival;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with aims and objectives thereof;
- (c) the main theme of the event;
- (d) the number of tribal artisans and artists from different States participated in the festival;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

(e) the financial benefits that the tribal artist got out of this festival; and

(f) whether Government has organised similar event in the past and if so, the details thereof along with achievement in organising such festival?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (f) Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) has organised National Tribal Festival titled "Aadi Mahotsav" in collaboration with Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India (TRIFED) from 16th to 30th November, 2019 at DilliHaat, New Delhi. The 15day long festival comprised of display and sale of tribal art and craft, tribal medicine, tribal craft demonstrations, tribal cuisine and Tribal folk performances in the evenings. More than 500 tribal artisans and artists from different States participated in the festival and realized the direct sales of more than ₹ 3.00 crores (provisional) till 25.11.2019.

The first such festival was organised during the year 2017-18 by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED in Delhi during the month of November, 2017. Keeping in view the encouraging response which is received from all quarters, TRIFED subsequently organised five more 'Aadi Mahotsavs' during 2017-18 and eleven during 2018-19 across the country. The festival held at New Delhi during 2018 generated a business of more than ₹ 16.00 crores during 15 days long event, which was 400% rise as compared to the previous year. It included direct sale of ₹ 3.05 Crores by artisans and purchase orders worth ₹ 12.75 Crores received by them from different organisations including TRIFED for next 12 months, against which ₹2.00 Crores worth of stocks was lifted on the last day.

#### **Consultants/advisors working in the Ministry**

2862. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of full time consultants and/or advisors currently working with the Ministry and it's various Departments and Autonomous Bodies/Institutions and Public Sector Organisations associated with it as of 31st August, 2019;

(b) since when are they working and the total amount of honorarium/salary/ fees being paid to them, Department/Institution-wise; and

- (c) what is the mechanism, if any, of assessing their performance periodically?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) and (b) As on 31.08.2019, the number of full time consultants working in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and National Commission of Scheduled Tribes were 20 and 8 respectively. Out of 20 consultants in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs, 9 consultant have been engaged directly by the Ministry and 11 consultants have been provided by UNDP to this Ministry under the project 'Enhancing Effectiveness of Tribal Development Programmes in India (En-Tridev)'. A statement showing the details of full time consultants in Ministry of Tribal Affairs and Autonomous Bodies/Institutions and Public Sector Organizations associated with this Ministry as on 31.08.2019, their date of engagement and consolidated amount paid per month to each of them is given in Statement (See below).

- (c) Performance of consultants is regularly monitored in the Divisions/ Sections where they are engaged and performance reviewed periodically by the concerned reporting officer.

***Statement***

*The details of full-time consultants in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs and autonomous bodies/institutes and PSUs associated with Ministry, their date of engagements and consolidated amount paid*

**Directly by the Ministry**

Sl. No.	Name of Consultant	Date of engagement for first time	Consolidated Amount paid per month (in ₹)
1.	Shri R. C. Dhyani	3.10.2018	42,000/-
2.	Shri S.L. Meghwal	9.08.19	35,000/-
3.	Shri Ratan Singh	1.11.2017	27,000/-
4.	Shri Vijay Kumar	18.02.2019	35,000/-
5.	Ms. Kritika	1.11.2018	48,000/-
6.	Shri Surinder Pal Sharma	13.03.2019	35,000/-
7.	Ms. Ramamani Patnaik	1.06.2018	1,15,500/-
8.	Ms. Rashmi Bhatia	1.06.2018	57,570/-
9.	Shri Sudhanshu Sekhar Mohanty	1.06.2018	29,400/-

**National Commission for Scheduled Tribes**  
(Constitutional Body)

Sl. No.	Name of Consultant	Date of Engagement for first time	Consolidated Amount paid per month (in ₹)
1.	Shri Shiv Kumar	07.09.2016	25,000/-
2.	Shri P.C. Mangriya	10.10.2018	30,000/-
3.	Shri Vikas Kumar Sharma	01.01.2019	50,000/-
4.	Shri Bharat Bhushan Jain	01.01.2019	40,000/-
5.	Shri Bharat Sigh	01.01.2019	30,000/-
6.	Shri Alok Kumar Dwivedi	01.01.2019	30,000/-
7.	Shri P.T. Jameskutty	09.07.2019	50,000/-
8.	Shri K.P. Singh	15.04.2019	50,000/-

Following consultants were engaged as on 31.08.2019 under UNDP project. Their remuneration is determined by UNDP.

Name	Date of last engagement
1. Kuldip Gyaneswar	30.07.2019
2. Subrat Nayak	30.07.2019
3. Priya Tayde	06.08.2019
4. Mudit Mittal	06.08.2019
5. Jharna Mishra	11.02.2019
6. Debashish Das	01.04.2019
7. Ashesh Shukla	12.07.2019
8. Parul Malik	16.07.2019
9. Dayanand Keshri	26.07.2019
10. Prabhash Jha	06.08.2019
11. Akanksha Srivastava	26.08.2019

**Inclusion in STs' list**

†2863. SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chhattisgarh has requested for inclusion of Koda caste in Scheduled Tribes on the basis of an Anthropological Study;

(b) if so, current status thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal from Chhattisgarh to modify Hindi version of notification as per English version for effecting an amendment regarding Bhariya Bhumia, Bhuihar Bhumian, Bhumia, Bhariya, Paliha, Pando tribes and to replace the caste nomenclature 'Manjhi' with 'Majhi' as currently mentioned at Sl. No. 29 of the said notification;

(d) if so, current status thereof; and

(e) number and current status of proposals received from Chhattisgarh, pending for notification and modification with the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) to (e) This Ministry has received a proposal to include the Koda community in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Chhattisgarh.

This Ministry has received a proposal from Chhattisgarh to modify Hindi version of notification as per English version for effecting an amendment regarding Bhariya community. Whereas, no proposal has been received regarding Bhariya Bhumia, Bhuihar, Bhumian, Bhumia, Paliha Pando. "Majhi" is not listed at Sl. No. 20 of the Notification. As per the records available in this ministry, 28 proposals have been received from Chhattisgarh state for notification and amendment.

Government of India on 15.6.1999 (as further amended on 25.6.2002) has laid down modalities for determining claims for inclusion in and other modifications in lists of STs. According to these, only those proposals recommended and justified by State Government/UT Administration concerned and concurred with by Registrar General of India (RGI) and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

considered for amendment of legislation. All actions are taken as per these approved modalities.

**Title deeds given in Kerala under the Forest Rights Act**

2864. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of TRIBAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) number of title deeds given in the State of Kerala under the Forest Rights Act;
- (b) the status of the implementation of the Forest Rights Act;
- (c) the minimum area of land eligible for a forest-dwelling tribal family; and
- (d) whether Government would consider making it one acre if there is no minimum area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RENUKA SINGH SARUTA): (a) Kerala Government has informed that so far, 26071 Record of Rights have been issued in Kerala State under Forest Right Act, 2006.

(b) The Ministry of Tribal Affairs is preparing Monthly Progress Report (MPR) on the recognition and vesting of rights under the Forest Rights Act, 2006 on the basis of the information received from the State Governments who are responsible for the implementation of the said Act. However, the information sent by many of the States is with a lag and not up to date. The latest MPR compiled on this basis is for May, 2019. Accordingly, the information pertaining to the number of claims received (individual and community), the number of titles distributed (individual and community), the number of claims pending (individual and community) and extent of forest land for which titles distributed (individual and community) as per the latest MPR for May, 2019 is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) There is no minimum area of land eligible under FRA for a forest dwelling tribal family prescribed under Forest Right Act.

(d) There is no such proposal.

**Statement**

*State-wise details of claims received, title distributed, No. of claims rejected, No. of pending claims and extent of forest land (Individual and Community), as on 31.05.2019.*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Claims received		No. of Titles Distributed		Pending Claims		Extent of Forest Land	
		Individual	Community	Individual	Community	Individual	Community	Individual	Community
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	177446	4062	96675	1374	7302	230	239554.00	453384
2.	Assam	148965	6046	57325	1477	91640	4569	NA	NA
3.	Bihar	8022	0	121	0	3686	0	NA	NA
4.	Chhattisgarh	858682	31558	401251	21967	3219	2213	843100.69	2038146.15
5.	Goa	9758	378	17	8	9694	370	76.60	10.25
6.	Gujarat	182869	7187	83699	3516	36710	1362	129571.61	1161351.49
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2071	170	129	7	1942	163	5.96	4670.56
8.	Jharkhand	107032	3724	59866	2104	20796	-117*	153395.86	103758.97
9.	Karnataka	275446	5903	14667	1406	84239	81	20813.51	28155.75
10.	Kerala	36140	1395	24599	0	3652	1395	33018.12	NA
11.	Madhya Pradesh	582927	42048	226313	27962	7846	2020	812345.19	1465013.16



12.	Maharashtra	362679	12037	165032	7084	152459	4616	392928.73	2736660.68
13.	Odisha	617935	13826	430212	6564	41973	6263	642542.12	235205.91
14.	Rajashtan	74414	1441	38007	103	651	795	57730.26	2993.64
15.	Tamil nadu	32983	1005	6111	276	15238	621	8607.26	0
16.	Telangana	183252	3427	93639	721	7538	1024	300284.00	454055
17.	Tripura	200358	277	127931	55	4039	0	460049.16	91.16
18.	Uttar Pradesh	92520	1124	17712	843	144	0	120802.06	139656.06
19.	Uttarakhand	3574	3091	144	1	10	0	0.00	0
20.	West Bengal	131962	10119	44444	686	185	179	21014.27	572.03

\* The discrepancy with regard to pending claims of Jharkhand occurred due to the figure reported for the rejected community claims for Ramgarh District of Jharkhand exceeds the received community claims.

*Written Answers to*

*[12 December, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Implementation of ICDS in Gujarat**

†2865. SHRI NARANBHAI J. RATHWA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the districts where Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) has been implemented in Gujarat at present;

(b) the number of women and children covered which are getting benefits under this scheme, district-wise; and

(c) the year-wise details of amount allocated to Gujarat in this regard during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Anganwadi Services is a universalised Scheme under Umbrella ICDS and is being implemented across the country including all districts of Gujarat.

(b) As per the data reported on ICDS-RRS portal, district-wise and category-wise number of beneficiaries covered under the scheme in the State of Gujarat is given in the Statement (*See below*).

(c) The year-wise funds released to the State of Gujarat under Anganwadi Services Scheme during last three years is given in the Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*District-wise and category-wise number of beneficiaries covered under Anganwadi Services Scheme (as on 30th September, 2019) in the State of Gujarat*

Sl. No.	District	No. of AWCs Reporting on RRS Portal	No. of SNP Beneficiaries Covered	
			Children (6 Months- 6 Years)	Pregnant Women & Lactating Mothers
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Morbi	761	29973	7533
2.	Surat	2825	122739	30533

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Vadodara	1847	100267	28011
4.	Anand	1993	107145	29790
5.	Arvalli	1448	69969	17002
6.	Gandhinagar	1068	64455	18434
7.	Bhavnagar	1902	108932	29621
8.	Chhotaudepur	1182	73682	17443
9.	Dohad	3055	235540	58481
10.	Kheda	1979	121251	31064
11.	Rajkot	1717	98678	26397
12.	Sabar Kantha	1919	98404	24265
13.	Surendranagar	1351	81990	21554
14.	Amreli	1616	64864	18990
15.	Banas Kantha	3361	207959	53499
16.	Junagadh	1428	62047	14409
17.	Tapi	1049	41933	9184
18.	Botad	569	40807	10851
19.	Narmada	952	37944	8867
20.	Porbandar	489	23873	6167
21.	Kachchh	2116	120967	28008
22.	Valsad	1899	95906	20760
23.	Ahmadabad	3627	195296	46559
24.	Devbhumi Dwarka	691	32597	6846
25.	Gir Somnath	1166	49433	15200
26.	Jamnagar	1193	40473	9645
27.	Mahisagar	1316	72285	18147
28.	Panch Mahals	2000	116249	28979
29.	Bharuch	1374	65424	15891

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Dang	441	27499	6265
31.	Mahesana	1919	97766	25359
32.	Navsari	1330	52331	12134
33.	Patan	1427	74199	20432
	TOTAL	53010	2832877	716320

***Statement-II***

*Year-wise funds released to State of Gujarat under Anganwadi Services (under Umbrella ICDS Scheme) during last three years*

(Rupees in Lakh)

Year	Funds Released
2016-17	69417.36
2017-18	62275.13
2018-19	63148.37

**Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme at block level**

2866. SHRI T. G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has initiated any capacity building interface for protection and empowerment of women at the block level under Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total number of blocks that have been identified in the State of Andhra Pradesh under this scheme and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (b) Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme, under Ministry of Women and Child Development, was approved in November 2017 as a centrally sponsored scheme, to empower rural women through community participation. Under the Scheme, Capacity Building of Women Collectives is envisaged in not more than 50% of the MSK Blocks in 115 aspirational Districts to address

the livelihood needs of the women particularly those in remote/vulnerable areas where women are not in a position to move out from their immediate surroundings for formal skill training. This component is to be implemented in collaboration of NGOs/ Cooperative Societies/Krishi Vigyan Kendras.

(c) Ministry of Women and Child Development has released funds (Central share) for three aspirational districts in Andhra Pradesh namely Vizianagaram, Visakhapatnam and YSR Kadapa for undertaking block level activities in 8 Blocks per Aspirational District. A total number of 24 blocks @ 8 Blocks per Aspirational District were identified by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. The names of the selected Blocks are given in the Statement.

**Statement**

*Identified Blocks in Aspirational Districts under  
Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme*

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Name of the Block Identified
1	2	3
1.	YSR Kadapa	Kadapa Proddutur C.K Dinne Rayachoty B. Kodur Galiveedu Porumamilla Vempally
2.	Visakhapatnam	Gajuwaka Chodavaram Araku Paderu Chinthapalli Narsipatnam

1	2	3
		G. Madugula
		S. Rayavaram
3.	Vizianagaram	Gantyada
		Cheepurupalli
		Badangi
		S. Kota
		Bhogapuram
		Salur Rural
		Gajapathinagaram
		Bhadragiri

#### **Child Care Institutions in Haryana**

2867. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Child Care Institutions in the country, the State/UT wise details thereof;

(b) the total number of Child Care Institutions in Haryana, district-wise details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure safety of children in these Child Care Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The number of child care institutions (CCIs) that are registered under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) in the country as on 19.06.2019 as reported by the States/UTs is given in Statement-I (*See* below). As per information provided by Government of Haryana, the total number of district-wise CCIs under Child protection Services (CPS) Scheme in Haryana, is given in Statement-II (*See* below).

Under Section 8 and 30 of the JJ Act, the Juvenile Justice Board and Child Welfare Committee are required to conduct at least one inspection visit every month

and every fortnight respectively of residential facilities and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government. Further, the State Governments have to appoint Inspection Committees, under section 54 of the Act, to assess the basic facilities and infrastructure of the Institution to ascertain whether the Institution is maintaining their standards as prescribed as per section 53 of the Act and as provided under the Rules 29-38 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 framed under JJ Act, relating to physical infrastructure, clothing/bedding/toiletries, sanitation and hygiene, Nutrition and Diet scale, Medical care, mental health, Education, Vocational training, Recreational facilities etc. The Ministry has been requesting the State Governments/UT Administrations from time to time to identify and register all CCIs under relevant provisions of JJ Act and set up functional inspection and other Committees to ensure that children in all the CCIs receive the best of care, and are not subjected to any kind of abuse and neglect. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act lies with the State/UTs.

**Statement-I**

*Details of registered CCIs working in the country, State/UT-wise  
as provided by States/UTs on 19.06.2019*

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Total No. of Districts	Total No. of Registered CCIs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	14
2.	Andhra Pradesh	13	934
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	14
4.	Assam	33	118
5.	Bihar	38	76
6.	Chandigarh	1	10
7.	Chhattisgarh	27	93
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	2
9.	Daman and Diu	2	0
10.	Delhi	10	72
11.	Goa	2	63

1	2	3	4
12.	Gujarat	33	143
13.	Haryana	22	88
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12	45
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	22	149
16.	Jharkhand	24	100
17.	Karnataka	30	1177
18.	Kerala	14	817
19.	Lakshdweep	1	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	51	117
21.	Maharashtra	36	170
22.	Manipur	16	148
23.	Meghalaya	11	80
24.	Mizoram	8	52
25.	Nagaland	11	66
26.	Odisha	30	248
27.	Puducherry	4	61
28.	Punjab	22	75
29.	Rajasthan	33	284
30.	Sikkim	4	28
31.	Tamil Nadu	32	1240
32.	Telangana	33	477
33.	Tripura	8	40
34.	Uttar Pradesh	75	182
35.	Uttarakhand	13	48
36.	West Bengal	23	235
TOTAL		723	7466



**Statement-II**

*Total number of Child Care Institutions in Haryana, district-wise  
which are being supported under CPS*

**List of CCI in Haryana 2019-20****Government Run Homes:**

Sl. No.	District	Type of home
1	2	3
1.	Ambala	Observation Home
2.	Faridabad	Observation Home
3.	Hisar	Observation Home
4.	Kamal	Observation Home
5.	Karnal	Children Home
6.	Sonepat	Children Home
7.	Sonepat	Children Home

**New Home**

1.	Jind	Children Home
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**NGO Run Homes:**

1.	Rewari	Children's Home (Boys)
2.	Yamuna Nagar	Children's Home
3.	Jhajjar	Children's Home
4.	Karnal	Children's Home
5.	Karnal	Children Home
6.	Rohtak	Children's Home
7.	Panchkula	Children's Home
8.	Panchkula	Children's Home
9.	Panchkula	Children's Home
10.	KKR	Children's Home
11.	Rohtak	Children's Home
12.	Yamuna Nagar	Children's Home

1	2	3
13.	Faridabad	Children's Home
14.	Faridabad	Children's Home
15.	Mewat	Children's Home
16.	Sonipat	Children's Home

**Specialized Adoption Agencies**

Sl. No.	District	Actual no. of Children
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**Government run SAA**

1.	Sonipat	3
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**NGO run SAAs**

1.	Faridabad	13
2.	Hissar	0
3.	Jhajjar	4
4.	Rewari	2
5.	Panchkuia	25
6.	Kaithal	5

**NGO Run Open Shelters**

Sl. No.	District	Actual no. of Children
1.	Bhiwani	32
2.	Fatehabad	28
3.	Faridabad	46
4.	Jhajjar	30
5.	Kurukshetra	27
6.	Narnaul	28
7.	Panipat	41
8.	Sirsa	12
9.	Yamuna Nagar	23
10.	Rewari	39
11.	Ambala	31
12.	Bhiwani	35
13.	Bhiwani	28
14.	Panipat	25

**Status of women and child development with reference to SDGs of UN**

2868. DR. SASMIT PATRA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details relating to the present status of women and child development in India with reference to the indicators mentioned in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the UN;
- (b) how far the country has progressed in attaining the SDGs proposed by UN and by when the country hope to achieve it in full; and
- (c) what are the steps being undertaken to achieve this?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The SDGs are a comprehensive list of 17 Global Goals and 169 associated targets, which integrate economic, social and environmental dimensions of development. The SDGs were adopted by 193 countries including India at the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015 which came into effect on 1st January, 2016 and are to be achieved by end of 2030. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) has developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) consisting of 306 country specific indicators in consultation with various Ministries for monitoring of progress on the SDGs. MoSPI has prepared the Baseline Report of NIF to assess the present status of SDGs which includes the status of women and child development in the country. The report is available on the website of MoSPI ([www.mospi.gov.in](http://www.mospi.gov.in)).

(c) The SDGs are addressed in the national development agenda of the Government of India which are being implemented through various development schemes/programmes. NITI Aayog has done the mapping of all the SDGs and associated targets with the Central Ministries, Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes as well as major government initiatives. Central Ministries are striving to achieve the SDG targets by 2030 through the implementation of different development schemes in collaboration with the State Governments and Union Territories. Ministry of Women and Child Development has taken several efforts through policy implementation and schematic interventions in this direction. Major schemes of the Ministry are as follows:

- (i) Anganwadi Services Scheme is a unique programme for early childhood care and development. It offers a package of six services, viz. Supplementary Nutrition, Pre-School Non-Formal Education, Nutrition and Health Education, Immunization, Health Check-Up and Referral Services. The beneficiaries under the Scheme are children in the age group of 0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- (ii) Poshan Abhiyaan (National Nutrition Mission) targets to reduce the level of stunting, under-nutrition, anemia and low birth weight babies by reducing mal-nutrition/under nutrition, anemia among young children as also, focus on adolescent girls, pregnant women and lactating mothers.
- (iii) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) scheme provides cash incentive amounting to ₹5,000/- in three installments directly to the Bank/Post Office Account of Pregnant Women and Lactating Mother (PW&LM) in DBT Mode during pregnancy and lactation in response to individual fulfilling specific conditions.
- (iv) Scheme for Adolescent Girls aims at out of school girls in the age group 11-14, to empower and improve their social status through nutrition, life skills and home skills. The scheme has nutritional and non nutritional components which include nutrition, iron and folic acid supplementation, health check up and referral service, nutrition and health education mainstreaming out of school girls to join formal schooling, bridge course/skill training, life skill education, home management etc., counselling/guidance on accessing public services.
- (v) National Creche Scheme provides day care facilities to children of age group of 6 months to 6 years of working women. The facilities are provided for seven and half hours a day for 26 days in a month. Children are provided with supplementary nutrition, early childcare education, and health and sleeping facilities.
- (vi) Child Protection Services Scheme aims to contribute to the improvement in the well-being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as, reduction of vulnerabilities to situation and actions that leads to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from parent.

The Scheme aims to spread awareness regarding the ways and means to prevent all children from child abuse of any kind including child sexual abuse.

- (vii) Mahila Shakti Kendra scheme empowers rural women through community participation by involvement of Student Volunteers. The scheme is envisaged to work at various levels. At the national and state level, technical support to the respective government on issues related to women is provided.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.
- (xi) 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 & 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.
- (xii) 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.

- (xiii) 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).

**Setting up and maintenance of child care institutions**

2869. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of financial assistance provided by Government to State Governments/Union Territories for setting up and maintenance of Child Care Institutions; and

(b) whether the States have utilised the funds appropriately and if so, the details thereof for the last three years including the current year?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a centrally sponsored scheme *i.e.* "Child Protection Services" (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme) for providing financial assistance to State Governments/UT Administrations, with the primary objective of care and protection of children in distress conditions through institutional and non-institutional care. The primary responsibility of implementation of the Scheme lies with the State/UTs. The quantum of financial assistance provided by the Ministry to State Governments/UT Administrations for setting up and maintenance of Child Care Institutions during the last three years and current year is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*The details of funds released and utilized by State Government/UT Administrations during the financial year 2016-17, 2017-18 and 2018-19 current year under CPS as on 15.11.2019.*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20
		Amount released	Amount Utilised	Amount released	Amount Utilised	Amount released	Amount Utilised	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110.74	586.32	1469.88	1537.11	1870.01	1477.11	1373.53
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.29	179.54	643.71	180.00	37.63	526.03	1174.11
3.	Assam	413.64	1112.98	2932.68	1608.78	3379.63	2015.65	2145.53
4.	Bihar	2787.92	1923.33	541.56	1609.84	2621.87	1619.23	1297.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	527.77	1683.25	3181.97	1701.20	2151.01	2179.68	1550.06
6.	Goa	36.83	98.27	728.53	54.44	16.03	80.17	19.63
7.	Gujarat	769.95	1526.53	590.11	1767.24	2251.55	1790.09	1392.81
8.	Haryana	0.00	1224.85	1858.22	2500.00	1387.60	1693.65	2217.99
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2345.48	2390.26	1835.01	1833.11	1342.64	1349.88	1607.40
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43.12	114.71	807.48	807.48	2106.94	1189.53	1225.16
11.	Jharkhand	840.11	842.14	1714.57	1641.76	1480.26	1570.69	1099.05

Written Answers to

[12 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	404
12.	Karnataka	3720.80	3709.53	3272.45	1364.04	4022.56	3098.95	3290.45	Written Answers to [RAJYA SABHA]
13.	Kerala	260.50	216.96	1849.45	1275.72	1263.77	1289.64	786.54	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2503.88	2535.83	3262.77	2582.87	2959.23	3070.18	2148.46	
15.	Maharashtra	2272.33	1569.37	608.15	608.15	3156.52	1922.01	2449.63	
16.	Manipur	241.34	709.47	1886.33	2103.00	3866.99	3660.70	1341.69	
17.	Meghalaya	2060.33	2060.33	1846.60	1846.60	2254.51	900.80	1201.38	
18.	Mizoram	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51	1917.51	2042.28	2042.28	1005.66	
19.	Nagaland	1350.37	1447.50	1457.45	1457.45	1787.12	1779.05	2085.95	
20.	Odisha	1089.22	2580.78	2599.30	2782.53	4352.44	3398.22	1999.00	
21.	Punjab	581.67	718.31	143.24	875.43	1244.17	535.83	722.00	
22.	Rajasthan	0.00	2267.52	4752.30	2995.81	3584.72	3584.72	2052.61	Unstarred Questions
23.	Sikkim	601.18	365.87	662.76	125.43	379.25	512.55	662.51	
24.	Tamil Nadu	13039.37	3648.55	2013.12	5512.50	7895.14	8622.16	11414.36	
25.	Telangana	195.64	1823.98	894.82	633.08	1329.23	1647.72	1726.38	
26.	Tripura	676.04	415.30	446.81	499.00	885.77	841.54	610.71	
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3207.19	3109.82	1830.67	4222.98	7834.39	5347.81	4277.72	



28.	Uttarakhand	15.54	187.54	907.57	731.40	1344.40	405.84	918.58
29.	West Bengal	6763.87	3522.60	5073.56	4232.67	2372.13	3391.03	2815.10
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	36.88	36.76	31.66	93.36	218.85	201.17	392.12
31.	Chandigarh	245.44	278.53	194.32	236.17	577.58	259.27	415.09
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	177.59	59.11	24.82	69.90	11.24	90.74	137.23
33.	Daman and Diu	126.42	80.33	21.89	83.00	18.42	67.77	141.79
34.	Delhi	978.64	1024.94	354.33	907.88	1007.39	849.99	972.86
35..	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Puducherry	826.33	768.69	114.35	426.20	398.43		501.96
TOTAL		50847.97	46769.35	52469.95	52823.64	73451.70	63011.68	59172.07

*Written Answers to*

*[12 December, 2019]*

*Unstarred Questions*

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**Funds sanctioned under the Nirbhaya Fund scheme**

2870. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned, allocated and utilised under the Nirbhaya Fund Scheme, State/UT-wise including Andhra Pradesh and Telangana;

(b) the details of the compensation being provided under this scheme during the above said period;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from some of the States to operationalise women help centre under this fund in all police stations across the country especially in rural areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the funds sanctioned and action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The State/UT-wise details (which includes Andhra Pradesh and Telangana) of funds sanctioned/allocated and utilized for the projects being implemented by various Ministries/Departments out of Nirbhaya Fund are given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Empowered Committee in this Ministry in its meeting held on 22.10.2019 has appraised a project of Ministry of Home Affairs under Nirbhaya Fund for setting up/strengthening of Women Help Desks in Police Stations in States/UTs at a cost of ₹ 100.00 crore.

*Statement*

*The State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned/allocated and utilised for the projects being implemented by various Ministries/Departments out of Nirbhaya Fund*

**Ministry of Home Affairs**

State/UT-wise details of the total funds sanctioned/allocated and utilized for Nirbhaya funded Projects

(₹ In Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Total funds sanctioned/allocated to States/UTs	Utilisation Certificate Received *
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2085.00	814.01

1	2	3	4
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	768.86	224.03
3.	Assam	2072.63	305.06
4.	Bihar	2258.60	702.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	1687.41	745.31
6.	Goa	776.59	221.00
7.	Gujarat	7004.31	118.50
8.	Haryana	1671.87	606.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1147.37	291.54
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1256.02	324.53
11.	Jharkhand	1569.81	405.33
12.	Karnataka	19172.09	1362.00
13.	Kerala	1971.77	472.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4316.96	639.50
15.	Maharashtra	14940.06	0
16.	Manipur	878.78	0
17.	Meghalaya	675.39	0
18.	Mizoram	883.57	543.68
19.	Nagaland	689.55	357.84
20.	Odisha	2270.53	58.00
21.	Punjab	2047.08	300.00
22.	Rajasthan	3373.2	1011.00
23.	Sikkim	613.33	0
24.	Telangana	10351.88	419.00
25.	Tamil Nadu	19068.36	600.00
26.	Tripura	766.59	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	11939.85	393.00
28.	Uttarakhand	953.27	679.41

1	2	3	4
29.	West Bengal	7570.80	392.73
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	653.08	147.05
31.	Chandigarh	746.02	260.83
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	420.00	158.00
33.	Daman and Diu	420.00	0
34.	Delhi (UT)	39090.12	1941.57
35.	Lakshadweep	614.71	76.93
36.	Puducherry	496.16	128.55

\*The CVCF has been released as one-time grant to States/UTs to support and supplement the Victim Compensation schemes in respective States/UTs and expenditure from this fund is allowed to States/UTs after consuming non-budgetary resource with them. The utilisation certificate in respect of Safe City projects and Strengthening of State Forensic Laboratory are not due.

#### Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

*State/UT-wise details of the total funds sanctioned/allocated  
& utilized for Nirbhaya funded Projects.*

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released to States/UTs	Utilization
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5864.00	0.00
2.	Uttar Pradesh	4020.00	3110.00
3.	Karnataka	3364.00	383.00

#### Department of Justice

*State/UT-wise details of the total funds sanctioned/allocated and utilized for  
Nirbhaya funded Projects.*

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	State/UT	Funds released to States/UTs	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Chhattisgarh	168.75	0.00
2.	Gujarat	393.75	0.00
3.	Haryana	180.00	0.00
4.	Jharkhand	495.00	0.00

1	2	3	4
5.	Karnataka	697.50	0.00
6.	Kerala	630.00	0.00
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1507.50	0.00
8.	Maharashtra	3105.00	0.00
9.	Manipur	67.50	0.00
10.	Nagaland	33.75	0.00
11.	Odisha	540.00	0.00
12.	Punjab	135.00	0.00
13.	Rajasthan	585.00	0.00
14.	Tripura	101.25	0.00
15.	Uttarakhand	135.00	0.00
16.	Chandigarh	18.75	0.00
17.	Delhi (Ut)	90.00	0.00

#### Ministry of Women and Child Development

1. **Mahila Police Volunteer Scheme** - under the Scheme on proposals of 12 States have been submitted and approved. The details of fund released and utilized in respect of those 12 States are as under:

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released to States/UTs	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	521.39	75.82
3	Chhattishgarh	715.55	152.78
4.	Gujarat	76.20	41.65
5.	Haryana	77.52	88.45
6.	Jharkhand	2.64	0.00
7.	Karnataka	56.13	0.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Madhya Pradesh	30.18	0.00
9.	Mizoram	35.85	0.00
10.	Nagaland	9.40	0.00
11.	Tripura	30.16	0.00
12.	Uttarakhand	68.82	0.00

**2. One Stop Centre Scheme (OSC)**

(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	State	Funds released to States/UTs	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96.28	38.95
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1167.98	430.47
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	981.85	94.37
4.	Assam	1408.23	122.79
5.	Bihar	1187.90	0.00
6.	Chhandigarh	37.50	6.99
7.	Chattishgarh	2017.19	928.67
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	87.33	35.22
9.	Daman and Diu	89.18	8.08
10.	Delhi	201.18	0.00
11.	Goa	96.07	12.11
12.	Gujarat	1246.51	56.89
13.	Haryana	1011.31	189.09
14.	Himachal Pradesh	310.96	15.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	402.29	48.69
16.	Jharkhand	1078.85	48.43
17.	Karnataka	1205.41	0.00

1	2	3	4
18.	Kerala	468.86	41.00
19.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2797.60	590.73
21.	Maharashtra	1446.54	19.41
22.	Manipur	590.45	12.89
23.	Meghalaya	436.93	58.17
24.	Mizoram	416.75	64.63
25.	Nagaland	693.28	211.73
26.	Odisha	1038.82	54.46
27.	Puducherry	104.08	0.00
28.	Punjab	1185.37	65.62
29.	Rajasthan	1078.37	171.86
30.	Sikkim	132.06	38.90
31.	Tamil Nadu	1672.64	45.88
32.	Telangana	1396.91	138.07
33.	Tripura	374.91	44.66
34.	Uttar Pradesh	4088.39	540.02
35.	Uttarakhand	566.69	164.31
36.	West Bengal	0.00	0.00

### 3. Universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Funds released to States/UTs	Amount utilized
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	102.03	0.13
2.	Andhra Pradesh	146.26	106.50
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	224.64	167.84
4.	Assam	112.63	78.55
5.	Bihar	202.21	133.36

1	2	3	4
6.	Chandigarh	199.16	132.80
7.	Chhattishgarh	272.57	204.41
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	85.16	20.64
10.	Delhi	49.78	0.00
11.	Goa	27.90	0.00
12.	Gujarat	377.40	241.50
13.	Haryana	51.58	7.11
14.	Himachal Pradesh	49.70	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	119.49	51.33
16.	Jharkhand	34.54	0.23
17.	Karnataka	62.70	0.00
18.	Kerala	174.96	106.79
19.	Lakshdweep	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	62.70	0.00
21.	Maharashtra	62.70	0.00
22.	Manipur	49.70	49.70
23.	Meghalaya	116.48	49.70
24.	Mizoram	255.56	187.40
25.	Nagaland	257.39	189.23
26.	Odisha	191.76	140.64
27.	Puducherry	51.08	0.00
28.	Punjab	90.13	28.86
29.	Rajasthan	109.20	0.00
30.	Sikkim	115.14	47.25
31.	Tamil Nadu	155.70	62.70
32.	Telangana	157.25	123.17



1	2	3	4
33.	Tripura	49.70	0.00
34.	Uttar Pradesh	237.86	146.66
35.	Uttarakhand	207.90	139.74
36.	West Bengal	62.70	0.00
<b>4. Other States/UTs projects</b>			
1.	Madhya Pradesh	104.70	0.00
2.	Nagaland	255.60	0.00
3.	Rajasthan	470.97	108.89
4.	Uttarakhand	32.40	0.00

#### Meeting targets set under National Nutrition Mission

2871. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

SHRI VAIKO:

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country is unlikely to meet the targets set under the ambitious National Nutrition Mission (NNM) for reduction in prevalence of stunting, underweight, low birth weight and anaemia in women and children by 2022;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the rate of progress required to achieve the desired targets is much higher than the rate at which the programme is being currently implemented; and

(d) if so, efforts being made by Government to accelerate the objectives of National Nutrition Mission?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (d) Government is implementing POSHAN Abhiyaan (earlier known as National Nutrition Mission) since 18th December 2017 to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. To ensure a holistic approach, all districts of 37 States/UTs have been covered in the Abhiyaan. The goals of POSHAN

Abhiyaan are to achieve improvement in nutritional status of Children from 0-6 years, Adolescent Girls, Pregnant Women and Lactating Mothers in a time bound manner during the three years with fixed targets as under:

Sl. No.	Objective	Target
1.	Prevent and reduce Stunting in children (0- 6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
2.	Prevent and reduce under-nutrition (underweight prevalence) in children (0-6 years)	By 6% @ 2% p.a.
3.	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among young Children (6-59 months)	By 9% @ 3% p.a.
4.	Reduce the prevalence of anemia among Women and Adolescent Girls in the age group of 15-49 years	By 9% @ 3% p.a.

The Abhiyaan aims to reduce malnutrition in the country in a phased manner, through a life cycle approach, by adopting a synergised and result oriented approach. The Abhiyaan ensure mechanisms for timely service delivery and a robust monitoring as well as intervention infrastructure. Target is to bring down stunting of the children in the age group of 0-6 years from 38.4% to 25% by the year 2022.

The results of the POSHAN Abhiyaan can be known after the programme has completed its approved period. However, in the meantime, as per the report of Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) conducted by UNICEF, prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight among children is 34.7%, 17% and 33.4% respectively, which is an improvement and reduction from the levels reported in National Family Health Survey-4.

Meetings were held with Chief Ministers of 15 States during the last six months to review the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan, in which apart from the senior officers of Ministry, representatives of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and NITI Aayog also participated. National Council under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog and the Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) also monitor the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan. Secretary, MWCD has also reviewed the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan with the Chief Secretaries and Secretaries of Women and Child

Development of the States during his visits to the States. Recently, a national conference was organised on 13th and 14th November, 2019 with State Secretaries of Women and Child Development for in-depth review of POSHAN Abhiyaan and other Schemes. Series of Video Conferences were also organized in order to accelerate the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan. Letters are also sent regularly to Chief Secretaries and State Secretaries of Women and Child Development regarding monitoring and effective implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan.

#### Anganwadi Centres in Tamil Nadu

2872. DR. SASIKALA PUSHPA RAMASWAMY: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that out of sanctioned 54,439 Anganwadi centres in the State of Tamil Nadu, 7232 Anganwadi centres are running from rented premises;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has mooted any idea/proposal to include construction of Anganwadi centres in the ambit of MNREGA scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Out of 54,439 Anganwadi Centres (AWCs) sanctioned to the State of Tamil Nadu, 7,337 AWCs are running in rented premises. The details of Angawadi Centres (AWCs) running in rented premises in the State of Tamil Nadu are as under:

AWWs/AWHs House		Others		Total
Kuchcha	Pucca	Kuchcha	Pucca	
76	106	2,619	4,536	7,337

(c) to (e) Under the revised scope of Anganwadi Services implemented from 01.12.2017, the Central assistance for construction of new Anganwadi Centre building in rural areas is available in convergence with Mahatma Gandhi National Rural

Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS). The unit cost of construction of one Anganwadi Centre Building is ₹7 lakh. Out of which, ₹5 lakh is provided under MGNREGS. Remaining ₹2 lakh are shared equally by the Ministry of Women and Child Development and the State Government.

### **Welfare of sex workers in the country**

2873. SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry has any estimates as to the number of women working as sex workers across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Ministry has taken/proposes to take any steps to address the issue of violence and harassment perpetrated against sex workers and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Ministry proposes to introduce any new schemes for the welfare of sex workers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) No such data is available with the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

(b) The Indian Penal Code, 1860 and other laws which address the issues of violence and harassment committed against women are also equally applicable to sex workers.

(c) The Government is implementing 'Ujjawala' - a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation since 4th December, 2007. The scheme is envisaged for women and children who are vulnerable to trafficking and those who are victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. Sex workers who are voluntarily in the trade and wish to be rehabilitated, can also avail of rehabilitation services provided under the Ujjawala Scheme.

### **MSK scheme in Gujarat and Jharkhand**

2874. SHRI PARIMAL NATHWANI: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) scheme to empower women in all the districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds earmarked and released for each district, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether Government has received any proposal from State Governments to establish MSK and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise including Jharkhand and Gujarat; and

(d) by when these MSKs are likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme was approved in November, 2017 as a centrally sponsored scheme. The scheme is being implemented in 640 districts of the country as per the 2011 census.

(b) Annual Budget earmarked for each of the 640 districts under the Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme is ₹12.50 lakh to be implemented in cost sharing pattern of 60:40 between Central Government and the States. For States from the North East and Special Category States cost sharing ratio is 90:10. For the Union Territories 100% Central funding is provided. Funds released for State/UT-wise is given in Statement (*See below*).

(c) and (d) The Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme aims to empower rural women through community participation. The Scheme works at 4 levels. At the National level (domain based knowledge support) and State level (State Resource Centre for women) structures provide technical support to the respective Governments on issues related to women. The districts and block level Centres provide support to Mahila Shakti Kendra and also give foothold to women empowerment schemes, including BBBP in 640 districts to be covered in a phased manner. Community engagement through student volunteers is envisioned in 115 most backward/aspirational districts as part of MSK block level initiatives. The Scheme has been approved for implementation in 32 States/UTs including Jharkhand and Gujarat.

***Statement****Central Share of GIA released to States/UTs under  
Manila Shakti Kendra Scheme*

(Amt in ₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of States/U.Ts	Release 2017-18	Release 2018-19	Release 2019-20
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.9	0	20.58
2.	Andhra Pradesh	7.39	277.2	8.58
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	151.35	38.61
4.	Assam	980	0	81.51
5.	Bihar	1022.2	25.83	48.62
6.	Chandigarh	10.9	33.44	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	863.19	7.28	35.41
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	10.9	0	10.48
9.	Daman and Diu	10.9	6.15	16.14
10.	Delhi (UT)	0	0	0
11.	Goa	0	0	11.42
12.	Gujarat	49.1	214.64	17.16
13.	Haryana	0	6.91	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	137.45	12.87
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	22.5	241.71	13.71
16.	Jharkhand	1776.36	0	11.44
17.	Karnataka	10.8	169.83	62.92
18.	Kerala	0	74.26	34.32
19.	Lakshadweep	10.9	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	479.02	31.46
21.	Maharashtra	0	144.63	22.88
22.	Manipur	137.34	33.21	4.29

1	2	3	4	5
23.	Meghalaya	61.31	158.85	25.74
24.	Mizoram	117.82	166.77	17.16
25.	Nagaland	95.13	221.57	24.33
26.	Odisha	0	737.95	37.18
27.	Puducherry	54.06	9.18	14.3
28.	Punjab	0	87.5	7.3
29.	Rajasthan	74.9	278.24	25.14
30.	Sikkim	0	99.85	4.29
31.	Tamil Nadu	36.18	227.86	63.75
32.	Telangana	13.2	288.62	11.26
33.	Tripura	19.9	125.5	0
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	362.13	17.16
35.	Uttarakhand	18.89	226.14	31.21
36.	West Bengal	24.37	453.62	31.46

#### Setting up of Internal Complaints Committee

2875. SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has set up an Internal Complaints Committee (ICC) in each of its Ministries and other workspaces that fall under the requirement for having an ICC;

(b) what is the total number of complaints filed with ICCs across Government, Ministries and other workspaces;

(c) in how many of the complaints has the allegation been found to be correct;

(d) what action has been taken against those found guilty by the ICC in Government, Ministries and workspaces; and

(e) the data thereof, Ministry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013' mandates all the workplaces, which include any department, organisation, undertaking, establishment, enterprise, institution, office, branch or unit which is established, owned, controlled or wholly or substantially financed by funds provided directly or indirectly by the appropriate Government or the local authority or a Government company or a corporation or a co-operative society having more than 10 workers to constitute Internal Committee (IC) for receiving complaints of sexual harassment.

(b) to (e) There is no centralized mechanism to collect information about complaints filed with Internal Committees.

However, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India has developed an online complaint management system titled Sexual Harassment electronic-Box (SHe-Box) to facilitate women in registering complaints related to sexual harassment of women at workplace. As of now, the SHe-Box has 750 complaints, out of which 227 complaints are from various Central Ministries. The Ministry-wise complaints registered through SHe-Box are given in Statement.

***Statement***

*Ministry-wise complaints registered in SHe-Box*

Sl. No.	Ministry Name	Total complaints
1	2	3
1.	Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	14
2.	Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers	1
3.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	4
4.	Ministry of Coal	1
5.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	7
6.	Ministry of Communications	24
7.	Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	4
8.	Ministry of Culture	3
9.	Ministry of Defence	20



1	2	3
10.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	1
11.	Ministry of Earth Science	1
12.	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	1
13.	Ministry of External Affairs	3
14.	Ministry of Finance	32
15.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	10
16.	Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	2
17.	Ministry of Home Affairs	11
18.	Ministry of Human Resource Development	11
19.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	6
20.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	7
21.	Ministry of Mines	2
22.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	2
23.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1
24.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	1
25.	Ministry of Power	4
26.	Ministry of Railways	20
27.	Ministry of Rural Development	2
28.	Ministry of Science and Technology	1
29.	Ministry of Shipping	1
30.	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	1
31.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	2
32.	Ministry of Steel	1
33.	Ministry of Textiles	1
34.	Ministry of Tourism	3
35.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	21
36.	Ministry of Youth Affairs	1
TOTAL		227

**Implementation of PMMUY in Assam**

2876. SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is implementing Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the number of PMMVY Cell set up in the State at district level;

(c) the quantum of funds allocated by Government for setting up of PMMVY Cell in Assam during the last three years and the current year;

(d) number of pregnant and lactating mothers who have benefited from this scheme in the State of Assam during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) other steps taken by the Government to popularize this Yojana so that more and more needy pregnant women could be benefited?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY) in the State of Assam. Out of 33 Districts in the State of Assam, District level PMMVY Cells have been established in 30 Districts.

(c) and (d) The PMMVY is implemented from the year 2017-18. The details of funds released to the Government of Assam for setting up of PMMVY Cells during the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 (as on 09.12.2019) and the number of pregnant women and lactating mothers benefited from this scheme are as under:

Year	Funds released for establishment of PMMVY Cell (in Rupees)	Number of pregnant women and lactating mothers benefited
2017-18	1,30,76,350/-	7,800
2018-19	0.00	1,35,671
2019-20 (As on 09.12.2019)	1,26,99,000/-	2,89,028

(e) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has provided funds under PMMVY to all States/UTs for undertaking Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities in the States/UTs. The Ministry also celebrates 'Matru Vandana Saptah' every year to intensify implementation of the scheme and create a healthy competition amongst States/UTs. States/UTs undertake various IEC and Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) activities such as, prabhat pheri, nukkad natak, newspaper advertisements, airing radio jingles, selfie campaign, door to door campaign, community programmes at field functionary level etc.

**Proper implementation of POSHAN Abhiyan scheme**

2877. SHRI DHARMAPURI SRINIVAS:

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that POSHAN Abhiyan Scheme launched by Government for development of women and children is lagging behind in its implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that funds allocated for this scheme have not been utilised by most of the State Governments, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government for its proper implementation and to achieve the desired objectives?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (b) The results of the POSHAN Abhiyaan can be known after the programme has completed its approved period. However, in the meantime, as per the report of Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey (CNNS) conducted by UNICEF, prevalence of stunting, wasting and underweight among children is 34.7%, 17% and 33.4% respectively, which is an improvement and reduction from the levels reported in National Family Health Survey-4.

(c) The funds released for the scheme are being utilised by most of the State Governments except Odisha and West Bengal. Odisha has recently approved implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan in the State and West Bengal is yet to implement the Abhiyaan. State-wise Statement of funds released and utilisation under POSHAN Abhiyaan is given in Statement (*See below*).

(d) Meetings were with held Chief Ministers of 15 States during the last six months to review the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan, in which apart from the senior officers of Ministry, representatives of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and NITI Aayog also participated. National Council under the Chairmanship of Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog and the Executive Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) also monitor the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan. Secretary, MWCD has also reviewed the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan with the Chief Secretaries and Secretaries of Women and Child Development of States during his visits to the States. Recently, a national conference was organised on 13th and 14th November, 2019 with State Secretaries of Women and Child Development for in-depth review of POSHAN Abhiyaan and other Schemes. Series of Video Conferences were also organized in order to accelerate the progress of POSHAN Abhiyaan. Letters are also sent regularly to Chief Secretaries and Secretaries of Women and Child Development of States regarding monitoring and effective implementation of POSHAN Abhiyaan.

**Statement**

*State-wise statement of funds released and utilisation under POSHAN Abhiyan*

(Amount in ₹ Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Released in FY 2017 -18	Released in FY 2018-19	Released in FY 2019-20	Total Released	Total central Fund Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1284.63	8604.68	5582.52	15471.83	7351.5
2.	Bihar	6724.06	15001.67	10000	31725.73	18367.8
3.	Chhattisgarh	965.45	9629.51	0	10594.96	2891.94
4.	Delhi	945.95	2206.88	0	3152.83	1173.36
5.	Goa	238.07	197.78	0	435.85	92.58
6.	Gujarat	3036.66	11228.04	7531	21795.7	10269.5
7.	Haryana	400.97	5992.46	0	6393.43	1950.26
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1557.26	4153.15	2480	8190.41	4519.44
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	388.59	8343.52	0	8732.11	1427.14
10.	Jharkhand	1555.35	5110.45	0	6665.8	2030.54
11.	Karnataka	3351.05	9870.89	0	13221.94	217.96
12.	Kerala	1273.37	6491.91	0	7765.28	679.83
13.	Madhya Pradesh	3441.49	15894.17	17883	37218.66	11576.56
14.	Maharashtra	2572.31	20989.28	33061.47	56623.06	23039.73
15.	Odisha	4600.46	10571.65	0	15172.11	0
16.	Puducherry	39.24	393.7	497	929.94	220.7
17.	Punjab	819.51	6090.33	0	6909.84	30.88

Written Answers to

[12 December, 2019]

Unstarred Questions

425

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18.	Rajasthan	2045.73	9680.99	0	11726.72	5345.45
19.	Tamil Nadu	1340.51	12210.93	0	13551.44	8037.3
20.	Telangana	1736.94	8595.7	7003	17335.64	4548.79
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8440.6	29582.87	0	38023.47	14143.75
22.	Uttarakhand	1866.25	4301.57	3696	9863.82	3432.43
23.	West Bengal	5545.27	19294.11	0	24839.38	0
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	52.93	2663.35	0	2716.28	368.3
25.	Assam	2298.27	15492.36	14171	31961.63	7355.56
26.	Manipur	340.46	3865.37	0	4205.83	1233.24
27.	Meghalaya	462.98	1713.27	1706.8	3883.05	1954.55
28.	Mizoram	119.38	957.65	902	1979.03	1310.52
29.	Nagaland	163.74	1251.97	1445.17	2860.88	1378.4
30.	Sikkim	98.59	328.47	544	971.06	338.14
31.	Tripura	277.91	3695.72	0	3973.63	810.75
32.	Andaman and Nicobar	100.22	416.89	307.62	824.73	173.04
33.	Chandigarh	158.88	306.82	526.97	992.67	241.73
34.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	108.83	129.32	431.16	669.31	238.14
35.	Daman and Diu	42.06	197.66	446.98	686.7	197.66
36.	Laddakh	-	-	-	-	-
37.	Lakshadweep	60.00	138.90	126.75	325.65	198.90
TOTAL		58453.97	255593.98	108342.44	422390.39	137146.37

426 Written Answers to

[RAJYA SABHA]

Unstarred Questions

**Sexual harassment of children in juvenile homes**

2878. SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that incidents of exploitation/sexual harassment of children in Juvenile Homes and orphanages has increased during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and UT-wise and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the corrective measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) to (c) The Juvenile Justice (Child and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rule, 2016 framed thereunder mandate regular monitoring and inspection. The primary responsibility of execution of the JJ Act lies with the State/UT Government. Ministry has been pursuing with the State/UT Governments to regularly monitor the CCIs. Ministry had issued an advisory to the State/UT Governments on the action to be taken in case of disruption to the life of children and any untoward incidence of abuse in CCIs.

Besides, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) have been created as statutory bodies under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 (CPCR), to oversee the implementation of the JJ Act in the country. As per the information provided by the NCPCR, they have received 43 complaints of sexual harassment/exploitation of children in the CCIs during the last three years, State/UT-wise is given in Statement.

**Statement**

*Complaints of sexual harassment/exploitation of children in  
CCI 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

1	2	3	4	5	6
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
22.	Manipur				0
23.	Meghalaya				0
24.	Mizoram				0
25.	Nagaland				0
26.	Odisha			1	1
27.	Puducherry				0
28.	Punjab				0



1	2	3	4	5	6
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

#### Implementation of MSK scheme in Rajasthan

2879. SHRI NARAYAN LAL PANCHARIYA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has launched Mahila Shakti Kendra (MSK) Scheme;
- (b) if so, the details regarding objectives of the scheme;
- (c) whether the costs of initiatives under the scheme are being shared between Government and the State Governments;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether the scheme has been approved for implementation in Rajasthan; and
- (f) if so, the details regarding achievements of the scheme in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) Mahila Shakti Kendra Scheme was approved in November, 2017 as a centrally sponsored scheme to empower rural women through community participation. With a view to create an environment in which women realise their full potential, convergent support is being proposed for equal access to health care, quality education, career and vocational guidance, employment, health and safety, social security and digital literacy at gram panchayat level in selected districts/blocks across the country.

(c) and (d) The Scheme is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme with a cost sharing pattern between the Central Government and the States as 60:40. For States from the North East and Special Category States cost sharing ratio is 90:10. For the Union Territories 100% central funding is provided.

(e) and (f) The Scheme has been approved for implementation in Rajasthan in 33 districts including 5 aspirational districts namely Sirohi, Baran, Dholpur, Karauli and Jaisalmer. State Resource Centre for Women (SRCW) is functional under the Department of Women & Child Development and District level Centre for women (DLCW) are functional in 27 districts.

### **National Adoption Policy**

2880. KUMARI SELJA: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government is planning to formulate a National Adoption Policy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, reasons therefor;
- (c) whether Government has any plan to increase the number of Specialised Adoption Agencies; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development has framed the Adoption Regulations, 2017, under Section 68(c) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 which has been in force in the country w.e.f. 16th January, 2017. The Adoption Regulations, 2017 have been framed keeping the "best interests of the child" as paramount and for streamlining the adoption process so as to bring greater transparency in the adoption system.

(c) and (d) Section 65 of the JJ Act, 2015 provides that the State Government shall recognize one or more institutions or organizations in each district as a Specialised Adoption Agency. The implementation of the JJ Act, 2015 is primary responsibility of States/UTs.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.*

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*The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, in the morning, I had given. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to name you. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you consistently defy ...*(Interruptions)*... You have spoken yesterday, your leader has spoken about it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not do it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RIPUN BORA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record ...*(Interruptions)*... And you are using singular sentence towards the Chair also. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad to move that the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 be referred to the joint Committee of the Houses. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, with your permission, I move the following motion:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha made in the Motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 11th December, 2019 that this House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses...

MR. CHAIRMAN: His leader is not there, I am going to name him. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am going to name him. He cannot go on disturbing the House like this. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have spoken yesterday. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have walked out in the morning, and now, you cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not try to disturb the House and bring disrepute to this House by doing all this; whatever you want to do, do it outside. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Minister, do not worry about him. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has decided. He has come with that intention. ...*(Interruptions)*... In morning also, he did the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will be given, nothing will be given.

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\*Not recorded

...(Interruptions)... This is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... Nobody has got the right to give away, go away or do away with Assam. Assam is an integral part of the country. ...(Interruptions)... People will boycott you, if you do such things. People have given their verdict.

### GOVERNMENT BILLS

#### **Motion For Reference Of The Personnel Data Protection Bill, 2019 To Joint Committee**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, with your permission, I move the following motion:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha made in the Motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 11th December, 2019 that this House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 and resolves that the following Members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:—

1. Shri Bhupender Yadav
2. Shri Suresh Prabhu
3. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
4. Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw
5. Shri Jairam Ramesh
6. Shri Vivek K. Tankha
7. Shri Derek O'Brien
8. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
9. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav
10. Dr. Amar Patnaik".

Sir, very briefly, I may indicate that this is a very seminal Bill, by which, we are going to protect the data of Indians. We have categorized as critical data,

sensitive data and non-sensitive data. We have come with a very robust mechanism, namely, that if the data of the data principal is taken without consent, serious penalty is there, and, if it is used beyond the permissible limits of consent, then, severe penalty is there. Secondly, we want India to become a big centre of data processing, anonymised data processing and also to promote the cause of digital economy. But, Sir, we are equally keen that this being a very seminal Bill, needs to be further examined. Sir, I can convey to this House that we had set up a Committee under Shri B.N. Srikrishna, a retired Supreme Court Judge. Before him, 134 entities came with 8,000 comments and suggestions. About 500 representatives of various companies and civil societies also met him, and 600 organisations from across the world also shared their feedback. But, we are very keen that being a very important Bill, this Bill must have further widest consultations. Therefore, we wanted to have a focussed Joint Select Committee consisting Members of both the Houses. After the Lok Sabha has approved this proposal, we also want our Rajya Sabha Members to be on board. I urge this House to kindly concur to this proposal. Our request is very clear, which you always follow, that by the second / third week of the Budget Session, they must come with a Report. We intend to bring this Bill in the Budget Session after widest consultations. This is all. I move the Bill, Sir.

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, a small clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: What is the permissible limit according to the Minister?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Permissible limit?

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: You have used the words 'permissible limit'?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am not to decide the permissible limit. Here are the senior Members. We can only urge them, emphasize upon them and they will take a call.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: You said data can be used up to a permissible limit.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, these are matters of detail. I think, you will ask me a lot of questions and I will reply all your questions when the Bill is formally moved. The whole object of this Bill is to safeguard the data of Indians, which we have called the 'principal'. Nothing can be done without consent and no processing beyond the consent I have given for processing.

Otherwise, suffer penalties and consequences.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved. The question is:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha made in the Motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 11th December, 2019 that this House do join in the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 and resolves that the following Members of the Rajya Sabha be nominated to serve on the said Joint Committee:-

1. Shri Bhupender Yadav
2. Shri Suresh Prabhu
3. Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar
4. Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw
5. Shri Jairam Ramesh
6. Shri Vivek K. Tankha
7. Shri Derek O'Brien
8. Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan
9. Prof. Ram Gopal Yadav
10. Dr. Amar Patnaik".

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before the Constitution (126<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Bill is taken up, I would like to tell that yesterday in a historic manner, we have discussed the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill for 8 hours 52 minutes. I think, it is a record and I appreciate all the Members for their participation. Proposing or opposing is left to

the Members. The Chair is not concerned about it. It is your choice. The Members from Assam, Members from North-Eastern States and everybody was given an opportunity and they gave their comments, suggestions and criticisms.

Subsequently, the hon. Home Minister gave an elaborate reply. Some clarifications were also sought and they were also given. That is the end of the matter. I cannot allow the same again. Today morning, one hon. Member raised the issue. Initially, it went on record but subsequently I said, "Nothing shall go on record." And, if the Member starts pressurising and uses the word 'you', then, I will have to think about it. After all, I am here as the Chairman; tomorrow, somebody else will be the Chairman. Somebody else will be the Member. Nobody is permanent here. We must respect the institution. If you threaten, as I have been saying, I am the last man to be carried by such threats. You have every right to go and educate the people. Agitate peacefully without resorting to violence; as some people are doing it outside, not our Members. So, I appeal to the Members, if there is an issue, that should be taken to the people. People are the ultimate judges. They have given their mandate recently and you say that you do not care for Assam and all. It is a very, very unfortunate and condemnable comment. That is why, I said, "Nothing shall go on record." Now, the Constitution (126<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Bill, 2019.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, we firmly endorse your view and we fully respect your sentiments. As far as the Government is concerned, we will see that your sentiments are never hurt. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad to move a motion for consideration of the Constitution (126<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Bill, 2019. Yesterday, Ravi ji was expressing a doubt after that Bill saying, "Sir, why don't you take up this Bill and finish it off?" I told him 'no'. I did not allow it. But he was expressing a doubt whether after such an exhaustive discussion the required number of Members would come tomorrow. It is a Constitution Amendment Bill and for that two-thirds of the Members should be there and then the other condition of 50 per cent and all. I assured him that it is a very sensitive and important Bill, definitely, Members will be there. For the time being, I am happy because there is quorum. But we need to have two-thirds Members. Keep that in mind. Let the leaders also take note of it and see to it that the Members come to the House. Ravi ji.

**The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2019**

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE; THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS; AND THE MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I move:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

माननीय सभापति जी, सबसे पहले थोड़ा संक्षेप में मैं इसकी विषयवस्तु रख दूँ, क्योंकि यह बताना बहुत जरूरी है। सर, आज इस बिल के माध्यम से, देश में हमारे जो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के भाई-बंधु हैं, उनको लोक सभा और विधान सभा में जो आरक्षण मिला हुआ है, उसको 10 वर्षों के लिए आगे बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव लेकर आए हैं। अपने उत्तर में मैं विस्तार से इसका जिक्र करूंगा।

सर, बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर ने एक बहुत बड़ा काम किया था, क्योंकि वे जानते थे कि बिना सामाजिक न्याय और बिना वंचितों को आगे बढ़ाए यह काम नहीं हो सकता है। इस तरह देश को बदलने का काम हम संविधान के माध्यम से कर रहे हैं। स्वयं महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी इस दिशा में बहुत बड़ा काम किया था। सर, भारत के संविधान की धारा 330 में इस बात का प्रावधान है कि there shall be reservation for the Scheduled Castes. It is a positive mandate. Under Article 332, there shall be reservation for the Scheduled Tribes. That is a positive mandate. इस कारण लोक सभा की टोटल सीट्स 543 हैं, जिनमें से अनुसूचित जाति के लिए 84 सीट्स का प्रावधान है और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए 47 सीट्स का प्रावधान है। पूरे देश में जो State Legislative Assemblies हैं, उनमें कुल 4,122 सीट्स हैं, जिनमें से 614 are for the Scheduled Castes and 554 are for the Scheduled Tribes. Under the constitutional provision, this number has to be proportionate to their number in the States.

सर, आर्टिकल 34 के अंतर्गत भारत सरकार ने 'The Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order, 1950' और 'The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950' निकाला था। इनमें इस बात का स्पष्ट उल्लेख है कि किस-किस प्रदेश में कौन-कौन सी सीट्स पर अनुसूचित जाति के कैंडिडेट्स होंगे और कौन-कौन सी सीट पर अनुसूचित जनजाति के कैंडिडेट्स होंगे, इसलिए उन सीट्स से कोई दूसरा व्यक्ति खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। सर, उसमें यह भी लिखा हुआ है, "In case of the Scheduled Castes, those who are Hindus" और उसमें बाद में 'Sikh and Buddhist' को भी ऐड किया गया। वर्षों से इनके साथ discrimination रहा है।



सर, हमारे देश में कितने अनुसूचित जाति के लोग हैं और कितने अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग हैं, यह चर्चा भी होती रहती है। जब हमारा देश आज़ाद हुआ था, तो भारत में 5,13,43,898 अनुसूचित जाति के लोग थे और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की संख्या 1,91,16,498 थी। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि हर दस साल में जनगणना होती है, तो 2011 के सेंसस में देश में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों की संख्या 20,13,78,372 और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की संख्या 10,45,45,746 है। सेंसस सब लोगों की पूरी काउंटिंग करता है।

सर, जैसा मैंने बताया, हमारे संविधान के निर्माताओं ने यह आरक्षण दिया था, जिसके कारण देश में काफी बदलाव हुआ। सर, मैंने बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी को बहुत विस्तार से पढ़ा है। उनके बारे में मैंने एक बात पहले भी उस सदन में कही थी और आज यहां कहता हूँ कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर Constitution की Drafting Committee के Chairman इसलिए नहीं थे क्योंकि वे एक दलित थे, वे Drafting Committee के Chairman इसलिए थे, क्योंकि उस समय वे भारत के सबसे अधिक जानकार संविधान विशेषज्ञ थे। He was the most well-known authority on Constitution. This, we need to understand कि उन्होंने किस तरह से जोड़ा कि सामाजिक न्याय भी जरूरी है। आज मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि इस आरक्षण के माध्यम से देश में बहुत बड़े-बड़े नेता लोग आये, बड़े स्थानों पर सुशोभित रहे। जगजीवन राम जी ने बहुत काम किया। हम उनको जानते हैं। आज हमें इस बात का संतोष है कि आज देश के महामहिम राष्ट्रपति जी एक वरिष्ठ राजनेता उस समाज से आते हैं और बहुत योग्य काम कर रहे हैं। कई प्रदेशों में बड़े-बड़े नेता हुए हैं। परन्तु एक बात मैंने और देखी है। पूरे भारतवर्ष में कई ऐसे नेता, जो इन समाजों से नहीं भी आये, उन्होंने भी बहुत मदद की। मैंने महात्मा गांधी जी की बात की। मैं दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी की बात करना चाहूँगा। उन्होंने हमेशा वंचितों के लिए बहुत आवाज़ उठायी थी। मेरा सौभाग्य था कि लोकनायक जयप्रकाश नारायण जी की अगुआई में मैंने जेपी मूवमेंट में काम किया। उन्होंने भी हमें इस बात को सिखाया कि हमेशा इनके सम्मान की रक्षा होनी चाहिए।

सर, मैंने कुछ नेताओं की बात बतायी। मुझे इस बात का बहुत गर्व है। हमारी पार्टी में यहाँ पर स्वयं माननीय थावरचन्द गहलोत जी हैं, सत्यनारायण जटिया जी हैं, पहले सूरजभान जी भी रहे हैं, माननीय नारायण पंचारिया जी हैं और बहुत से लोग हैं, जिन्होंने हमारी पार्टी में भी काफी काम किया है। बाकी पार्टियों में भी काफी काम हुआ है। हमारे मत-विभेद हो सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं कांशीराम जी के त्याग और संकल्प का बहुत सम्मान करता हूँ। उन्होंने इस दिशा में बहुत काम किया था। आज बहन मायावती जी अपने तरीके से उस आन्दोलन को आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश कर रही हैं। बाकी प्रदेशों में भी बहुत काम हुआ है।

जब मैं Scheduled Tribe की बात करता हूँ, तो मुझे हमेशा बिरसा मुंडा की बात याद आती है। उन्होंने झारखंड में बहुत बड़ा आन्दोलन किया था। हमारी पार्टी ने आदिवासी समाज के लोगों को बहुत आगे बढ़ाया है। मैं करिया मुंडा जी की बात करूँगा। जनसंघ के

[Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad]

समय से हमारे बहुत प्रामाणिक नेता रहे हैं। बाकी ललित ओरांव स्वर्गीय हो गये। अन्य प्रदेशों में भी बहुत-बहुत काम हुए। आज अर्जुन मुंडा जी हैं। यहाँ पर भी लोग हैं। जिस उद्देश्य से यह आरक्षण दिया गया था, वह उद्देश्य empowerment में, सामाजिक न्याय में, उनकी बढ़ोतरी में सहयोगी हुआ है।

सर, इस सदन को एक बात ध्यान में रखनी चाहिए। मुझे यह बताना बहुत जरूरी है कि संविधान के निर्माता बहुत सूझ-बूझ के लोग थे। उन्होंने आर्टिकल 15 और 16 में ओबीसी को बिल्कुल स्थान दिया, in employment, in educational institutions, लेकिन political reservation लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में सिर्फ दो communities को दिया— Scheduled Castes को और Scheduled Tribes को, क्योंकि उन्हें लगा कि अगर समाज को आगे बढ़ना है, तो हमें इनको भी साथ लेकर चलना पड़ेगा। सर, बाकी मैं विस्तार से इसका उत्तर प्रश्नों के आलोक में दूँगा।

सर, मैं एक विषय और कहूँगा। संविधान में एक और प्रावधान है कि Anglo-Indians को दो सीट्स लोक सभा में देनी चाहिए और एक-एक सीट विधान सभाओं में देनी चाहिए। But, Sir, I would like to very gently convey one thing to this House that whereas under Articles 330, 331 and 332, there is a positive mandate, there shall be a reservation for SCs and STs, but in case of Anglo-Indians, the provision is that the President may nominate. It is a power of nomination. The second very important issue is that this nominated category does not fall within the general number of Lok Sabha seats. Two additional in the Lok Sabha, one additional in the Vidhan Sabha, as the case may be. सर, मैं एक बात बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहूँगा कि अभी वह विचार चल रहा है, लेकिन मैं एक बात सदन के सामने बताना चाहूँगा कि अभी हमने census के अनुसार SC-ST की population सुनी। अगर मैं क्रिश्चियंस की population की बात करूँ, तो 1951 में उस समय के census के मुताबिक देश में 81,57,765 क्रिश्चियंस थे और 2011 के census में उनकी population 2,78,19,588 हो गयी है।

Sir, the Christians have risen, the SCs have risen, the STs have risen but as far as Anglo-Indians are concerned, unfortunately, the number of Anglo-Indians was 1,11,637 in 1951. Today, it has come to 296 only as per 2011 Census. One can differ with the number but I would like to highlight one thing surely. If you are accepting twenty crore plus population of Scheduled Castes as recounted by the Census, if you are accepting ten crore plus population of Scheduled Tribes as recounted by the Census and if you are willing to accept the number from eighty-one lakh in 1951 to two crore seventy-eight lakh of Christians, then, apparently, there is no

reason I foresee as to why this number of 296 should be completely disbelieved. Sir, I will explain that during my reply but one thing I would like to surely flag as to how country's constitutional scheme had also progressed. And, this is very, very important to be appreciated because these things are rarely discussed. There are two provisions of the Constitution, Article 336 and Article 337. Article 336 says that in the first two years after the commencement of the Constitution, the number of Anglo Indians in Railway, Custom, Postal and Telegraph Services shall continue to be the same but after ten years it shall cease. I am reading proviso of Article 336, "Provided that at the end of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, all such reservations shall cease." Similarly, Sir, under Article 337, Anglo Indian community used to get educational grant. They said that this grant will continue for three years but after ten years it shall cease. Now, the Constitution came into effect in 1950 and after ten years both these provisions became non-operational. I do not want to make any political point, but whose Government was in 1960 is well-known. Therefore, this constitutional scheme has to be kept in mind. हमारी सोच पर मैंने कहा कि हम एंग्लो-इंडियन का विचार कर रहे हैं। लेकिन यह मेरी व्यक्तिगत सोच है, सरकार की सोच नहीं है, लेकिन एक एक्टिविस्ट के रूप में मैं बहुत महसूस करता हूँ कि आज जो ऐसी बिल्कुल marginalised community हैं, जो अंधेरे में हैं, जो deprived हैं, जो election नहीं लड़ सकती, क्यों नहीं ऐसी deprived, marginalized कम्युनिटीज़ को हम सदन में स्थान दें, अगर हमें nomination करना है। इस बारे में इस सदन को कभी सोचना पड़ेगा और देश की polity को सोचना पड़ेगा।

लेकिन आज मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि यह जो एस.सी., एस.टी. का रिजर्वेशन है, जो 25 जनवरी को expire हो रहा है, हम इसे extend करें। यह हम सभी का नैतिक, संवैधानिक और राजनीतिक दायित्व है कि इन दोनों वर्गों के प्रति जो हमारा आगे बढ़ाने का संकल्प है, उसे हम उसे आगे बढ़ाएं।

मैं सदन से बहुत विनम्रता से आग्रह करूंगा कि इसे सर्वानुमति से पास करें। धन्यवाद।

*The question was proposed.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We have three hours' time allocated for this Bill and after this Bill, we have the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019; some inclusion provision, of course, modifying the List. It is an issue confined to the State of Karnataka but this is also important. And, then, I have also approved as Supplementary Business, the Bill to provide for the establishment

[Mr. Chairman]

of an Authority to develop and regulate the financial services market in the International Financial Services Centres, to be moved by the Finance Minister. Then, if time permits and Members willing, we should have the discussion on the Appropriation (No.3) Bill also. That is the Business. So, keep to the schedule. I am not asking to reduce time or any such thing. Keep the time in mind and then make your submissions; whatever you want. Now, Shri P.L. Punia.

**श्री पी.एल.पुनिया** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति जी, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। 26वें संविधान संशोधन पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं, जिसके माध्यम से आर्टिकल 334 में संशोधन किया जा रहा है। आर्टिकल 334 के बारे में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया कि यह लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और एंग्लो-इंडियंस के लिए 26 जनवरी, 1950 से 10 वर्षों के लिए लागू किया गया था और एंग्लो-इंडियंस का बाय नॉमिनेशन छः बार, इससे पहले दस-दस वर्ष पर संशोधन हो चुका है।

**(उपसभाध्यक्ष, डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया पीठासीन हुए)**

एस.सी., एस.टी. का आरक्षण 25.01.2020 को समाप्त हो रहा है, इसलिए सरकार निर्णय लेकर आर्टिकल 334 में संशोधन करने के लिए इस संविधान संशोधन बिल को लेकर आई है। आर्टिकल 334 के अंतर्गत SC, ST और Anglo Indians का आरक्षण 1950 से अभी तक बना रहा। 26वें संविधान संशोधन के तहत एससी, एसटी के आरक्षण को तो दस वर्ष के लिए आगे बढ़ाया जा रहा है, लेकिन Anglo Indians को छोड़ दिया गया है। माननीय मंत्री जी इसका कारण कुछ अवगत कराने की कोशिश कर रहे थे, लेकिन लोक सभा में जो बिल पेश किया गया, उसके साथ जो Statement of Objects and Reasons दिए गए, उसमें Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes के संबंध में जरूर बताया है कि संविधान निर्माताओं ने इन वर्गों के संबंध में जो कल्पना की थी, उस समय जो कारण थे, वे अभी खत्म नहीं हुए हैं, लेकिन Anglo Indians के बारे में एक शब्द भी उसमें नहीं लिखा गया। यह मुझे आश्चर्य है, इसलिए मैं यह समझता हूँ कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि Anglo Indians के लिए भी जो परिस्थितियाँ उस समय थीं और जिस उद्देश्य से इनको आरक्षण दिया गया था, वे परिस्थितियाँ और उद्देश्य आज भी खत्म नहीं हुए हैं।

महोदय, खास तौर से नौकरियों में इन वर्गों के लिए जो आरक्षण है, उसके बारे में कुछ लोग टिप्पणी करते हैं कि यह आरक्षण दस वर्ष के लिए लागू किया गया था, अब यह कब तक चलता रहेगा? स्पष्ट रूप से समझ लेना चाहिए कि दो तरह के आरक्षण हैं - एक तो आर्टिकल 334 के अंतर्गत लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में Scheduled Castes, Scheduled

Tribes का आरक्षण है, Anglo Indians का nomination का प्रावधान है, जो कि अब 25 जनवरी, 2020 के बाद समाप्त हो रहा है। यह Article 334 के अंतर्गत है और दूसरा आरक्षण Articles 15 and 16 के अंतर्गत है, जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसके बारे में बताया भी कि educational institutions में दाखिले के बारे में, सरकारी और public sector undertakings में नौकरी के बारे में, पदोन्नति के बारे में, पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के बारे में, backlog vacancies को भरने के बारे में, इन सबका पूरा प्रावधान Articles 15 and 16 में दिया हुआ है। आर्टिकल 334 के अंतर्गत इन वर्गों के लिए सबसे पहले 1950 में दस वर्ष के लिए यानी 25.1.1960 तक के लिए आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया था, उसको दस-दस वर्ष पर बढ़ाया जाता रहा है। अभी यह 25 जनवरी, 2020 तक है और इसको इस संविधान संशोधन के माध्यम से 25 जनवरी, 2030 तक बढ़ाया जा रहा है। यह हर दस-दस साल के लिए बढ़ाया जाने वाला आरक्षण आर्टिकल 334 का है, लेकिन आर्टिकल 15 और 16 के अंतर्गत जो आरक्षण है, जिसके तहत दाखिले, नौकरी आदि में इन वर्गों को आरक्षण दिया जाता है, उसकी कोई समय-सीमा नहीं है। इस प्रकार से दो आरक्षण अलग-अलग हैं, इसके बारे में पूरी तरह से समझ लेना चाहिए।

महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने इसके उद्देश्य के बारे में बताया, उसकी संख्या, जनसंख्या आदि के बारे में बताया, लेकिन बिल के साथ जो Objects and Reasons दिए गए हैं, उसमें बताया गया है कि आरक्षण देने के जो उद्देश्य और कारण थे, वे समाप्त नहीं हुए हैं और वे अभी भी कायम हैं। यह भी समझ लेना चाहिए कि वे कौन से reasons थे। बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने 25 नवम्बर, 1949 को संविधान सभा में अपने भाषण में कहा था कि मुझे खुशी है कि हम इनको universal franchise के माध्यम से राजनीतिक अधिकारों की बराबरी दे पा रहे हैं, लेकिन हम विरोधाभास के युग में प्रवेश कर रहे हैं - एक तरफ राजनीतिक अधिकारों की बराबरी और दूसरी तरफ सामाजिक और आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी और यह हमारे लिए आगे आने वाले समय में चुनौती होगी। उन्होंने एक चेतावनी के रूप में कहा था कि इस गैर-बराबरी को जितना जल्दी हो सके, समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए, अन्यथा इससे पीड़ित व्यक्ति इस संवैधानिक व्यवस्था को ध्वस्त कर देगा। आरक्षण देने के ये मुख्य कारण थे। बहुत से सुधार हुए हैं, इसको माननीय मंत्री जी ने भी admit किया, अनेक योजनाएँ आई हैं, लेकिन आज भी सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी मौजूद है और विशेषकर गाँवों में जाति के आधार पर ऊँचा-नीचा दर्जा माना जाता है। मैं बताना चाहूँगा कि क्या यह सही नहीं है कि honour killing की शर्मनाक घटनाएँ अभी भी हो रही हैं? अगर किसी दलित लड़के ने किसी अपर कास्ट लड़की से शादी कर ली, तो उसके जीवन को हमेशा खतरा बना रहता है। अनुसूचित जातियों को मंदिर में प्रवेश से रोकने की शिकायतें अनेक जगहों से आती हैं और बहुत-से विशेष कुओं से पानी लेने को भी मना किया जाता है, ऐसा कई जगह होता है। बहुत-सी जगह यह भी दृष्टांत आए हैं कि दलित दूल्हा अपर कास्ट मोहल्ले से बारात लेकर नहीं जा सकता। गुजरात, अन्य जगह भी, जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, हरियाणा, उत्तर

[श्री पी.एल.पुनिया]

प्रदेश और अनेक जगहों में दलित दूल्हा गाँव में घोड़ी पर चढ़कर बारात नहीं निकाल सकता। मैं आपको सामाजिक गैर-बराबरी और विषमता के बारे में बताना चाह रहा हूँ। एक शर्मनाक घटना अक्सर मीडिया के माध्यम से भी आती है कि दलित बच्चों को स्कूल में मिड-डे मील के लिए अलग लाइन में बिठाया जाता है और उनको अलग बरतन दिए जाते हैं। क्या यह भी सही नहीं है कि अगर दलित रसोइए के द्वारा भोजन तैयार किया जाता है, तो अनेक स्कूलों में उसका बहिष्कार किया जाता है? बहुत-सी जगहों पर मरने के बाद अपर कास्ट के गाँव या गली से उनका शव ले जाने से भी मना किया जाता है। यह अपनी जगह एक हकीकत है। जैसे उन्नाव में घटना हुई, कई जगह घटनाएं हुई, गुजरात में घटना हुई। ऊना, गुजरात में लोगों को पीटा गया। वे दलित थे, गरीब थे, इसलिए उनको पीटा गया, मारा गया। अनेक उत्पीड़न की घटनाएं सामने आती हैं, लेकिन मैं यह मानता हूँ कि 1950 का दलित समाज आज काफी बदला हुआ है। यह 1950 वाला समाज नहीं है। आज काफी विकास हुआ है, लेकिन अभी भी अन्य जातियों के मुकाबले अनुसूचित जाति-अनुसूचित जनजाति विकास में पिछड़े हुए हैं। साक्षरता में एससी केवल 66 परसेंट हैं, जबकि सामान्य वर्ग 74 परसेंट है और एससी महिलाएं केवल 56.5 परसेंट हैं, जबकि सामान्य वर्ग की महिलाएं 64.63 परसेंट हैं। देश की 75 परसेंट दलित महिलाएं *anemic* हैं, अत्यधिक खून की कमी से जूझ रही हैं और 50 परसेंट महिलाएं और बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं। 50 परसेंट से अधिक एससी फैमिलीज़ गरीबी रेखा के नीचे जीवनयापन कर रही हैं। 83.5 परसेंट एससी फैमिलीज़ की मासिक आय 5,000 रुपये से कम है। 67 परसेंट एससी फैमिलीज़ केवल *casual labour* के रूप में काम कर रही हैं। अनुसूचित जाति के 3.95 परसेंट ही सरकारी नौकरियों में हैं और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में करीब 2 परसेंट हैं। इन सब आंकड़ों से पूरी तरह से स्पष्ट है, जो बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि सामाजिक और आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी है, तो आज भी गैर-बराबरी है। आरक्षण के पीछे बाबा साहेब ने जो मानक निर्धारित किए थे, सामाजिक, आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी को दूर करने के लिए जो मानक निर्धारित किए थे, वे आज भी मौजूद हैं, पूरे नहीं हुए। सरकार ने अपने *Statement of Objects and Reasons* में यह तो स्वीकार किया है कि जो परिस्थितियाँ संविधान सभा के सामने थीं, वे आज भी मौजूद हैं, लेकिन सरकार ने यह नहीं बताया कि दस साल के लिए रिज़र्वेशन बढ़ाया जा रहा है, उन दस सालों में, जो आर्थिक, सामाजिक विषमता दूर करने का मानक है, क्या वे दस साल में विषमताएं दूर कर लेंगे? अगर नहीं, तो मैं चाहूँगा, क्या सरकार इसको स्वीकार करेगी कि इसका पूरा एक *impact assessment* किया जाए। अब तक की जितनी भी य 'जनाएं नाएं आई, उनका क्या परिणाम रहा? सामाजिक, आर्थिक गैर-बराबरी दूर करने में उनकी क्या भूमिका रही? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आगे कितने दिनों में गैर-बराबरी पूरी तरह से समाप्त कर दी जाएगी? इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह सुझाव भी जरूर देना चाहूँगा कि आप लोक सभा और विधान सभा के लिए तो आरक्षण की व्यवस्था कर रहे

हैं, इसके माध्यम से दस साल के लिए बढ़ा भी रहे हैं, लेकिन इसे राज्य सभा में भी क्यों नहीं लागू किया जा सकता?

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** विधान परिषद्।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** मेरा यह मानना है कि इसे राज्य सभा और विधान परिषद में लागू क्यों नहीं किया जा सकता? आर्थिक संपन्नता से सोशल स्टेटस में सुधार होता है। नौकरी में आरक्षण से भी आर्थिक संपन्नता आती है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** पी.एल. पुनिया जी, समय हो गया है।

**श्री पी.एल. पुनिया:** सर, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। नौकरी में आरक्षण से भी आर्थिक सम्पन्नता आती है और चपरासी की नौकरी मिलने के बाद भी समाज में उसका एक दबदबा बनना शुरू हो जाता है। मैं यह चाहूँगा कि SC sub-plan, tribal sub-plan, जो पहले चल रहा था, जिसका एक अपना impact होता था, वह सरकार ने खत्म किया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उसको फिर से बहाल करने का विचार है या नहीं है? Lateral appointments में Joint Secretary तक आरक्षण को आपने खत्म किया है, वह आरक्षण आप बहाल करेंगे या नहीं? Class Four और Class Three के पदों पर लोग contract पर रखे जा रहे हैं, क्या इसको खत्म कर आप उन पदों में आरक्षण प्रदान करेंगे? जो बैकलॉग है, जो पद बड़ी संख्या में खाली हैं, उन पर आप भर्ती करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे? पब्लिक सेक्टर निजी हाथों में बेचे जा रहे हैं, जहाँ कोई आरक्षण नहीं है। आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर में आरक्षण लागू करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे?

महोदय, मैं संविधान (संशोधन) विधेयक का स्वागत करता हूँ, लेकिन इसी के साथ मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आर्थिक-सामाजिक विषमताओं को पूर्णतः खत्म करने के लिए विशिष्ट अभियान के रूप में आप कदम उठाएँ, ताकि भविष्य में आरक्षण देने की जरूरत ही न पड़े। मेरा अनुरोध है कि एंग्लो-इंडियंस के लिए भी आरक्षण जारी रहना चाहिए। इसी के साथ, मैं इस संविधान (संशोधन) बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान):** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं मोदी जी के इस कदम का बहुत-बहुत स्वागत करता हूँ कि 26वाँ संविधान संशोधन विधेयक आज लाया गया, जो देश के एससी-एसटी वर्ग के लोगों को और 10 साल का मौका देगा, लेकिन मोदी जी जब पहली बार प्रधान मंत्री बने थे, तो यह आम अफवाह फैलाई गई, एससी-एसटी के लोगों को बहकाया गया, उनको गुमराह किया गया कि मोदी जी प्रधान मंत्री बन गए, अब एससी-एसटी के आरक्षण को खतरा है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कहा गया कि प्रधान मंत्री आरएसएस के कदमों पर चलेंगे और संघ आरक्षण विरोधी विचारधारा रखता है। महोदय, यहाँ तक कहा गया कि मोदी संविधान तक को बदलेंगे, लेकिन यह सब कुछ करने के बाद -- पंडित दीनदयाल महोदय,

[डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा]

हमारे जो विचारक, पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी थे, उन्होंने अंत्योदय के सिद्धान्त का प्रतिपादन किया, जिसका उद्देश्य था कि समाज की अंतिम पंक्ति में जो व्यक्ति खड़ा है, उसको आगे कैसे लाया जाए, उसका पिछड़ापन कैसे दूर किया जाए। यह हमारी मूल विचारधारा है कि जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से कमजोर है, उसको कैसे मजबूत किया जाए। जब हमारा मूल विचार ही यही है, तो हम या मोदी जी किसी भी तरह से आरक्षण विरोधी नहीं हो सकते। हमारी विचारधारा सदा आरक्षण के पक्ष में रही है, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि देश की आज़ादी के 72 साल बाद, आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों को 10 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन देने का ऐतिहासिक निर्णय अगर किसी ने लिया है, तो वह मोदी जी की सरकार ने लिया है। इसलिए, विपक्षी जो भ्रामक प्रचार करते हैं, वह किसी भी तरह से उचित नहीं है। यही नहीं, मोदी जी की सरकार आने के बाद अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग को संवैधानिक दर्जा दिया गया। मोदी जी के आने के बाद देश के राष्ट्रपति भी एक दलित समाज से बने हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ, मैं एसटी वर्ग का हूँ और मुझे राज्य सभा में भेजा गया। मेरे साथी, श्री रामकुमार वर्मा जी भी राजस्थान से यहाँ आए हैं, जो कि एससी वर्ग के हैं। राजस्थान की 10 राज्य सभा सीटों में से एससी-एसटी के हम दो लोगों को राज्य सभा में भेजकर भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने, मोदी जी की सरकार ने इस वर्ग का सबसे बड़ा सम्मान किया है। यही नहीं, हमारे यहाँ राज्य सभा में शायद पहली बार एससी वर्ग के माननीय श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत जी सदन के नेता के रूप में हमारा मार्गदर्शन कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वर्ष 2019 के लोक सभा के चुनाव में एक बार फिर तेजी से माहौल बिगाड़ा गया, ताकि एससी-एसटी के लोगों में भ्रम फैल जाए और मोदी जी की सरकार न आए। उनको बहकाया गया, गुमराह किया गया कि मोदी आएगा तो आरक्षण खत्म हो जाएगा। हम बहुत घूमे, लोगों को समझाया। ये प्रतिपक्ष के लोग कहते थे कि जैसे अचानक नोटबंदी लागू कर दी, आधी रात को जीएसटी लागू कर दिया, वैसे ही मोदी जी आधी रात को आपका आरक्षण खत्म कर देंगे, लेकिन मेरे प्रतिपक्ष के भाइयों और बेंच के सदस्यों, सुन लीजिए कि देश के एस.सी./एस.टी. के लोग गुमराह नहीं हुए और हमें 330 सीटें देकर प्रचंड बहुमत दिया, जिसका परिणाम यह है कि मोदी जी ने आज 10 साल का आरक्षण बढ़ा दिया है, जिस पर आज राज्य सभा से भी ठप्पा लग जाएगा। इसे अटल जी ने भी बढ़ाया, लेकिन विपक्ष के लोगों की कुप्रचार करने की प्रवृत्ति बन गई और वे एस.सी./एस.टी. के लोगों को वोट बैंक समझने लगे। महोदय, असलियत यह है कि हमारी कांग्रेस ने बहुत लम्बा राज किया। डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का क्या किया, उन्हें कैसे-कैसे अपमानित किया, यह हमने कई बार सुना है और देश जानता है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर डॉ. अम्बेडकर नहीं होते तो एस.सी./एस.टी. के लोग, मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति डॉक्टर नहीं बन सकता था और मैं इस संसद का मुंह भी नहीं देख सकता था।...(व्यवधान)...



**श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री** (गुजरात): कांग्रेस का शुक्रिया अदा करो, आप डॉक्टर बने हो।

**डा. किरणी लाल मीणा:** कांग्रेस का शुक्रिया है और कांग्रेस का शुक्रिया नहीं भी है। डॉ. अम्बेडकर को आरक्षण को लागू करने में कितनी कठिनाई आयी। आपके तो कई नेता अनशन पर भी बैठ गए थे कि हमको आरक्षण न मिले। अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा था कितनी ही मुसीबतों का मुकाबला करते हुए, तमाम कष्ट सहन करते हुए, जो कारवां मैं यहां तक ले आया हूं, मेरे अनुयाइयों, इस कारवां को निरंतर आगे बढ़ाते रहना। अगर आप न बढ़ा सको तो उसे रोक देना, किंतु उसे पीछे मत जाने देना। यह अम्बेडकर जी ने कहा था। वे किन विषम परिस्थितियों में इसे लेकर आए, आप समझ सकते हैं कि उस समय कितना विरोध था, जब आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया गया था, बहुत अड़ंगे भी लगाए गए थे। उन्होंने यह भी कहा कि संविधान में मैंने जो अधिकार आपको दिलवाए हैं, वे पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, आपको और अधिकार लेने की ज़रूरत है। यदि और अधिकार न ले सकना तो कम से कम इतना ज़रूर करना कि उसे पीछे मत आने देना। मैं मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने अम्बेडकरजी की उस मूल भावना का ध्यान रखा और इसको 10 साल तक आगे बढ़ाने का साहसिक कदम लिया है। कांग्रेस ने क्या किया, यह सबको पता है। ट्राइबल्स को आरक्षण दिलाने में डॉ. जयपाल मुंडा का भी रोल था। कांग्रेस ने दोनों का अपमान किया। कांग्रेस ने उनके प्रति दुर्भावना रखी। सबको पता है कि डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी को भारत रत्न कब दिया गया, सबको पता है कि डॉ. भीमराव अम्बेडकर का सेंट्रल हॉल में चित्र कब लगा, तब लगा जब एक दलित का बेटा रामविलास पासवान केंद्र में मंत्री बन कर आया, वरना कांग्रेस ने नहीं सोचा कि सेंट्रल हॉल में उनका चित्र लगना चाहिए। निम्न वर्ग के साथ डिस्क्रिमिनेशन और एस.सी./एस.टी.ज़ का isolation, यह इसका मुख्य कारण था, किंतु जैसा अभी पुनिया जी बता रहे थे, यह बात सही है कि अभी डिस्क्रिमिनेशन है और उसको दूर करने की आवश्यकता है। उसी दृष्टि से यह बिल यहां पर लाया गया है। मैं मंत्री जी को इस मौके पर एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा, वैसे सारे देश की यही स्थिति होगी कि लोक सभा में 543 सीटें हैं, जिनमें एस.सी. की 84 सीटें हैं और 543 सीटों में 47 सीटें एस.टी. की हैं। जब रिज़र्वेशन दिया गया था, उस समय राजस्थान में एस.सी. की पॉपुलेशन 16 परसेंट थी और एस.टी. की 32 परसेंट थी। अब राजस्थान में एस.सी. की पॉपुलेशन 18 परसेंट हो गई और एस.टी. की 44 परसेंट हो गई। मैं मंत्री जी को सुझाव देना चाहूंगा कि जिस ढंग से वहां जनसंख्या बढ़ रही है, उस हिसाब से legislation में प्रतिनिधित्व बढ़े और नौकरियों में भी परसेंटेज बढ़े।

दूसरा मैं मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि पीएसयूज में आरक्षण का प्रावधान किया जाए और ज्यूडिशियरी में आरक्षण दिया जाना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। एक-एक विरोधी दल क्रीमी लेयर की तलवार हमारे ऊपर लटकाता रहता है। इसके बारे में भी स्थिति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि यह जो बैकलॉग की

[डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा]

बीमारी है, तो इतना बड़ा बैकलॉग हरेक विभाग में होने का क्या कारण है? अब तो योग्य candidates भी उपलब्ध हैं, इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि बैकलॉग बिल्कुल भी नहीं छोड़ा जाना चाहिए। विशेषकर ट्राइबल्स में एक समस्या यह है कि वहां पर बड़ी माइन्स लगती हैं, बड़े उद्योग लगते हैं, वहां बड़े मिनरल्स निकलते हैं और वहां पर सिंचाई की योजना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** माननीय सदस्य आपस में बातचीत न करें।

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा:** उस समय आदिवासियों का बड़े पैमाने पर विस्थापन होता है। उनका प्रोजेक्ट के नाम पर तो विस्थापन कर दिया जाता है, लेकिन उनका proper rehabilitation नहीं किया जाता है। उनके proper rehabilitation की चिंता सरकार को करनी पड़ेगी। जब एफ.आर.ए. एक्ट आया, तो एफ.आर.ए. एक्ट आने के बाद कुछ पट्टे बने और कुछ नहीं बने। अभी हाल ही में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक फैसला दिया कि जिनको पट्टा नहीं मिला, उनसे जंगल खाली कराए जाएं। मैं मोदी जी की सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट में गई और इस पर स्थगन ले आई। उसके बावजूद भी जंगलों से आदिवासियों को खदेड़ा जा रहा है, उनके साथ जोर-जबरदस्ती की जा रही है, इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से प्रार्थना करना चाहूंगा कि इस पर विशेष cognizance लिया जाए। माननीय मंत्री जी, राजस्थान में मीणा एक एस.टी. जाति है। मीणा जब आरक्षण में नॉमिनेट हुए, उसमें English में 'MINA' था और हिंदी 'मीना' था। मीना, मीणा वैसे ही एक बात है, जैसे पानी और पाणी होता है, आडवानी और आडवाणी होता है। इसमें केवल बोलने का फर्क है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करूंगा कि हिन्दी में 'मीणा' और English में 'MEENA' का certificate राजस्थान में नहीं दिया जा रहा है। अतः हिन्दी में 'मीणा' और English में 'MEENA' के संशोधन जारी करके आप उनको लाभान्वित करने की कोशिश करेंगे। मैं मोदी जी की सरकार का धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा की दृष्टि से विशेषकर ट्राइबल्स के लिए एक Ekalavya Model Residential Schools खोला है, जिनमें English medium होगा। इससे 50% की आबादी या जहां 20 हजार ट्राइबल्स रहते हों, वहां ये विद्यालय खोले जा रहे हैं। इससे एस.टी. के बच्चे IIT NEET की परीक्षा पास करेंगे और UPSC में उनका selection हो पाएगा। मोदी जी ने स्किल ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम चलाया, जिसके कारण एस.सी. और एस.टी. के लोग entrepreneur बन पाएं। ऐसा कभी कांग्रेस ने नहीं सोचा। मोदी जी ने मुद्रा योजना चलाई, जिससे Start Up और Stand Up योजना के जरिए एस.सी. और एस.टी. के यूथ को रोजगार मिला और उनको आगे बढ़ने का मौका मिला। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा, जो बड़ी गंभीर है और वह यह है कि एस.सी./एस.टी. के फर्जी सर्टिफिकेट लोग पा लेते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी direction दी है कि कुछ ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि दूसरे लोग फर्जी सर्टिफिकेट न ले पाएं। महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने यह किया है कि

वहां ब्लॉक लेवल पर, डिस्ट्रिक्ट और स्टेट लेवल पर Scrutiny Committee बनाई है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से मांग करना चाहूंगा कि महाराष्ट्र के पैटर्न पर सर्टिफिकेट बनाने का अगर कोई legislation लाएंगे, तो फर्जी सर्टिफिकेट नहीं बनेंगे और हमारे जो एस.सी./एस.टी. के भाई हैं, उनका अधिकार नहीं मारा जाएगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने डेवलपमेंट की दृष्टि से Aspirational Districts में विशेष कार्य योजना हाथ में ली है। उन Aspirational Districts के जरिए 110 districts लिए गए हैं। उनमें सबसे ज्यादा एस.सी. और एस.टी. के लोगों को फायदा होगा, इसके लिए मैं माननीय मोदी जी का आभार प्रकट करना चाहूंगा। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी, जो आवास योजना लेकर आए हैं, उसमें सबसे ज्यादा एस.सी. और एस.टी. के लोगों को आवास मिलने का मौका मिला है। मोदी जी ने जो विश्व की सबसे बड़ी "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" लागू की है, उस "आयुष्मान भारत योजना" के जरिए सबसे ज्यादा गरीब दलितों और एसटी के भाइयों का इलाज हो पाएगा। इसी तरह से "सौभाग्य योजना" लागू की गयी है, इस योजना के अंतर्गत हर घर में बिजली पहुंच पाएगी। इस प्रकार एससी, एसटी के ऐसे अंदरूनी एरियाज़, ट्राइबल्स के अंदरूनी एरियाज़, जिन्हें आज तक बिजली मुहैया नहीं हुई थी, उन्हें बिजली दिलायी जा सकेगी। गवर्नमेंट ने "हर घर नल, हर घर जल" नामक योजना भी शुरू की है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत भी एससी, एसटी के गरीब लोगों के घर तक पानी पहुंचेगा। ...(समय की घंटी)... मोदी जी ने पांच साल से ...(समय की घंटी)... और आगे तक भी एससी, एसटी के बजट को बढ़ाया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि वे स्टेट्स को ऐसे directions दें कि जिस स्टेट में जितनी उनकी तादाद है, उस स्टेट की सरकार भी इनके बजट को उसी तरह से बढ़ाए, जैसे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट बढ़ा रही है।

महोदय, माननीय विश्वनाथ प्रताप सिंह जी ने जिस ढंग से उनकी चिंता की थी और 1989 में जब रामविलास जी मंत्री थे, तो वे Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act लाए थे। उसमें 24 प्रकार के गुनाहों के संबंध में प्रावधान थे, लेकिन जब मोदी जी सरकार में आए - मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा क्योंकि कांग्रेस ने कभी इस बात की चिंता नहीं की कि देश भर में दलितों के साथ, एससी, एसटी के लोगों के साथ अत्याचार हो रहा है, इसलिए वह कोई कानून लाए।

**कुमारी शैलजा (हरियाणा):** कानून कौन लाया? ...(व्यवधान)...

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा:** एनडीए की सरकार लायी और इस कानून में, जब मोदी जी 2016 में आए ...(व्यवधान)...

**कुमारी शैलजा:** वे गलत कह रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल.पुनिया: वे गलत आक्षेप लगा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... पुनिया जी, बैठिए। अगर वे गलत कह रहे हैं तो आपको जब मौका ...(व्यवधान)... ठीक है, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

कुमारी शैलजा: \*

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: मोदी जी 2016 में ...(व्यवधान)... हरियाणा में बहुत अत्याचार होते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... शैलजा जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): बीच में खड़े होकर मत बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बिना इजाज़त के मत बोलिए, कुछ record में नहीं जाएगा।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: वहां बहुत अत्याचार होते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): जो बिना इजाज़त के बोल रहे हैं, वह record में नहीं जाएगा।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: 2016 में मोदी जी जब सत्ता में आए तो उन्होंने 24 की जगह ...(व्यवधान)...

कुमारी शैलजा: \*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आप लोग आपस में बात मत करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: 24 की जगह 46 गुनाहों के संबंध में मोदी जी ने प्रावधान किया। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): मैं allow नहीं कर रहा हूं, record में कुछ नहीं जाएगा।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: मामला कोर्ट में गया तो कोर्ट ने ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): अब conclude करिए। आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा: कोर्ट ने सेक्शन 3 को dilute कर दिया। मैं प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि दलितों की रक्षा के लिए, एसटी की रक्षा के कोर्ट का फैसला बदलकर भी हमारी रक्षा करने का काम अगर किसी ने किया है, तो उनकी सरकार

ने किया है। मान्यवर, promotion में आरक्षण में अगर कोर्ट ने फैसला किया तो उसको भी अगर बदलने का काम किया, affidavit देकर, तो मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो कांग्रेस के भाई हैं ...(समय की घंटी)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** अब conclude करिए। आपका टाइम पूरा हो गया है।

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा:** यू.जी.सी. में भी मोदी सरकार प्रावधान लेकर आयी, जहां उनके प्रोफेसर बने, lecturer बने। इसी तरह से भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का दिल्ली में सबसे बड़ा स्मारक बनाया तो मोदी जी ने बनाया। ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** श्री देरेक ओब्राईन।

**डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा:** मऊ में बनाया, कहीं भी बनाया। कांग्रेस एससी, एसटी के लोगों का वोट बैंक के रूप में उपयोग करती रही है, उन्हें misguide करती रही है। एससी, एसटी के लोगों का सबसे ज्यादा कल्याण करने का काम नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ और मंत्री जी को कहना चाहता हूँ कि मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** श्री देरेक ओब्राईन।

**SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal):** Sir, I have lost my voice, but only my throat, not metaphorically. ...(Interruptions)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया):** आप आराम-आराम से बोलिए।

**SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:** Sir, the Government is extending the reservation for SCs and STs by ten years. This had earlier happened in 1959, 1969, 1979, 1989, 1999 and 2009. This has happened six times before. We welcome it with open arms. We only wish from the All India Trinamool Congress, why only ten years? Make it twenty years, we will be with you; make it thirty years, we will be with you? Bring the Amendment Bill. You are doing all this here. But, in Bengal, you have been humiliating the SCs and the STs for the last one week because we want to pass, in the Assembly, the SC/ST Commission Bill. The highest constitutional authority there has not signed the Bill. I don't need a certificate from anybody, but the National Commission for Scheduled Castes has made Bengal the role model. Enough said. If the other States follow the role model of SC/ST, we will all be doing well. This is said by the National Commission for SCs and STs. I am on something else today.

[Shri Derek O'brien]

We will all support this Bill. What else is happening here? What is in the Bill is good. What has been left out, is it devious, is it diabolical, is it deceitful? You are not putting something in this Bill. I will withdraw whatever I say, if you try and find the constitutional way to keep the other two reservations, because, otherwise, we know the mask is off. Please do not pit minorities versus minorities. We cannot bring an amendment to this if we want to, because, then, you will say, we are SC/ST. So, don't give us sanctimonious lectures about being SC/ST, and don't talk to us about persecution in neighbouring countries. Look at what is happening here today. In the North East, the MPs are not allowed to say that North East is burning. Jammu and Kashmir is shut down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Muslims, Bengali Hindus, Christians; Christmas, 14 days from now, we were told it is not the Christmas Day, it is Good Governance Day. Now, let us come to the specific issues of why this has been left out. As the Minister himself admitted today that if a community is not पिछड़े हुए or forward; of course, the Anglo-Indians have never been a backward community, we have always been a forward community. By the way, this is the first time in 15 years of public life, I am speaking publicly as an Anglo Indian, I have never done that. Nor have I come to the House as an Anglo Indian MP. No. Anglo Indian is a small community, 3.5 lakhs. If the Minister lays that on the Table with his reply that we are 295, please, let him lay it on the Table, I would appreciate it. We are small or 296. We are a small community with a big influence because we run the best schools in this country where lakhs and lakhs of people go. Now, let us look at some other numbers. You have said that there are 297. Okay, I will take your figure. You have said, zero in U.P., zero in Uttarakhand, zero in Jharkhand and zero in Madhya Pradesh. Then, I want to challenge the BJP, how could they nominate four Anglo Indian MLAs there in the last three years? Illegal! Give me answer to this. How did you nominate when zero is there?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): आपका गला खराब है...

श्री देरेक ओब्राईन: गला खराब है, लेकिन दिमाग खराब नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): दिमाग तो अच्छा बनाए रखिए।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: You are not going to renew these two MPs. You are not going to renew the 30 State MLAs. Fine! You are also denying the community,

as a result of this, ₹1,300 crores because these MPs and MLAs would use this money. According to him, 297; according to the community, what the number is, we will go to the Supreme Court to make it 3,00,000 plus. Now, let us come to vote bank. Who talks about vote bank? They keep talking about vote bank. They are shameless vote bank. It is vote bank, vote bank, not for SC/ST. Don't give us sanctimonious lectures. Does Mamata Banerjee have to do vote bank to send one silly Anglo Indian elected to Parliament? Only one has been elected. Not for vote bank, because she believes in the Constitution of India, every one is eligible. I am happy to say, Sir, with humility, only one Anglo Indian in 72 years has been elected. Who made it possible? It is Ms. Mamata Banerjee. For those Christians who are going dabbling around with the BJP, this is the reward you will get, whether you are Christians, whether you are Muslims, whether you are minority, or Bengali Hindus who again are a minority. This is all big talk telling us about stories outside. I don't want to get into stories, Sir, I am on the Bill. I don't want to waste time talking about yesterday, because Anglo Indians are not yesterday. In Railways, everybody knows the story of an engine driver of Bombay Howrah mail in 1960s. He kept on to the train, he saved everyone else and he died. He was not looking to see who the passengers were, Hindus, Muslims, everybody was there. Percy Carroll died. That is one story. In Armed forces, about the Indo-Pak war, there are endless stories, three Param Vir Chakras in two weeks. On 26<sup>th</sup> January, 2019, beautiful Republic Day parade, we all were there, *Pradhan Mantri*, *Raksha Mantri*, everyone. Flypast. Who was leading it? Captain Elvis, Group Captain Elvis, an Anglo Indian, Sir, one of the 296. Sport, Education; now let us give you some history. In 1947, when the British left because the Bengali freedom fighters worked the hardest for that, the Constituent Assembly had Frank Anthony. They offered the Anglo Indians, whatever the number, 'Go to Andaman Islands; we will make that into a territory'; and the community said, 'No, we are a small community, we are a gallant community, we don't want Andaman Islands; we want to be a part of India.' That was the commitment made. Sir, I will take two more minutes. What did Frank Anthony say? Beautiful lines! This was the great Constituent Assembly Member. He told his community, 'The more we love and are loyal to India, the more will India love and be loyal to you.' Sir, one more big contribution. Today, with Mr. Bachchan and Mr. Siddhartha Basu, 'Quizzing' has become very big. Twenty years after Independence, Anglo Indians gave Quizzing and General Knowledge. They brought it to India. In

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

1967, my father, Neil O'Brien, did the first open quiz and today I speak with a sore throat but my father and mother, Neil and Joyce, are giving me the strength. Listen, Sir, which is a quiz question. Which is the only community with the word 'Indian' in its name? 'Anglo-Indian'. Sir, you can take away 13 seats. You can take away two MP seats ले लो। But you can never take away 'Indian' from the 'Anglo-Indian'. Sir, this is not about Anglo-Indian. This is a much bigger issue here. Yesterday's Citizenship (Amendment) Bill left out. What it didn't say, it left out. That is the dangerous. And I made a little mistake yesterday because I think I said something a little wrong. I had started comparing the Nazi Copybook to the current dispensation and I think I got it wrong because this is an insult to the Nazi Copybook also. This is getting far ahead.

Sir, I want to end now. I want to end now by urging the Minister, make it not ten years for SC/ST, make it 20 years, make it 30 years; and you cannot bring an Ordinance now. They brought this Bill on the last day of legislation. So, no chance of an Ordinance. We know the rules. So, there is no chance of an Ordinance coming. So, the reservation is gone. If the motive is not devious, if the motive is not diabolical, you please bring a Constitutional (Amendment) when Parliament comes into Session. On behalf of my community and not the Trinamool Congress because I have spoken as a Trinamool Congress, when these things happen to any community, when you were betrayed once in 1947 because you stayed back, today, many in the community are feeling betrayed. But, Sir, the community, I know, we are a small but gallant community and today on behalf of this community, I want to rededicate ourselves to the only Book we know and we shall ever know and I will do it in truly Anglo-Indian style, which is a 'kiss'. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Thank you. Shri N. Gokulakrishnan. Not here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Oh. Yes. He is very much here. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, please. Allow him to speak.

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया): कृपया माननीय सदस्यगण आपस में बातचीत न करें। लगातार बातचीत करना, सदन की कार्यवाही में व्यवधान उत्पन्न करता है। अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि लम्बी बातचीत करने से ये सारी कार्यवाही बाधित होती है।



[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY, *in the Chair*]

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Sir, first of all, I wholeheartedly support this Bill. Article 46 of the Constitution states that State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of people and, in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. A caste-based reservation system was originally thought of by William Hunter and Jyotirao Phule in 1882. A form of it was implemented by Chhatrapati Sahu in the year 1901. The system was opposed by Mahatma Gandhi who fasted in protest against it. We need reservation because of the oppression that the lower castes had to suffer at the hands of the upper castes. Therefore, some seats are reserved in the Parliament for SC and ST communities. This has been done so that the MPs elected from these constituencies are familiar with dalits' and adivasis' interests and can represent them in Parliament. As per the 2011 Census, the population of SCs is over 20.13 crores and that of STs is over 10 crores. As per the proposed amendment to Article 334 of the Constitution, 'reservation of seats and special representation shall cease after 70 years' has been substituted by 'reservation of seats and special representation shall cease after certain period'. The Bill proposes to continue the reservation of seats for the SCs and STs for another 10 years, that is, up to 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2030. While representing the Bill in Lok Sabha, the hon. Union Law Minister, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, said, "Reservation is undoubtedly good and it should be going on further. The BJP is determined to provide reservation for SCs and STs and it will be. Reservation will never be removed." In addition to this, he said, "The Government would bring reservation in judiciary also." This Bill gives a passage to the reservation provision for SCs and STs in the Constitution, which is to cease on 25<sup>th</sup> January, 2020. However, the Bill did not mention about the extension of reservation for the Anglo-Indian community, whose reservation will cease on the same date. Out of 543 Lok Sabha seats, 84 seats are reserved for SCs and in Legislative Assemblies, out of 4,120 seats, 614 seats are reserved for SCs. The hon. Union Law Minister, while speaking on the Bill, had said, "According to the 2011 census, there are only 296 members of the Anglo-Indian community in the entire country." However, he said, "I would still maintain that we will not close our minds to revisiting this issue."

Hence, I would request the hon. Law Minister to revisit the issue. Thank you, Sir.

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है।

महोदय, मैं इस संविधान संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन इसमें जो एंग्लो-इंडियन्स को छोड़ा गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन नहीं करता हूँ। SCs/STs के लिए विधान सभा और लोक सभा में सीट्स का जो रिज़र्वेशन है, आपने उसको आगे बढ़ाने का जो काम किया है, जिसके लिए आप इस विधेयक को लेकर आए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, जैसा कि पी.एल. पुनिया साहब ने कहा, मीणा साहब ने भी कहा कि जिन परिस्थितियों में संविधान एडॉप्ट किया गया था, उस समय देश में जो परिस्थिति थी, उस परिस्थिति में कुछ सुधार तो हुआ है, लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर यह रिज़र्वेशन न बढ़ाया जाए, तो धन, बल और बाहुबल के आधार पर चुनाव लड़ने वाले जो लोग हैं, वे अभी भी इन वीकर सेक्शन्स के किसी आदमी को लोक सभा या विधान सभा में चुनकर नहीं आने दे सकते। इसलिए बहुत जरूरी है कि इस संविधान संशोधन के द्वारा जो समय बढ़ाया जा रहा है, उसको बढ़ाये जाते रहना चाहिए। अम्बेडकर साहब ने देखा था कि कैसा बर्ताव होता था। जब वे बॉम्बे में लेक्चरर हुए और लेक्चर देने गए, तो उस कुर्सी को धोया गया। और तो और, बाबू जगजीवन राम जी ने बनारस में एक मूर्ति का अनावरण कर दिया था, तो एक बहुत बड़े नेता के भाई ने उसको गंगा जल से धोया कि एक अनुसूचित जाति के व्यक्ति ने मूर्ति का अनावरण कर दिया, यह अपवित्र हो गई। यह मानसिकता है। अब भी आप बहुत interior में चले जाइए, तो लोग इन लोगों के पास बैठना पसंद नहीं करते हैं। अगर ये उनकी बराबरी में बैठ गए, तो वे अपना अपमान समझते हैं। मानसिकता यह है कि 1968 में हमारे यहाँ एक इंस्पेक्टर ने, एक अनुसूचित जाति की महिला के साथ कुछ झगड़ा हो गया, आंदोलन हुआ, तो उस अनुसूचित जाति की महिला के साथ उसके लड़के को लेटने के लिए force कर दिया। हम लोगों ने आंदोलन किया। गोली चली, कई लोग मारे गए। इसकी जाँच करने के लिए हमारी पार्टी ने एक कमिटी भेजी। श्रीधर महादेव जोशी साहब पुणे से हमारे एमपी थे, हमारी पार्टी के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष थे। वे वहाँ गाँव में गए। जब वे वहाँ बैठे थे और लोगों से बात कर रहे थे, तो एक लड़का आया, वह चारपाई पर सिरहाने बैठ गया, ऊपर की तरफ। हमारे यहाँ गाँव में यह है कि अगर उम्र में बड़ा होगा, तो वह ऊपर की तरफ बैठता है और अगर उम्र में छोटा होगा, तो वह नीचे की तरफ बैठता है। कुर्सियाँ वगैरह होती नहीं थीं। फिर जोशी जी ने कहा कि यह लड़का ब्राह्मण होना चाहिए। हमने पूछा कि आपने कैसे समझा? उन्होंने कहा कि और कोई ऐसा कर ही नहीं सकता। इनकी मानसिकता यह है कि ये अपने को सर्वोच्च समझते हैं और इसलिए वह ऊपर की तरफ बैठा। यह बात सही थी। His assessment was absolutely correct. श्रीधर महादेव जोशी जी, वे बड़े लीडर थे, महाराष्ट्र के सभी लोग जानते होंगे, वे पुणे से एमपी रहे, वे हमारी संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के अध्यक्ष थे। वे लोक सभा के एमपी थे। उन्होंने कहा कि

यह मानसिकता है। वह मानसिकता अभी पूरी तरह से खत्म नहीं हुई है। इसलिए रिजर्वेशन आवश्यक है।

माननीय कानून मंत्री जी, मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहूँगा कि जब इन गरीब लोगों का कोई मामला आता है, तो न्यायपालिका का रुख इनके खिलाफ ही जाता है। इसलिए मैंने कहा था कि जब तक हम अनुसूचित जातियों को, पिछड़ों को न्यायपालिका में आरक्षण नहीं देंगे, इनके लिए कोई क्रांतिकारी कदम कोई सरकार नहीं उठा सकती। अगर वह उठाएगी भी, तो वह रद्द हो जाएगा। वह रद्द कर देगा। आपने देखा, उसने रद्द कर दिया था कि नहीं। मैंने तो दिखाया था, मीणा साहब यहाँ अभी हैं नहीं, वह जो UGC का यूनिवर्सिटी में advertisement था। उस 13-point roster में एक भी ST नहीं था। एक भी, single! यह स्थिति थी। इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट के एक जज ने कर दिया था और सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने भी कर दिया था। वह तो आपने कानून लाकर ठीक किया, वरना न्यायालय न्याय नहीं दे सकता है। वह लागू नहीं हुआ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लागू हो जाएगा, तो फिर advertisement कैसे करेंगे? जिस दिन रद्द हुआ था, अगले दिन ही सारे advertisements निकल गए थे। श्रीमन्, जिस देश में मानसिकता यह हो, उसमें यह आरक्षण निरंतर बना रहेगा और बना रहना चाहिए, जब तक मानसिकता में बदलाव नहीं होगा। यह तो मैं केवल SC और ST की बात कर रहा हूँ यही स्थिति backwards की है।

मान लीजिए कि Anglo-Indians की संख्या कम है, तब तो यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उनका कोई न कोई प्रतिनिधि होना चाहिए। अगर किसी की संख्या कम है, तो उनकी बात कहने वाला कोई न कोई प्रतिनिधि होना चाहिए। सिद्धांततः इस बात को देखिए, तो परिवार में भी जो सबसे छोटा बच्चा होता है, उसका ध्यान ज्यादा रखा जाता है। आज संख्या कम हो रही है, तो कौन सा फर्क पड़ता है, अगर 543 सदस्यों की लोक सभा में एक-दो Anglo-Indians आ जाएँ? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ये कहां सरकार को बनाने या बिगाड़ने जा रहे हैं? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... एक बार ज़रूर अटल जी की सरकार एक वोट से गिर गई थी, तो कहीं आपके दिमाग में वही तो नहीं है? Anglo-Indians का रिजर्वेशन बरकरार रहना चाहिए। आपको इसमें पहले ही संशोधन लाना चाहिए था। आप अपना मन बड़ा रखिए। जब पूरे देश ने आपको इतना प्रचण्ड बहुमत दिया है और इतने बड़े बहुमत से आपको सत्ता में भेजा है, तो मन छोटा मत कीजिए, मन बड़ा रखिए। इस देश में Anglo-Indian community का contribution रहा है और आज भी है। जिनको परमवीर चक्र मिला, वे Lieutenant Colonel A.B. Tarapore कौन थे? इन्होंने नाम नहीं लिया, लेकिन ऐसे लोग हैं, जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए बहुत काम किया है। उनकी संख्या कम है, इसलिए आप उनका आरक्षण खत्म कर देंगे, यह उचित नहीं है। उनका nomination होता था और अब आप उनका nomination भी खत्म कर देंगे, यह गलत है। उनके लिए nomination का यह प्रावधान रहना चाहिए, यह व्यवस्था रहनी चाहिए, मेरा ऐसा मत है।

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

महोदय, जैसा पुनिया साहब ने कहा, अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के साथ, मैं रोज़ देखता हूँ, कई मामलों में अत्याचार होता है। अगर वे मुकदमा लिखा देते हैं, तो ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैं बस आधे मिनट का समय और लूंगा। अगर वे मुकदमा लिखा देते हैं, तो उन्हें झूठे मामले में फंसा दिया जाता है, ताकि मजबूरन वे समझौता करें। ये चीज़ें हम रोज़ देख रहे हैं। जब यही मानसिकता बनी रहेगी, तो उनके लिए यह आरक्षण की व्यवस्था रहनी ही चाहिए। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े राज्य में नौकरियों में किसी भी sensitive post पर, एक-आध को छोड़कर, Scheduled Caste या Scheduled Tribe का कोई बड़ा अधिकारी अथवा ज़िले का कलेक्टर या एसपी नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कोई नहीं है। 50 प्रतिशत एक जाति के लोग हैं और लगभग 50 प्रतिशत ही दूसरी जाति के लोग हैं, बाकी सब कूड़ेदान में डाल दिए गए हैं, यह स्थिति है। जब यह मानसिकता हो, तो यह जरूरी है और जिनकी संख्या कम है, माननीय मंत्री जी, उन पर कृपा करें। दो एमपीज़ से कौन सा फर्क पड़ता है? कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता है। उन्हें तो वैसे भी वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं होता है, जब अविश्वास प्रस्ताव आता है, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Prasanna Acharyaji, I have one question to ask. Will only Shrimati Sarojini Hembram speak from your Party as four minutes have been allotted to your Party?

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I will speak for one minute later.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Okay.

**श्रीमती सरोजिनी हेम्ब्रम** (ओडिशा): सर, आपने मुझे 'संविधान (एक सौ छब्बीसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019' के ऊपर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आभार प्रकट करती हूँ। सर, आर्टिकल 334 के तहत एससी/एसटी वर्ग के लिए रिज़र्वेशन व्यवस्था में दस साल और वृद्धि करने के लिए लाए गए इस बिल का मैं समर्थन करती हूँ। सर, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। भारत के संविधान में प्रावधान है कि संसद और विधान सभाओं में एससी/एसटी के रिज़र्वेशन के लिए हर दस साल में समय बढ़ाना पड़ता है। अगर समय को अब नहीं बढ़ाया गया, तो एससी/एसटी का रिज़र्वेशन 25 जनवरी, 2020 को समाप्त हो जाएगा। हालांकि 1950 से अब तक एससी/एसटी वर्ग की living conditions में काफी सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन उस गति से सुधार नहीं हो पाया है, जिससे कि हम अपने समाज को casteless society बना सकें। सर, वर्तमान संसद में एससी सम्प्रदाय के 84 मेम्बर्स और एसटी सम्प्रदाय के 47 मेम्बर्स हैं। पूरे देश की विधान सभाओं में एससी कम्युनिटी के सदस्यों की संख्या 614 है और एसटी कम्युनिटी के सदस्यों की संख्या 554 है, जो कि बहुत कम है। इसीलिए यदि संभव हो तो उपयुक्त यही होगा कि इन समुदायों को पार्लियामेंट और विधान सभाओं में उचित प्रतिनिधित्व देने के लिए उनके रिज़र्वेशन को और बढ़ा दिया जाए।

सर, समाज में बराबरी का भाव लाने के लिए, जो समुदाय काफी समय से सुविधाओं से वंचित हैं, ऐसे समुदाय के लोगों को राजनैतिक और आर्थिक विकास में भागीदारी देना आवश्यक है। सर, मैं ओडिशा से हूँ और ओडिशा में एससी समुदाय के लोगों की संख्या 70.2 प्रतिशत है और एसटी समुदाय के लोगों की संख्या 22.84 प्रतिशत है।

सर, हमारे सीएम श्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने 4.5 करोड़ ओडिशावासियों के लिए, जो एसटी, एससी और पिछड़े वर्ग के हैं, उन लोगों के लिए कई कदम उठाये हैं, चाहे वह शिक्षा हो या स्वास्थ्य हो। चाहे वे महिलाएँ हों या युवा हों, उनको मुख्य धारा में शामिल करने के लिए बहुत सी सुविधाएँ उन्होंने दी हैं।

सर, मैं रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहती हूँ कि जो बहुत बरसों से reservation in promotion है, वह ठीक तरह से अभी तक नहीं हो पा रहा है। जो backlog है, उसको जल्द से जल्द, चाहे वह एससी का हो या एसटी का हो, उसको भरना चाहिए। ...(समय की घंटी)... हो गया, सर। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की जो बहुत सारी स्कीम्स हैं, चाहे वह BRGF हो, SCP या Tribal Sub-Plan हो, ये काफी दिनों से अभी तक बन्द हैं। सर, इतनी सारी जो स्कीम्स थीं, अगर ये बन्द होंगी, तो डेवलपमेंट कैसे होगा? जो backward districts हैं, जो आदिवासीक्षेत्र हैं, वहाँ अभी तक इन स्कीम्स से जो डेवलपमेंट होता था, वह अभी नहीं हो पा रहा है, इसलिए फिर से यह चलाना चाहिए। सर, इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए, देश में जो सारे Anglo-Indian सम्प्रदाय है, उसकी भी स्थिति ठीक से स्पष्ट करने के लिए मैं सरकार से निवेदन करती हूँ, धन्यवाद।

**श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह (बिहार):** वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। साथ ही, देरेक ओब्राईन साहब ने जो कहा और माननीय मंत्री जी जब इस बिल को रख रहे थे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि Anglo-Indians को nominate करने पर वे विचार कर रहे हैं, मेरा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध होगा कि वे विचार सकारात्मक करें, क्योंकि जब किसी को एक बार कोई अधिकार मिलता है और उससे जब उसको वंचित किया जाता है, तो उसको लगता है कि उसके साथ अन्याय हो रहा है, तो वह अन्याय नहीं होना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात, जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है, जिसकी चर्चा सब लोग कर रहे थे - आरक्षण। आज आप देखिए कि यह लोक सभा में भी और विधान सभाओं में भी 10 साल के लिए बढ़ जायेगा। सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण है। ज्यूडिशियरी में, खास कर हायर ज्यूडिशियरी में आरक्षण नहीं है। इसके लिए हमारा जो लॉ कमिशन है-- कई बार यहाँ भी चर्चा हुई और हम लोगों ने भी बात उठायी और आज भी कई सदस्यों ने यहाँ उठायी। इसका एक ही रास्ता है कि All-India Judicial Service तुरन्त बनायी जाए, जिसके बारे में आज माननीय मंत्री जी ने सवेरे क्वेश्चन आवर में बताया था। जब आप All-India Judicial Service बनायेंगे, तो अपने आप उसमें SC, ST, OBC, और जो अब 10 परसेंट आरक्षण आपने Economically-

[श्री राम चन्द्र प्रसाद सिंह]

Weaker Section को दिया है, वे भी आ जायेंगे। तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूँगा कि इस सेशन में तो अब सम्भव नहीं है, लेकिन बजट सेशन में All-India Judicial Service की स्थापना के लिए बिल जरूर लायें। उस बिल को राज्य सभा में ही लाया जा सकता है, क्योंकि राज्य सभा को उसमें एक विशेष अधिकार प्राप्त है। जब यह लायेंगे, तो निश्चित रूप से लोगों को लगेगा कि जो हमारा लोकतंत्र है, उसकी सब जगह भागीदारी हो रही है, तो ज्यूडिशियरी में भी भागीदारी सुनिश्चित हो जाएगी।

बात यह आयी कि हमारा जो अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति समाज है और जो mindset की बात है, यह सबसे जरूरी है। मैं वाइस-चेयरमैन साहब को बताना चाहूँगा कि हमारे बिहार में 15 अगस्त और 26 जनवरी के दिन, हमारे यहाँ करीब 25,000 ऐसे दलित-महादलित टोले हैं, जहाँ हमारे राष्ट्रीय झंडे के झंडोत्तोलन का काम उस गाँव के जो सबसे बुजुर्ग दलित-महादलित समाज के व्यक्ति होते हैं, वही करते हैं। इससे एक मैसेज जाता है। साथ ही, चर्चा कर रहे थे कि जो सुविधाएँ हैं-- हमारे यहाँ 7 निश्चय हैं। उसमें हरेक घर में, आज जो 'नल का जल' भारत सरकार भी लागू कर रही है, बिहार में पहले से ही लागू है। इसके लिए priority बनायी जाती है और सबसे पहले उनको दिया जाता है। साथ ही, जितने भी लोग हैं, सबके दरवाजे तक पक्की गली और नाली के निर्माण की भी व्यवस्था है। तो मैं चाहूँगा कि भारत सरकार भी सभी जगह इस चीज़ को लागू करे। इससे उनकी जो मूलभूत आवश्यकताएँ हैं, वे उनको जरूर मिल जाएँगी। इसके साथ-साथ यह भी जरूरी है कि खास करके हमारे यहाँ जो बच्चे शिक्षा के लिए जाते हैं, तो उनके मन में भी शुरू से इस बात को बताया जाना जरूरी है। जैसे अभी बता रहे थे कि साहब, बच्चों में यह होता है। तो जो uniform है, हम लोग भी बिहार में सब जगह देते हैं और सभी जगहों पर भी दिया जाता है, उसमें इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए कि चाहे वह uniform का मामला हो या scholarship का मामला हो, उसमें बिल्कुल universal रखना चाहिए। जिससे कि बच्चे में कहीं से इस बात का मन में भेद न रहे। इससे निश्चित रूप से हमारा समाज और मजबूत होगा और हम सदन में आज जो आरक्षण बढ़ाने का बिल लाए हैं, इसका समर्थन करने से इस समाज में एक मैसेज जाएगा। खासकर आज आप हमारे बिहार में देख लीजिए कि जो पंचायती राज संस्थाएँ हैं, बिहार में 2005 के पहले जो सबसे नीचे की पंचायत है, वहाँ आरक्षण एक पद पर नहीं था, लेकिन आज करीब 8326 पंचायतें हैं, उनमें सब जगह 17 प्रतिशत आरक्षण है। जो अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोग हैं, चूंकि हर दो टर्म के बाद उनका आरक्षण बढ़ाया जाता है तो इससे निचले स्तर पर चाहे पंचायत स्तर पर हो, चाहे प्रखंड स्तर पर हो या जिला स्तर पर हो, नेतृत्व का निर्माण हो रहा है और वह जो नेतृत्व बन रहा है, वह आगे चलकर विधान सभा, लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में भी आएगा। धीरे-धीरे इनकी संख्या बढ़ेगी तो निश्चित रूप से हमारा लोकतंत्र मजबूत होगा।

इतना कहकर इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Hon. Vice Chairman, Sir, I am in a dilemma. This Bill seeks to extend the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha and in Assemblies also for another ten years. Hence, I must support this and I have to support this. But, at the same time, the Bill seeks to discontinue the nomination of Anglo Indians, for which, I have to oppose this Bill. Sir, that is why, I am saying that I am in a dilemma. I, of course, support the extension of reservation, so far as the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concerned. But, when we are discussing about the reservation, I think, this Upper House should also be concerned about the representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this House itself. We have to think about it because there is no reservation for them in this House. Their representation should be ensured in this House and that should also be a matter of concern. Sir, the Bill already decided to discontinue the Anglo-Indian nominations. I want to know from the hon. Minister as to what the logic behind discontinuing their reservation is. Has the Government conducted any study of the status of Anglo-Indian community in our country? Are those sections sufficiently represented in Assemblies and Parliament without reservation? Why has such kind of a decision been taken? It seems that the hon. Minister, in the other House, was saying that the total population of the Anglo-Indian community is only 296. Sir, what is this? I am requesting the hon. Minister to visit Kerala. You can come to Kannur. You can visit the neighbouring places of Kannur and Mangaluru. In Kerala alone, more than 80,000 people are there who belong to Anglo Indian community. Why are you misleading? I think, it is a wrong perception that the total population of Anglo-Indians is only 296 and hence you are bringing this Amendment. You are not allowing the participation of Anglo-Indians. What is this? This is highly objectionable. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Hence, I am requesting the Government to reconsider it. Sir, please give me two more minutes.

We all know that our country is a most religiously and ethnically diverse nation. Sir, diversity is the soul of our country and if you are not able to understand...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: If you are not able to understand that soul, you will take this kind of decision. Sir, you are simply breaking the soul of our country. You are snatching away the rights of the minorities one after another. You are dividing the people on communal lines. Even you are not able to tolerate this miniscule, tiny minority community? What is this? So, I request the Government to reconsider its decision. I do not know what words should I use for this? I do not know how a Government can take such kind of a decision? Is it not xenophobia? Why is the Government doing such kind of things? You are snatching away the rights of the minority communities, one after the other, which is ultimately leading to a communal divide in our country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: See the unrest which is there throughout the country. What is happening in Assam or in Kashmir? Why, Sir? Why is the Government doing like this?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH: Please reconsider this decision and extend the representation of Anglo Indian communities in Lok Sabha and Assemblies. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri P. Wilson. Hon. Members, we have to conclude this discussion before 4.30 p.m. There are three more Bills. Kindly help me to complete it within the allotted time.

SHRI P. WILSON (TAMIL NADU): Sir, the Statement of Objects and Reasons mentions that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have made considerable progress in the last seventy years. I want to ask a question to the hon. Law Minister. Does he have any data which suggests this considerable progress? Unless you bring the people to the level of other advanced classes, you cannot say that there is a considerable progress. Our country still has people with orthodox mindset, and, Sir, especially, in the rural areas, where untouchability still prevails, we see honour killings, social boycott, etc. Dalits are not allowed even to enter the temples. They are not allowed to cross certain lanes.



See their representation in the Government appointments. Why is it that in the Union Government, all top posts are still occupied by other people? See the Secretaries in various departments, Judges of High Courts, Judges of Supreme Court, Professors in the universities, Public Sector Undertakings, Government Service, Railway Service and Banking Services, still, these people are not given due representation.

Sir, here, I would like to quote Dr. Ambedkar. In the Constituent Assembly, on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 1949, when the then Article 295A was amended, Dr. Ambedkar said, "For the Scheduled Tribes, I am prepared to give far longer time. But all those, who have spoken for reservations to SCs and STs have been so meticulous that the thing should end by ten years. All I want to say to them in the words of Edmund Burke is that 'large empires and small minds go ill together'." That is what I could see in this restriction to ten years. Anyway, I welcome this Bill.

As far as Anglo Indians are concerned, there is a Constitutional guarantee under Article 331 as well as 366(1) wherein the Anglo Indian have been defined. Sir, they are the people who have brought much knowledge into India and because of them we had developed in many areas. In fact, if you see, the railway and other educational institutions, they have been part and parcel in developing this country. If you see the 95<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment which was brought in 2009, for SCs, STs as well as Anglo Indians, the term was extended. However, now, it has not been extended. I would only say that they are part and parcel of this country. You can see them in large numbers not only in Kerala but also in Tamil Nadu and other parts of the country. Yesterday, you were against the Muslims, today you are against a part of Christians. So, I would say that you are attempting to divide the country and rule the country. Thank you.

**श्री वीर सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संविधान (26वां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 का समर्थन करता हूँ। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 334 में जो व्यवस्था है, उसके अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति को लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं में आरक्षण की अवधि दस वर्ष और बढ़ाने का प्रावधान किया गया है। वह अब बढ़ कर 25 जनवरी, 2030 हो जाएगी।

महोदय, देश में विगत 70 वर्षों में संविधान के द्वारा आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की गई है। आरक्षण देते समय हमारे संविधान निर्माता परमपूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने समाज

[श्री वीर सिंह]

की पीड़ा को देखा था और समझा था। आज भी देश और समाज में इनको हीन भावना से देखा जाता है और इस समाज के उत्थान और लोगों को बराबरी पर लाने और सम्मान दिलाने के लिए संविधान में आरक्षण में प्रावधान किया गया था, जिससे समतामूलक समाज की स्थापना हो सके।

महोदय, वर्तमान में लोक सभा की 543 सीटों में से 84 सीटें अनुसूचित जाति और 47 सीटें अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लिए आरक्षित हैं। जबकि देश भर के सभी राज्यों की विधान सभाओं की 4,120 सीटों में से 614 सीटें अनुसूचित जाति और 544 सीटें अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों के लिए आरक्षित हैं। परमपूज्य बाबा साहेब का सपना था कि अनुसूचित जाति-अनुसूचित जनजाति के प्रतिनिधि लोक सभा और विधान सभा में जाकर अपनी आवाज उठाएंगे, अपनी आवाज बुलंद करेंगे और समाज के हितों की रक्षा करेंगे।

महोदय, 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार अनुसूचित जाति में 20.13 करोड़ एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति में 0.45 करोड़ हैं और इनकी साक्षरता दर क्रमशः 66 प्रतिशत और 59 प्रतिशत है, जबकि देश की साक्षरता दर 75 प्रतिशत है। आज 70 वर्षों के बाद भी हम इनको पूरा साक्षर नहीं बना पाए हैं, इस ओर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

महोदय, आज हमारे देश में सरकारी नौकरियों के वर्ग क, ख, ग में लाखों की संख्या में पद खाली पड़े हुए हैं। आज तक उनको पूरा नहीं भरा गया है। महोदय, भरना तो दूर रहा, आज उनको धीरे-धीरे करके समाप्त किया जा रहा है, क्योंकि आज सरकार की मंशा, चाहे इधर की रहे या उधर की रहे, अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के प्रति ठीक नहीं रही है। चूँकि आज तक उस आरक्षण को पूरा नहीं किया है, जिसकी कल्पना परमपूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने की थी। आज बहुत backlog है। मैं आदरणीय बहन कुमारी मायावती जी का धन्यवाद अदा करता हूँ कि जब वे उत्तर प्रदेश की चार बार मुख्य मंत्री रहीं, तब उन्होंने विशेष अभियान चलाकर एससी-एसटी-ओबीसी का जो पूरा backlog खाली था, उसे भरने का काम किया।

महोदय, इसके साथ-साथ, यह भी बहुत एक गंभीर समस्या है, सोचने का विषय है कि आज हमारे देश में सरकारी विभागों को प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बेचा जा रहा है। हमें इसमें एतराज नहीं है कि आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को बेच रहे हैं, किंतु जिस प्रकार से परमपूज्य डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर साहेब ने सभी सरकारी विभागों, अर्द्ध सरकारी विभागों में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था की थी, तो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूँगा कि आप भी आज प्राइवेट सेक्टर को देते समय आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** महोदय मैं एक मिनट और लूँगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** मैं इस घड़ी की ओर देखता हूँ। टेबल क्लॉक और वॉल क्लॉक में थोड़ा अंतर है।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** महोदय, आज 2007 से 2017 के बीच, इन 10 वर्षों के अंतराल में अनुसूचित जाति-अनुसूचित जनजाति के ऊपर अन्याय-अत्याचार बढ़ा है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** इस ग्रुप में अभी सात स्पीकर्स और हैं और दोनों घड़ियों में अंतर है।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** आज भी समाज में रहने वाले इन लोगों को सम्मान नहीं मिल रहा है। कहीं-कहीं तो किसी प्रदेश में आज भी अनुसूचित जाति के लोग अपने बेटे की बारात घोड़ी पर नहीं ले जा सकते। आज भी महिलाओं के साथ अन्याय-अत्याचार हो रहा है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** मैं आपके जज्बात समझता हूँ, लेकिन समय की पाबंदी है।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** महोदय मैं शिक्षा के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि आज शिक्षा का भी प्राइवेटाइज़ेशन हो रहा है और जो छात्रवृत्ति जाती थी, वह समय पर नहीं मिल रही है।  
...(समय की घंटी)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** अभी एक मिनट और है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** नहीं, नहीं अभी सात लोग और बाकी हैं।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** प्रवेश के समय एससी-एसटी के बच्चों को जो छात्रवृत्ति मिलती थी, आज वह नहीं मिल रही है, क्योंकि उनका प्रवेश नहीं हो रहा है। पहले ज़िरो बैलेंस पर एडमिशन होता था, लेकिन आज उसे समाप्त कर दिया गया है, इसलिए आज एससी-एसटी-ओबीसी के बच्चे वंचित रह जाते हैं, क्योंकि सरकार समय पर पैसा नहीं भेजती है। आज उनको शिक्षा की तरफ से भी वंचित किया जा रहा है। इसके साथ-साथ न्यायपालिका में आरक्षण नहीं है, इसलिए न्याय नहीं मिलता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** श्री स्वपन दासगुप्ता जी, आप शुरू कर दीजिए। आप शुरू कीजिए।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** मैं खुद वकील हूँ, जब बहस करने के लिए जाते हैं, वहाँ यह देखा जाता है, जज यह देखकर निर्णय करता है कि यह एससी का वकील है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** माइक बंद हो गया है। आप शुरू कर कीजिए।  
...(व्यवधान)... शुरू कर दीजिए, माइक बंद हो गया है।

**श्री वीर सिंह:** यहाँ तक न्याय किया जाता है, तो मेरा माननीय मंत्री से निवेदन है कि आप न्यायपालिका में आरक्षण की व्यवस्था करें और हाई कोर्ट, सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी जजों की नियुक्ति करें, तब इस समाज के लोगों को न्याय मिल सकेगा।

**SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA (Nominated):** Sir, I just want to speak on the issue of Anglo-Indians. We are bringing the curtain down on Anglo-Indian reservation in this country. I think, after seventy years, maybe, the time has come when this community has ceased to have a basis of an independent existence. While doing this, I think, it would be unfair to not recognize the seminal contribution this community has made, particularly, in the field of education, which my friend, the DMK Member, spoke about. It has made a significant contribution in running of the railways and earlier in the running of the police. So, on record, we should place our appreciation of the role this community has played, not least of which the role played by some of the very interesting MPs like Shri Frank Anthony. If you were to read his speeches — and I just had the opportunity of reading his speeches on the First Amendment — we would all revel in the quirky eccentricities of the man. I think, they certainly brought a lot of colour and charm into this House. If at all we are to ever consider giving representation to communities who otherwise may not get elected and, I think, that might have been the reason why the Anglo-Indian reservation was considered at the first time, I think, my friend, the Union Law Minister might consider the role of the Zoroastrian community which too at one time had a significant presence in the political sphere. I can think of Shri Piloo Mody. I can think of a Communist like Homi Daji and, of course, Shri Minoo Masani, of the Swatantra Party. Today, unfortunately, we do not have anyone who is elected in the Lok Sabha from that community. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... It is just an odd thought but if anybody was to relook the entire case of these marginal communities, who have played a role in the nation and continuing playing a role, we might consider this. Thank you very much.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I congratulate the hon. Law Minister for introducing this Bill which aims to extend the period of reservation of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies for SC/ST for a further period of ten years.

The Statement of Objects and Reasons clearly mentioned the reasons which weighed the Constituent Assembly in making provisions with regard to reservation of seats for SC/ST that have not yet ceased to exist. Therefore, with a view to

retain the inclusive character as envisioned by the founding fathers of the Constitution, the Bill proposes to extend the reservation of seats for SC/ST till January, 2030.

Sir, the founding fathers originally thought of ameliorating the condition of SCs/STs within a period of ten years of commencement of the Constitution. But, even after 70 years, there is no perceptible change in the status of SCs and STs. And who is to be blamed for this? I would like to highlight the question as to who is responsible for the reason that there is no perceptible change in the status of SCs and STs. I have no hesitation to say, it is quite obvious the Party which is responsible for this is the Party which has ruled this country for a period of fifty years. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय): उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: It is because except sloganeering, except chanting Dr. Ambedkar and playing vote bank politics and foisting false cases against their political opponents, the Congress Party has not done anything. Even after they ruled the country for a period of fifty years, nothing has been done for SCs and STs. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... You address me only. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Now, things are moving and moving swiftly for the betterment. ...*(Interruptions)*... I hope that the present Government would achieve the goals set before it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, my next point, in this regard, I wish to make in relation to Section 26 of the AP Reorganisation Act which talks about Delimitation of AP Assembly constituencies in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Sir, Section 26(1) says that the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of the successor States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana shall be increased from 175 and 119 to 225 and 153, respectively. Sir, delimitation of the constituencies may be determined by the Election Commission. ...*(Time Bell rings)*... Sir, one more point.

[Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy]

Sir, my next point is in regard to giving reservation to OBCs also in Lok Sabha and State Legislatures for which I have already moved a Private Member's Resolution but it was not approved by the House. OBCs have been raising it for since long. Sir, I will take half-a-second. In 2008, our beloved leader, Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy Garu, passed a Resolution in the AP Assembly to give reservation to OBCs as also in Parliament and Assemblies and sent to the Government of India for implementation. A similar resolution was also passed in 2010 in the AP Legislative Council.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Thank you. No further, please.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: It is not AP alone, even Telangana Assembly also passed a Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No, no, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: When the Government is providing reservation for OBCs in Panchayats and Local Bodies...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No; no. Your time is over. ...*(Time Bell rings)*... Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I don't find any difficulty in providing reservation for OBCs in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. So, I request the Government of India to provide reservation....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Shri Ramdas Athawale; not present. Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (BIHAR): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, and Hon. Minister *Saheb*, I begin with, as one of my friends said, महोदय, आप इसमें दवा के साथ ज़हर भी लेकर आए हैं। मैं दवा के साथ हूँ, लेकिन ज़हर के खिलाफ़ हूँ। सर, बेसिकली एक Cassius कहते हैं।

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,  
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

माननीय मंत्री महोदय, मैंने Cassius का जिक्र किया है। "The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars. But in ourselves, that we are underlings." I am referring to the case of Anglo-Indians. A long ago, I read a book named, "Beyond the Call of Duty."

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, the Law Minister has one problem; with greatest of respect, that such a powerful English, Professor *Saheb* speaks, at times, I have to look for dictionary. That is my problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): He is referring to Julius Caesar.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, subaltern people can only speak a language which is powerful. We don't have the power to change the course of history. Anyway, सर, मेरा समय एडजस्ट कर दीजिएगा। Again, I say that when you talk about Anglo-Indians, I just, for the clarity of the House, put it on record, that in 1950s and 1960s—we have started talking about women empowerment now—when the offices needed women workforce they came from Anglo-Indian community. I don't need to go into the details of what they have done. कभी-कभी लगता है मंत्री महोदय, कि जब आप 296 कह रहे थे, कहीं पीछे वाले तीन शून्य किसी फाइल में तो नहीं रह गए! यह हो सकता है, मैं यह संभावना व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ। Sir, Paul Cressey writes that Anglo-Indians is a marginal group balanced in unstable equilibrium between the foreign and indigenous civilization of India. The British rulers disowned the Eurasians as "half-castes" and treated them with disdain. That is what I wanted to highlight. Sir, I would urge the House, today, — सर, मुझे एक मिनट का समय दे दीजिए। —when I say in affirmation about this Bill that I am in favour...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: एक इम्पोर्टेंट चीज़ कहना चाह रहा हूँ, अगर बात छूट जाएगी तो कब होगी, यह पता नहीं। Sir, Poona Pact, 87 years old, I would urge the House...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No; no. Please

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: I would urge the House to revisit the Poona Pact probably the idea of Ambedkar on representation was much more progressive than it was treated at that time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Manojji, Please conclude.

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: And, then,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): No, please.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: सर, आखिरी बात कह रहा हूँ 'कराची की सड़कों पर'... कल reference में कहा गया कि लियाकत अली खान साहब ने दलितों को कहा कि हम उन्हें हिन्दुस्तान नहीं जाने देंगे, क्योंकि कराची की सड़कों पर कौन झाड़ू लगाएगा। महोदय, मेरे मुल्क की सड़कों पर कौन झाड़ू लगा रहा है, मेरे मुल्क के सीवर को कौन साफ कर रहा है? सर, यह दोहरा बयान नहीं होना चाहिए, जय-हिन्द!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Shri Binoy Viswam.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, nobody can object to this Bill on its face. But there is a 'but'. There is a term that we all know, *i.e.*, 'political will'. I really feel that that is absent with this Government. Political will for the real empowerment of the SCs and STs is missing with this Government. Anglo-Indian is a very minute minority and their concerns are totally forgotten. In the Lok Sabha, the Minister told that it will be relooked into. When a Bill is coming, why to leave a gap in that Bill and tell in the House that we shall relook into it? It shows that the Government is not sincere in this matter. I know the Minister. He is a gentleman, a learned man and a legal expert. We have no doubt about it. But the ideology which he represents, that runs against the basic interests of the SCs/STs and minorities. There lies the fault. I request the Minister to look into the statistics and tell us the number of SCs and STs who are class I and class II officers. MPs and MLAs are not enough. Empowerment means to empower all of them. What is happening to them? All over the country, they are being hunted, killed, put on fire, the women are being raped, and the Government is telling that they are giving ten more years for SCs and STs. Why only ten years? Make it twenty or thirty and tell the people who are deprived that the Government will continue it. The forefathers of the country, those who framed the Constitution, they expected that within 70 years all will be okay here. But things are not the same. Sir, yesterday, the Government came with a big blow to the minorities, a big blow which the country can never forget. And, today, the Government is saying that Anglo-Indians will not have reservation anymore and the SCs and STs will be taken care of.



THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): All right, now please conclude.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: How can one believe this Government? While supporting this Bill, I feel that there is a reservation not only from me, but all the like-minded people will say that they have reservation on this Bill. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Shri Sanjay Singh.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): धन्यवाद, मान्यवर। आपने मुझे इस अति महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया, मैं उसके लिए धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में अपनी बात कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन मेरी कुछ चिंताएँ हैं, जो मैं माननीय मंत्री जी के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि आप एस. सी./एस. टी. का सदन के अंदर राज्य सभा, लोक सभा और विधान सभा में आरक्षण बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसे और दस साल के लिए बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, लेकिन क्या सांसद, विधायक बनने मात्र से समाज में दलित समाज के प्रति, एस.सी./एस.टी. के प्रति जो नफरत की सोच है, जो दुर्भावना है, क्या उसमें कमी आ रही है? मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को बताना चाहूँगा कि किसी और पार्टी का नहीं, कर्णाटक के अंदर भारतीय जनता पार्टी के सांसद ए नारायणस्वामी, चित्रदुर्ग, लोक सभा constituency के सांसद हैं। मैं तारीख भी बता देता हूँ कि 17 सितंबर को अखबार में खबर छपी है कि वे अपने ही संसदीय क्षेत्र के एक गांव में बेघर लोगों के लिए, घर बनाने की स्कीम का उद्घाटन करने गए थे, तो उनको गांव में प्रवेश ही नहीं करने दिया गया। भारतीय जनता पार्टी के लोक सभा सांसद को, जो दलित समाज से आते हैं, उनको अपने ही संसदीय क्षेत्र के गांव में प्रवेश नहीं करने दिया गया। हम लोग दलित समाज को यह कैसी इज्जत दे रहे हैं? हम समाज में पिछड़े, दलित, कुचले लोगों को, शोषित लोगों को कैसी इज्जत दे रहे हैं। मान्यवर मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि आप आरक्षण दीजिए और उसके साथ-साथ समाज की मानसिकता कैसे बदलेगी, इसको भी सुनिश्चित करने का एक सिस्टम बनाइए। इस पर एक कानून बनाइए कि ऐसा व्यवहार कम से कम जो जनप्रतिनिधि या आम नागरिक भी हैं, उनके साथ आज़ादी के 72-73 साल के बाद... ऐसा सुनने को आता है कि गांव में किसी मिड-डे मिल बनाने वाली महिला ...(समय की घंटी)... दलित समाज से है, तो बच्चे खाना खाने से इंकार कर देते हैं, ऐसा सुनने में आता है। अगर सांसद, विधायक, दलित समाज से है, अगर वह किसी फंक्शन में जाता है, तो उसको बैठने के लिए कुर्सी नहीं मिल रही है। ऐसा सुनने में आता है कि सांसद या विधायक अगर दलित समाज से है और वह किसी फंक्शन में जाता है तो उसे बैठने के लिए कुर्सी नहीं मिल रही है। ऐसा सुनने में आता है कि आज भी जो अधिकारी दलित समाज से हैं, उन्हें उपेक्षित किया जाता है, उनके साथ दुर्यवहार किया जाता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** धन्यवाद, संजय सिंह जी।

**श्री संजय सिंह:** मैं समझता हूँ कि यह ठीक नहीं है, उनकी मानसिकता बदलने की आवश्यकता है। मान्यवर, Anglo-Indians का ज़िक्र आया, वही कहकर मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करूंगा। कल यहां पर सदन में चर्चा हुई कि जो पड़ोसी देश हैं, पाकिस्तान, बंगलादेश, अफगानिस्तान - वहां पर अल्पसंख्यकों की संख्या लगातार कम क्यों हुई है। तो मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि Anglo-Indians को हिन्दुस्तान में सम्मान देने में क्या हमसे कोई कमी रह गयी, जिसकी वजह से उनकी संख्या में कमी आयी? इसके लिए भी एक कमेटी बनाकर, इसकी जांच कराकर एक रिपोर्ट देश के सामने रखनी चाहिए कि कौन सा ऐसा कारण हो गया कि वे देश छोड़कर चले गए या कौन सा ऐसा कारण हो गया कि उनकी संख्या में कमी आयी, धन्यवाद।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** श्री डी. कुपेन्द्र रेड्डी।

**SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY (Karnataka):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, on behalf of my party, JDS, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. This decision taken for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this country is taken in time. I am sure, it will pave the way for further development and progress of the people belonging to the SCs/STs. I would like to say one more thing. So far as Anglo Indians are concerned, I don't know from where the Minister has got the number. Only in White Field area and Mangaluru, we have more than 2000 to 3000 people belonging to this community in Karnataka alone. I request the Minister to revisit this issue. With this, I conclude. Thank you.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** श्री अमर शंकर साबले।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले (महाराष्ट्र):** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने और मेरी पार्टी ने मुझे एससी, एसटी के राजनैतिक आरक्षण को दस साल तक बढ़ाने के लिए 'The Constitution (126<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Bill, 2019' पर बोलने का जो अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपके और अपनी पार्टी के प्रति धन्यवाद व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, एससी, एसटी आरक्षण बिल पर बोलने से पहले मैं इस देश के आरक्षण के जनक छत्रपति शाहूजी महाराज, सामाजिक क्रांति के प्रणेता महात्मा ज्योतिबा फुले, संविधान निर्माता महामानव परमपूज्य बाबा साहेब डा० भीमराव अम्बेडकर, अंतिम पायदान पर जो व्यक्ति हैं, उनके विकास की बात करने वाले पं० दीनदयाल उपाध्याय, पेरियार जी और कांशीराम जी का स्मरण करके उनके प्रति मेरे श्रद्धा-सुमन अर्पित करता हूँ।

महोदय, लोक सभा में यह बिल पास हुआ है और इस सदन में भी पास होने वाला

है। इसको समर्थन देने वाली सभी पार्टियों के सदस्यों का मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है।

महोदय, मैं आभार व्यक्त करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में संत कबीर की दो पंक्तियाँ कहना चाहूँगा -

**"कबिरा खड़ा बाजार में, मांगे सबकी खैर,  
न काहू से दोस्ती, न काहू से बैर।"**

महोदय, मुझे बहुत खुशी है कि एससी, एसटी आरक्षण के संदर्भ में रूलिंग पार्टी हो या अपोज़िशन पार्टी हो, जिन्होंने इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए सहमति बनाई है और इस सहमति के संदर्भ में भगवान गौतम बुद्ध के जीवन का एक दृष्टांत मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। इस सहमति से समाज, संगठन और देश कैसे लाभान्वित होता है, इस वज्जी संदेश से मालूम पड़ता है। भगवान गौतम बुद्ध का निवास वज्जी देश में हो रहा था, उस वक्त लिच्छवी देश का राजा बाजू के देश के ऊपर आक्रमण करना चाहता था। आक्रमण करने से पहले भगवान गौतम बुद्ध के दर्शन हों और उनका मार्गदर्शन मिले, इसलिए वह भगवान गौतम बुद्ध के पास गए थे। उसके पहले भगवान गौतम बुद्ध के करीब के बहुत विश्वासू ज्ञानी भदंत आनंद के साथ उनकी बात हुई, उन्होंने आने का प्रयोजन बताया। भदंत आनंद ने गौतम बुद्ध को यह बात बताई, तो भगवान गौतम बुद्ध ने भदंत आनंद से कुछ वार्तालाप किया, कुछ सवाल-जवाब किए। उसी वार्तालाप को, सवाल-जवाब को भगवान गौतम बुद्ध के जीवन में वज्जी संदेश नाम से जाना जाता है। वज्जी संदेश क्या है? यह वज्जी संदेश सरल भाषा में कहें, तो समाज, जो संगठन एक साथ बैठता है, किसी विषय पर एक साथ चर्चा करता है, अगर मत-मतांतर है, तो argument करता है, लेकिन उस बैठक में उठने के पहले सहमति से, एकमत से, हंसी-खुशी से, अगर वह उठता है और जिस समाज और संगठन में बुजुर्गों का मान रखा जाता है और जिस समाज और संगठन में महिलाओं को सम्मान दिया जाता है, उस समाज को, उस संगठन को और उस देश को दुनिया की कोई भी ताकत परास्त नहीं कर सकती है, यह वज्जी संदेश है। अभी यह जो बिल रखा गया है और सहमति से पास होने वाला है, इससे दुनिया को यह मैसेज जाएगा कि इस देश में एससी, एसटी के हितों के लिए एससी, एसटी के कल्याण के लिए, उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए इस देश के सभी राजनैतिक दल और इस देश के सभी नागरिक सजग हैं, उनके समर्थन में काम करने वाले हैं, यह मैसेज पूरी दुनिया में जाएगा ...(समय की घंटी)... और इस देश का लोकतंत्र मजबूत होगा। जब मोदी सरकार सत्ता में आने वाली थी, तब मुद्दे उठाए गए थे कि संविधान बदला जाएगा, अनुसूचित जाति, जमाती वर्ग पर अन्याय बढ़ जाएंगे, लेकिन जब मोदी जी सत्तापक्ष में आए, तो उन्होंने कहा कि संविधान इस देश का धर्मग्रंथ है। मेरी सरकार इस भीमस्मृति के आधार पर काम करेगी, अगर इस देश का संविधान डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने नहीं लिखा होता, तो यह सामान्य आदमी इस देश का प्रधान मंत्री कभी नहीं बनता।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री अमर शंकर साबले:** सर, बस एक मिनट में समाप्त कर दूंगा। इस देश में लोक सभा या राज्य सभा हो, यह पार्लियामेंट हो, इस पार्लियामेंट को नमन करके और इस समाज को मेरी सरकार समर्पित है, ऐसी भाषा कहकर मोदी सरकार ने इस समाज के कल्याण की, सुरक्षा की और आरक्षण की व्यवस्था मजबूत करने की कोशिश की है। इसलिए मैं मोदी सरकार के इस Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019 को समर्थन देता हूँ और सबको आह्वान करता हूँ कि इसको समर्थन दिया जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): There is an announcement. Voting on this Bill will take place at 4.30 p.m. So, the leaders of the parties concerned may kindly ensure the presence of their Members who are not here.

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो (पंजाब):** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ) आदेश (दूसरा संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसे caste based reservation कहा जाता है। आज़ादी से पहले भी डा. बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने पूना पैक्ट में वर्ष 1932 में अपनी एक representation दी थी। उसमें मांग की गई थी कि पिछड़े और पीड़ित समाज के लिए reservation होनी चाहिए। ब्रिटिश गवर्नमेंट के तहत भी वर्ष 1935 में Government of India Act पास हुआ। उस समय ब्रिटिश प्राइम मिनिस्टर Ramsay MacDonald थे। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने उन ब्रिटिश प्राइम मिनिस्टर को भी एक representation दी और separate electorate की मांग की थी। मुझे याद है, उस समय, पूना पैक्ट के against महात्मा गांधी जी ने अनशन रखा था। महात्मा गांधी जी ने उसमें separate electorate की बजाय एक साझा electorate की मांग की थी। महात्मा गांधी जी की वह बात मानी गई और उनका मौन व्रत तुड़वाया गया। यह reservation आज़ादी के बाद नहीं, बल्कि उससे पहले भी दी गई थी।

महोदय, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यदि डा. बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर यदि इतने पढ़े-लिखे न होते और वे representation नहीं देते और हिन्दुस्तान के करोड़ों गरीबों, दलितों और पिछड़ों की रहनुमाई नहीं करते, तो शायद आज़ादी के बाद भी हमें reservation नहीं मिलता।

महोदय, reservation देना एक मजबूरी है। अफसोस की बात है कि 70-72 साल की आज़ादी के बाद, बार-बार reservation 10-10 साल के लिए क्यों बढ़ाया जाता रहा है, इसके पीछे क्या है? यह बार-बार सिर्फ 10 साल के लिए ही क्यों बढ़ाया जा रहा है? यहां स्कीम्स बहुत हैं, बहुत सारी योजनाएं बनाई जाती हैं और शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का नाम लिया जाता है और जाति के basis पर reservation कई लोगों को कड़वा

लगता है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जात-पात की देन किन की है? सोसायटी को जात-पात में किसने बांटा? इस मनुवादी सोच को कौन लोग लाए? हम इस देश के मूल निवासी हैं। इस देश के आदिवासी और वनवासी ही, इस देश के शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं।

महोदय, इस देश में पिछड़ों और आदिवासियों के साथ सदियों से गुलामों जैसा व्यवहार होता रहा है। हम लोग 70 सालों में इस भेदभाव को दूर नहीं कर पाए, क्योंकि इसके लिए मानसिकता बदलने की जरूरत है। हम अपनी मानसिकता नहीं बदल पाए। आप देखें कि डा. बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर ने कहा था कि इस देश में इन गरीब लोगों का कल्याण तब होगा, जब political तौर पर, social तौर पर, धार्मिक तौर पर और economic तौर पर disparity दूर होगी। जब इस प्रकार का भेदभाव दूर हो जाएगा, तब समझा जाएगा कि इस देश को सही तौर पर आज़ादी मिली है।

महोदय, हमारा देश आज़ाद मुल्क है, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज भी देश के करोड़ों लोगों को गुलामी में रहना पड़ता है, क्योंकि उन्हें आज़ादी की हवा भी नहीं लगी। जो लोग interior में रहते हैं, जो लोग गांवों में रहते हैं और जो लोग जंगलों में रहते हैं, उन्हें आज़ादी का कोई benefit नहीं मिला है। इसलिए आप politically देख लें, हमारी छोड़िए, आप अपनी Ministry में देख लीजिए, कितने शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के मिनिस्टर्स हैं? यहां भी तो disparity है, उन्हें कौन से विभाग दिए गए हैं? Minority का एक मिनिस्टर बैठा है। देश में जितनी संख्या शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की है, उसके अनुपात के हिसाब से, उतने मिनिस्टर भी नहीं बनाए गए हैं और उन्हें डिपार्टमेंट्स भी अच्छे नहीं दिए गए हैं। यह तो सब political है। मैं इस बात को कहने में भी कोई संकोच नहीं करूंगा कि यह हमारे समय में भी होता रहा है। यह सिर्फ खानापूति है कि SC ST को मंत्री बनाना है। हमारी कम्युनिटी के जजेज़ कितने हैं? हमारी कम्युनिटी में backlog कितना है और सर्विसेज़ कितनी हैं, इन सभी बातों को देखा जाना चाहिए। मैं पिछले 50 साल से सियासत में हूँ और मिनिस्टर भी रहा हूँ और अन्य कई पदों पर रहा हूँ। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि कभी भी reservation पूरा नहीं हुआ।

किसी डिपार्टमेंट में कभी रिजर्वेशन पूरा नहीं हुआ। जब श्री राजीव गाँधी प्राइम मिनिस्टर बने थे, तब उन्होंने सेंटर में बैकलॉक पूरा किया था। उन्होंने यह काम किया था, आपने क्या किया? बहुत बातें होती हैं, बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर की 125वीं जन्म शताब्दी मनाई जाती है, उनका नाम लिया जाता है, पर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि अम्बेडकर जी को फॉलो भी करना चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... बार-बार इस रिजर्वेशन की जरूरत क्यों पड़ती है? आप socially ही देख लीजिए, सामाजिक तौर पर असमानता है, जात-पात है, बराबर बैठ नहीं सकते हैं। अभी यहाँ एम.पी. की बात कही गई है, कर्णाटक में क्या हुआ? मंदिर की बात कही गई है, लेकिन मंदिरों में जाने की इजाजत नहीं है। हमारे बाबू जगजीवन

[श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो]

राम जी मंदिर गए थे, उस मंदिर को गंगा जल से धोया गया था। आपके बनाए हुए राष्ट्रपति जी, पुष्कर महाराज गए, वहाँ उन्हें मंदिर में दाखिल नहीं होने दिया था। वे सीढ़ियों पर बैठकर आ गए। ऐसी तो आपकी मानसिकता है। आपने कहा कि हमने इस वर्ग का प्रेजिडेंट बना दिया, श्री के.आर. नारायणन को भी प्रेजिडेंट बनाया था। ये तो प्रेजिडेंट बना देते हैं, लेकिन आप यह बताइए स्टेट्स में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट वर्ग के चीफ मिनिस्टर कहाँ हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**... कोई शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का चीफ मिनिस्टर नहीं है। प्राइम मिनिस्टर की बात छोड़िए, उनका नाम ही नहीं लेते हैं कि किसी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट के व्यक्ति को प्राइम मिनिस्टर बनाना है। उनका कोई भी नाम नहीं लेता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कोई भी पार्टी हो, इनका नाम नहीं लेते हैं, क्योंकि इन्हें वोट बैंक के तौर पर यूज करते हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** आप कृपया समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो:** इनको खैरात देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... खैरात देते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ऐसी मानसिकता है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** आपका टाइम समाप्त हो गया है।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह ढुलो:** टाइम समाप्त हो गया है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** श्री रामविलास पासवान जी, आप बोलिए। आप बैठकर बोल सकते हैं।

**उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री रामविलास पासवान):** उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं भारत सरकार को, प्रधान मंत्री जी को और सभी माननीय सदस्यों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक लाया गया है, जिसमें अगले दस साल के लिए अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों की विधान सभा और लोक सभा में आरक्षण की अवधि को बढ़ाने का प्रस्ताव है, इस संबंध में मुझे इस बात पर पूरा विश्वास है कि जिस तरीके से यह विधेयक लोक सभा में सर्वसम्मति से पास हुआ है, उसी तरीके से यहाँ राज्य सभा में भी पास होगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जो दलित वर्ग के आरक्षण का मामला है या आदिवासी लोगों के आरक्षण का मामला है, उस पर किसी व्यक्ति का कोई विरोध नहीं रहा है। बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी हमारे प्रणेता हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त महात्मा फुले जी हैं, पेरियार जी, रामास्वामी नायकर जी भी हैं, जिनका बहुत योगदान रहा है। मैं इसके साथ-साथ यह भी कहूँगा कि इन लोगों के होने के बावजूद भी इस देश में जो ऊँची जाति के लोग हैं, उनका योगदान भी कम नहीं रहा है।

महोदय, भगवान बुद्ध कोई दलित नहीं थे, पिछड़े नहीं थे, लेकिन उन्होंने सामाजिक न्याय के लिए सबसे पहले वर्ण व्यवस्था के खिलाफ आवाज़ उठाई थी। दयानन्द सरस्वती जाति से ब्राह्मण थे, लेकिन दयानन्द सरस्वती जी ने जब पाखंडवाद के खिलाफ लड़ने का काम किया, तब उन्हें भी जहर पिलाने का काम किया गया था। विवेकानन्द जी जाति से कायस्थ थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि, "अरे ऊँची जाति के लोगों अपने अधिकार को इन शुद्रों के हाथ में दे दो, नहीं तो जब वह उठेगा, जो एक फूँक से तुम्हारी ताकत को उठाकर, तुम्हारी शक्ति को फेंक देगा।" श्री वी.पी. सिंह दलित नहीं थे, वे पिछड़ी जाति के भी नहीं थे, लेकिन उन्होंने 1990 में मंडल कमीशन को लागू किया था। मैं उस समय श्रम कल्याण मंत्री था। मेरे पास एस.सी./एस.टी., ओबीसी, माइनॉरिटी, विमेन, चिल्ड्रन और लेबर डिपार्टमेंट था। मैंने उस 11 महीने में यह कोशिश की कि पहले बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी का पार्लियामेंट के सेंट्रल हॉल में पोर्ट्रेट नहीं था, लेकिन 14 अप्रैल 1990 को उनकी तस्वीर लगाई गई। 1977 में, जब हम जीतकर आए थे, तब हमने पहली बार जब यह विषय उठाया था तो यह कहा गया कि जगह ही नहीं है, लेकिन बाद में सबसे बढ़िया जगह पर उनकी तस्वीर लगाई गई। उनके जन्म दिवस पर छुट्टी की घोषणा की गई। उनको भारत रत्न देने का काम किया। हमारे जो नवबौद्ध साथी हैं, जिन्होंने बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर के साथ धर्म परिवर्तन किया था,

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

उनको भी अनुसूचित जाति का दर्जा देने का काम किया गया। इसलिए हमने कहा कि इसमें ऊँची जाति के भी लोग हैं। हालाँकि वी.पी. सिंह जी को बहुत गाली सुननी पड़ी। उनकी अपनी जाति के लोगों ने ही उनको नकार दिया। उनकी मृत्यु कैसे हुई, कभी इसके बारे में दो लाइंस पेपर में भी नहीं आई, लेकिन आगे आने वाला इतिहास हमेशा याद रखेगा। यह जो SC/ST Act है, यह राजीव जी के समय में पास हुआ था, लेकिन जब हम मंत्री बने थे, हमने इसको notify किया। फिर मोदी जी की सरकार में इसको और मजबूत किया गया। फिर जब कोर्ट में इसको dilute करने की कोशिश की गई तो फिर उसके बाद तीन दिन के अन्दर लोक सभा और राज्य सभा से पारित करके SC/ST Act को फिर से बहाल करने का काम किया गया। इसलिए मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि सामाजिक न्याय की लड़ाई हर जाति के लोगों ने लड़ी है। संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में 1969 में डा. लोहिया थे, मैं उस समय एमएलए बना था, 50 साल पहले। यहाँ राम गोपाल जी हैं, मुलायम सिंह यादव जी, हम सब लोग संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी में थे। हमारे नेता कौन थे? सिर्फ कर्पूरी ठाकुर जी को छोड़ दीजिए, वे बिहार में पिछड़ी जाति के थे, बाकी सारे के सारे, डा. लोहिया से लेकर मधु लिमये, मामा बालेश्वर दयाल, राज नारायण जी, एस.एम. जोशी, मधु दंडवते, मृणाल गोरे, प्रमिला दंडवते, बगैतकर जी, ये जितने लोग थे, ये सारे के सारे ऊँची जाति के लोग थे। हम लोग ट्रेनिंग लेते थे और उसमें हम लोगों को पढ़ाया जाता था, संयुक्त सोशलिस्ट पार्टी का मतलब था - संसोपा, कि

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

"संसोपा ने बाँधी गाँठ, पिछड़ा पावे सो में साठ।  
 राज-पाट है किसके हाथ, अंग्रेजी और ऊँची जात।  
 ऊँची जाति की क्या पहचान, गिटपिट बोले करे न काम।  
 छोटी जाति की क्या पहचान, करे काम और सहे अपमान।  
 अंग्रेज यहाँ से चले गए, अंग्रेजी को भी जाना है।  
 अंग्रेजी में काम न होगा, फिर से देश गुलाम न होगा।  
 राष्ट्रपति का बेटा हो या चपरासी की हो संतान,  
 बिरला या गरीब का बेटा, सबकी शिक्षा एक समान।  
 करखनिया दामों की कीमत, आने खर्च से ड्योढ़ा हो,  
 अन्न के दाम की घटती-बढ़ती, आने-सेर के भीतर हो।  
 महँगाई को जो नहीं रोके, वह सरकार निकम्मी है,  
 जो सरकार निकम्मी है, वह सरकार बदलनी है।" ...**(व्यवधान)**...  
 देखिए, ताली बजाने की जरूरत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** यह सबके लिए लागू होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Unnecessarily आप अपने ऊपर मत लीजिए।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** आप लोग राजनीति क्यों लाते हैं?

**श्री सभापति:** वही समस्या है न।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** मैं तो वह कह रहा हूँ, जो हम लोगों ने ट्रेनिंग ली है। अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए कहा गया था कि

"जुल्म करो मत, जुल्म सहो मत,  
 जीना है तो मरना सीखो,  
 कदम कदम पर लड़ना सीखो।  
 गाँधी लोहिया की अभिलाषा,  
 चले देश में देसी भाषा।"

मैं इसे इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि इसमें कोई जाति की बात नहीं थी। इसमें ऊँची जाति के लोग भी थे, सब लोग थे। दुर्भाग्य से 1977 के बाद से हम लोगों की ट्रेनिंग खत्म हो गई। हम सत्तापरस्त हो गए, कार्यकर्ता नेता को देखने लगा, कौन पार्टी में है, क्या है, कौन पार्टी पावर में आएगी। जो पढ़ाई थी, वह सारी की सारी पढ़ाई खत्म हो गई। हम लोगों को पढ़ाया जाता था कि देखो, अमीर-गरीब में झगड़ा हो, तो हमेशा गरीब का साथ



दो; औरत-मर्द में झगड़ा हो, तो हमेशा औरत का साथ दो; बहुसंख्यक-अल्पसंख्यक में झगड़ा हो, तो हमेशा अल्पसंख्यक का साथ दो; सरकार और जनता के बीच में झगड़ा हो, तो हमेशा जनता का साथ देना चाहिए। हम लोगों को यह ट्रेनिंग दी जाती थी। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह जो आरक्षण का मुद्दा आया है, असल जो आरक्षण का मुद्दा था, वह तो 24 सितंबर, 1932 का था। उस समय मैं MacDonald प्राइम मिनिस्टर थे और उन्होंने एक Communal Award दिया था। वह Communal Award था कि अनुसूचित जाति क्षेत्र में अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को ही उन्हें वोट देने का अधिकार होगा। चूंकि आज आबादी बहुत अधिक है और लोकसभा, विधानसभा में शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोग केवल 15 प्रतिशत हैं, 85 प्रतिशत तो दूसरे लोग हैं। कोई भी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट का नेता अगर जोर से शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट की बात बोलना शुरू करेगा, तो दूसरी बार वह लौटकर नहीं आएगा, इसलिए आज सब लोग compromise कर लेते हैं, ताकि सब लोग खुश रहें। इसी को लेकर बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर अड़ गए थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि देखो, एक सेक्शन के द्वारा पाकिस्तान की मांग हो रही है, तो हमको भी हमारा अधिकार दो, नहीं तो हम भी अपना अधिकार, अपना राज्य मांगेंगे। उस समय गांधी जी पुणे की यरवदा जेल, सेंट्रल जेल में आमरण अनशन पर चले गए थे। अंत में जब बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी पर बहुत दबाव पड़ा, तो उन्होंने कहा कि ठीक है, गांधी जी को बचाने के लिए मैं समझौता कर रहा हूँ। इस तरह आरक्षण का जो मामला है, यह उसी समय में शुरू हुआ था। हालांकि आधिकारिक तौर पर यह 26 जनवरी, 1950 को शुरू हुआ, लेकिन इसका बेस वहीं से शुरू हो गया था। आज जो अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के लोग हैं, वे पहले अछूत माने जाते थे। महात्मा गांधी जी ने उन्हें हरिजन कहा, लेकिन हरिजन अनापार्लियामेंटरी शब्द है। साउथ में जो महिलाएं मंदिर में देवदासी होती हैं, उनके जो बच्चे होते हैं, जिनके बाप का पता नहीं होता है, उनको हरिजन कहा जाता है, इसलिए सब लोगों ने इसका विरोध किया था। उसके बाद अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति बने, लेकिन जो दलित शब्द है, वह oppressed class के लिए है। चूंकि SC/ST बड़ा शब्द था, इसीलिए चल रहा है।

**श्री सभापति:** रामविलास जी, प्लीज़।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** सर, पांच मिनट दीजिए, हम तो कभी बोलते ही नहीं हैं। यह हमारा फेवरेट सब्जेक्ट है।

**श्री सभापति:** मैं मानता हूँ कि आप बहुत अनुभवी हैं, बहुत मेहनत करके यहां तक आए हैं, लेकिन समय का ध्यान रखिए।

**श्री रामविलास पासवान:** सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो लड़ाई है, यह सामाजिक लड़ाई है। यह कोई पार्टी की लड़ाई नहीं है, यह समाज की लड़ाई है। सामाजिक

[श्री रामविलास पासवान]

न्याय का मतलब होता है - सबको न्याय। हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि 1990 में जब हम आए थे, तब से लेकर अब तक अनुसूचित जाति के लिए जो भी हमसे बन पड़ा, वह हमने किया। सबसे पहले हमने बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर से शुरू किया, फिर मंडल कमीशन को लागू करवाया। मंडल कमीशन के समय में हमारे दिमाग में कभी यह नहीं था कि कोई बैकवर्ड-फॉरवर्ड की बात होगी, चूंकि अपने वी.पी. सिंह जी ऊँची जाति के लोग थे और बाद में इनको बैकवर्ड-फॉरवर्ड का रंग दे दिया गया। बहुत कम लोगों को मालूम है, लेकिन जो माइनॉरिटी के लोग हैं, वे जानते हैं कि पैगम्बर मोहम्मद के जन्मदिन की छुट्टी रामविलास पासवान ने 1990 में, वी.पी. सिंह जी के समय में देने का काम किया था। जो SC/ST Commission था, उसको संवैधानिक दर्जा दिलवाया। जो महिला कमिशन था, उसको भी संवैधानिक दर्जा देने का काम किया गया। नवबौद्धों को आरक्षण देने का काम किया गया।

महोदय, आज नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है, जिसमें हम सब लोग हैं। किसको मालूम था कि कांग्रेस पार्टी, एनसीपी और शिव सेना का एक मोर्चा बनेगा? हम इसको बुरा भी नहीं मानते हैं। अब secularism का जमाना गया, communalism का जमाना गया, backward-forward का जमाना गया, विकास का मुद्दा है। इसी पर सब लोगों को जोर देना चाहिए। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि जब वी.पी. सिंह जी की सरकार आई, उस सरकार ने क्या-क्या काम किया, ये आप सब जानते हैं। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने क्या-क्या काम किया? बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर से जुड़े हुए जो पांच स्थान थे, महु में उनका जन्म हुआ, आप वहां जाकर देखिए, वहां शानदार स्मारक बन गया। 26, अलीपुर रोड के उनके घर में म्यूजियम बना दिया गया। इसके बाद लखनऊ में, अमरीका में और इंग्लैंड में जहां उन्होंने पढ़ाई की थी, वहां उनके मकान को खरीदकर राष्ट्रीय स्मारक बनाने का काम किया गया है। मुम्बई के हमारे साथी यहां बैठे हैं, वहां इंदु मिल की जमीन को खरीद कर, उनके लिए देने का काम किया गया है। हम लोग हल्ला नहीं करते हैं। 1992 में श्री के. आर. नारायणन जी उपराष्ट्रपति बने थे, उन्हें उपराष्ट्रपति बनाने में रामविलास पासवान का हाथ रहा है। जिस समय देवगौड़ा-गुजराल की सरकार थी, हम लोक सभा में लीडर थे। उस समय हमने लड़ कर उनको प्रेजिडेंट बनाया, लेकिन बिना किसी के माँगे हुए आज -- प्रेजिडेंट की हालाँकि कोई जाति नहीं होती है, लेकिन आज हमारा जो प्रेजिडेंट है, एक दलित वर्ग का व्यक्ति है। सभापति जी, हम कभी उसका राजनीतिक फायदा उठाने का काम नहीं करते हैं। इसलिए मैं आप से इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि अम्बेडकर साहब ने आज़ादी के बाद कहा था कि देखो, देश को आज़ादी मिल गयी, पर आज़ादी बहुत हद तक, जो अछूत वर्ग के लोग थे, उनको मिल गयी है, लेकिन अभी तक जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमता है, वह कायम है। यह जो आर्थिक और सामाजिक विषमता कायम रहेगी, तो ये उस वर्ग के लोग हैं, जो किसी दिन सारे स्ट्रक्चर को खत्म करने का काम करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Ramvilasji.

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, सिर्फ दो मिनट।

श्री सभापति: आपका एक्वुअल टाइम 5 मिनट था, मैंने 11 मिनट समय दिया।

श्री रामविलास पासवान: सर, मुझे तो इन लोगों ने टाइम दिया था। मैं तो बोलना भी नहीं चाहता था।

सर, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो ट्राइबल्स हैं, आज ट्राइबल्स की क्या स्थिति है? हम कहते हैं कि आप मच्छर को डीडीटी से मार सकते हैं, लेकिन जब तक गंदे नाले की सफाई नहीं होगी, मच्छरों का पैदा होना बन्द नहीं होगा। तो जो जिसका अधिकार है, वह देने का काम कीजिए। आज मोदी जी हैं। यदि राहुल जी किसी के घर में जाकर खाना खाते हैं, तो क्या दिक्कत है? लेकिन आपको इस बात को भी सोचना चाहिए कि भारत के प्रधान मंत्री कुम्भ मेले में जाते हैं, जहाँ मंदिर-मंदिर की माँग हो रही है, वहाँ से स्नान कर निकलते हैं और सफाई मजदूर के यहाँ जाकर पाँव धोने का काम करते हैं। तो जो अच्छा काम है, उसको appreciate करना चाहिए।

मैं आपसे इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि भारत एक बगीचा है। इस बगीचे में हर तरह के फूल हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि सब फूल खिलें। ऊँची जाति के लोगों को ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। दलित को आरक्षण मिल गया था, तो पिछड़ी जाति को गुस्सा था, पिछड़ी जाति के लिए मंडल कमीशन लागू हुआ, तो ऊँची जाति को गुस्सा था, लेकिन आज मुझे इस बात की खुशी है कि भारत का प्रधान मंत्री, जो अति पिछड़ी जाति का है, जहाँ वी.पी. सिंह ऊँची जाति के थे, उन्होंने मंडल कमीशन को लागू किया, वहीं एक अति पिछड़ी जाति के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने ऊँची जाति के गरीब लोगों के लिए 10 परसेंट आरक्षण लागू किया है। यही सामाजिक समरसता है। हम लोग पार्लियामेंट में हैं। बाहर जाते हैं, सब भाई हैं। यहाँ अपना political मामला है, चलता रहता है। मैं आप सब लोगों से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सामाजिक न्याय का मामला है, उसमें सब लोग योगदान कीजिए। जब तक इस देश में सामाजिक न्याय नहीं आयेगा -- यह पोलिटिकल आरक्षण तो हो गया है। जो चार क्रांतियाँ हैं - सांस्कृतिक क्रांति, सामाजिक ज्वांति, आर्थिक ज्वांति और पोलिटिकल ज्वांति। एक पर हम पहुँच गये हैं, अब तीनों को हासिल करना है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को, अपने भाई रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी को, राज्य सभा में हमारे नेता थावरचन्द गहलोत जी हैं, अनुसूचित जाति के हैं, उनको और सब साथियों को, सभी दलों के लोगों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मैं आग्रह करूँगा कि जब अनुसूचित जाति-जनजाति की atrocities का मामला आये, अधिकार का मामला आये, तो हम लोग राजनीति से ऊपर उठ कर उसकी समस्या का समाधान करने का काम करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, सर।

श्री सभापति: धन्यवाद। Shri Banda Prakash; two minutes. इसके बाद Leader of the Opposition बोलेंगे।

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Respected Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Bill.

Sir, on behalf of our Party and on my own behalf, I support 'The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Amendment) Bill, 2019' for providing reservation for ten years. But we wanted to get some clarifications. For how long will we maintain this '10 years' '10 years' '10 years'? Is there any study from the Government side as to what is the status of the SC/STs in the Judiciary or higher education institutions or anywhere? What is their status? For how long we have to continue this reservation? What is the time-frame? As on today, no study has been made. The hon. Minister has presented this Bill today. Take the case of the Supreme Court. How many people from the SC and ST categories are posted at higher levels in the judiciary? How many such people are there in the High Court? Till today, 100 per cent reservation has not been implemented even at the lower levels. Even the last time, in some other instance, I had said that in IIMs and IITs, representation of SCs and STs was very nominal. There was none on the faculty side. There are not even one or two per cent of STs. Even SCs don't find proper representation, or opportunities, in the present scheme of things. Before coming to the Parliament, I had asked the Minister as to why it was ten years and why it can't be made 25 years of reservation for SCs and STs. We have been, time and again, bringing Constitution Amendment Bills. How many times would we go in for Constitution Amendment Bills without studying the facts at the ground, without looking at the lower and higher levels of education? Even if steps are initiated to clear this backlog, how many years would it take to create employment and clear the backlog in the judiciary? What is the time-frame? That should also have been indicated while presenting the Bill. It is not mentioned even in the Statement of Objects and Reasons as to in how many years they wanted to bring this Bill. What are the reasons for this? Before bringing such Bills, there should be a complete study of the Bill and then bring it to the House.

Sir, I would also like to know why no reservations have been made for the Anglo-Indian community. Do we have any data with us? Do we have State-wise statistics to support this decision? Why do you want to discontinue the existing system? That too needs to be clarified by the hon. Minister.

Sir, even with these limitations, we support the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Pradeep Tamta, you may take two minutes as I would be calling the LoP.

**श्री प्रदीप टम्टा** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। हम गांधी जी की 150वीं जयंती मना रहे हैं, मैं उनको नमन करते हुए प्रणाम करना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस हाउस को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि अभी 26 नवम्बर को हमने संविधान दिवस मनाया, 26 जनवरी को हम गणतंत्र दिवस मनायेंगे। लोग कहते हैं कि कांग्रेस ने क्या किया। इस पूरे देश के दलित डा. अम्बेडकर को अपना भगवान मानते हैं और हजारों वर्षों तक, आगे तक जब तक असमानता रहेगी, अन्याय और जुल्म इस देश और दुनिया में रहेगा, डा. अम्बेडकर को लोग याद करेंगे। लेकिन मैं इस भरी सभा में आप सबसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब देश का संविधान लिखा जा रहा था, एक से एक विद्वान थे, जिन्होंने इस देश के लिए सब कुछ अर्पित किया था। कानून के इताता थे, देश की आजादी के लिए बहुत कुछ किया था। उस समय गांधी जी और कांग्रेसी ही थे, जिन्होंने ड्राफ्टिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन के रूप में डा. अम्बेडकर को चार्ज दिया। आज हम सब लोग डा. अम्बेडकर को इस देश का, दलितों का और मानवता का उद्धारक मानते हैं, यह कांग्रेस ने दिया। कांग्रेस के पास, दलितों के पास कोई भगवान नहीं था, लेकिन आपके पास भगवानों की लाइन है, राम हैं, कृष्ण हैं और अन्य कितने भगवान हैं। लेकिन जिन दलितों के पास कोई मुक्ति का नायक नहीं था, वह नायक कांग्रेस ने दलितों को दिया, पीड़ित मानवता को दिया।

आज सबसे बड़ा सवाल यह है कि दलितों के ऊपर इतनी एट्रोसिटीज़ होती हैं। इस एट्रोसिटी एक्ट के लिए मैं पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री, स्व. श्री राजीव गांधी को नमन करता हूँ, प्रणाम करता हूँ, जिनकी हम 75वीं जयंती मना रहे हैं। पंचायतों में महिलाओं, दलितों, पिछड़ों को जो अधिकार मिला, वह स्व. श्री राजीव गांधी की देन थी। वह स्व. राजीव गांधी ही थे, जब इस देश के अंदर दलितों के ऊपर बढ़ते हुए अत्याचारों को रोकने के लिए एक नए कानून की आवश्यकता थी और उस एट्रोसिटीज़ एक्ट, एस.सी., एस.टी. एक्ट को स्व. राजीव गांधी ने इस देश में बनाया था।

महोदय, भारत के बहुत मशहूर कानूनविद् श्री उपेन्द्र बख्शी जी ने कहा था कि यह देश के इतिहास का सबसे बड़ा ज्वांतिकारी कानून है तो यह कांग्रेस की देन थी।

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

**श्री प्रदीप टम्टा:** सर, एक मिनट और दे दीजिए।

**श्री सभापति:** ठीक है, बोलिए।

**श्री प्रदीप टम्टा:** सर, मैं सिर्फ इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब यूपीए-II की सरकार थी, तब राजीव गाँधी जी द्वारा लाए गए उसी कानून को और मजबूत बनाने के लिए ऑर्डिनेंस लाया गया था, लेकिन यह मोदी सरकार ही थी, जिसने सारे ऑर्डिनेंसेज़ को नए सिरे से जारी किया, लेकिन सिर्फ यही ऑर्डिनेंस था, जिसको नए सिरे से जारी नहीं किया गया। यह आपकी दलितों के प्रति कमिटमेंट है।

महोदय, उत्तराखंड में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, नहीं, प्लीज। आप विषय पर आइए न, उत्तराखंड पर क्यों जा रहे हैं?

**श्री प्रदीप टम्टा:** सर, मैं तीस सेकंड में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूँगा।

**श्री सभापति:** मैंने आपको तीस सेकंड दिये, लेकिन आप विषय पर आइए, क्योंकि उत्तराखंड के विषय में बताने में समय लगेगा।

**श्री प्रदीप टम्टा:** सर, उत्तराखंड में बीजेपी की सरकार है, कोर्ट ने कहा कि पदोन्नति में आरक्षण दे दो, वहां के हाई कोर्ट ने कहा कि आरक्षण दे दो, लेकिन उत्तराखंड की सरकार इस देश की सुप्रीम कोर्ट में चली गई कि अब अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लोगों को पदोन्नति में आरक्षण नहीं देंगे। मेरा आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से अनुरोध है कि अगर दलितों के प्रति हमदर्दी है, तो मोदी सरकार यह कहे कि हम पदोन्नति में आरक्षण का अधिकार देंगे। यह मामला अभी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पड़ा हुआ है। हमारे ऊपर economic ceiling कभी लागू ही नहीं होती थी...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़, प्लीज़।

**श्री प्रदीप टम्टा:** विधान सभा में जो बिल पड़ा हुआ है, उसको संसद में लाया जाए और अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति को पदोन्नति में आरक्षण देने संबंधी कानून बनाया जाए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would like to tell everybody that immediately after the Minister's reply, voting will start. This is the decision. There is no question of changing it.

SHRI VAIKO (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I need two minutes after him. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have not given your name.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले): सभापति महोदय,

"आज मेरा खुश हुआ है दिल, क्योंकि एससी, एसटी रिजर्वेशन का पास हो रहा बिल।

रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी और हम सब मिल कर मोदी सरकार का मजबूत कर रहे हैं  
wheel,

'सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास', यही है हमारी डील।"

महोदय, आज बहुत ही क्रांतिकारी दिवस है, डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने संविधान में Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes के लिए रिजर्वेशन देने का निर्णय ले लिया था, 5 परसेंट आरक्षण Scheduled Caste के लिए और 7.5 परसेंट आरक्षण आदिवासियों के लिए तथा लोक सभा तथा विधान सभाओं में इन वर्गों के लिए सीट रिजर्व रखने का निर्णय हुआ था, इसलिए इन वर्गों के बहुत सारे एमपीज़ लोक सभा में चुन कर आते हैं और एमएलएज़ विधान सभाओं में चुन कर आते हैं। इसी तरह से राज्य सभा और विधान परिषद् में भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए, बहुत सालों से इस तरह की माँग है। इसके साथ ही मंत्रिमंडल में भी रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए। Population के मुताबिक रिजर्वेशन होना चाहिए।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will not get an opportunity here. You can raise it in Bengal.

श्री रामदास अठावले: सभापति महोदय, 1950 में Scheduled Castes की जो population 15 परसेंट थी, वह अभी 16.4 परसेंट हो गयी है और एसटी की जो population 7.5 परसेंट थी, वह अभी 8.6 परसेंट हो गयी है, इसलिए इसमें भी बढ़ोतरी करने की आवश्यकता है। अगर उस समय population के मुताबिक रिजर्वेशन रखा गया था, तो उस समय दोनों को मिला कर 22.5 परसेंट population थी और दोनों को मिला कर रिजर्वेशन भी 22.5 परसेंट था, लेकिन अब population 25 परसेंट हो गयी है, इसलिए उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन भी 25 परसेंट करने की आवश्यकता है। लोक सभा में दो सीट्स Anglo Indians के लिए होती हैं और 543 सीट्स इलेक्ट्रेड होती हैं। अभी इधर Anglo Indians हैं ही नहीं, कहने का मतलब यह है कि इधर सब इंडियन्स हैं, Anglo Indians कहाँ से लाएंगे? कहने का मतलब यह है कि इधर Anglo Indians ज्यादा नहीं हैं, इसलिए इस बिल में, उनके लिए जो दो सीट्स रखी गयी थी, उनको रद्द करने का प्रावधान है।

महोदय, मेरी माँग यह है कि जो सिन्धी समाज है, जो सिन्ध प्रांत से भारत में आया था, उनके लिए सीट्स रिजर्व करनी चाहिए। रवि शंकर जी, चूँकि यहाँ पर लाखों, करोड़ों की संख्या में सिन्धी समाज के लोग हैं, इसलिए आपको सिन्धी समाज के लिए दो सीट्स रिजर्व करने के बारे में भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। सिन्धी समाज अपना ही समाज

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

है। हम सब हिन्दी हैं, वे सब सिन्धी हैं। मेरी यह माँग है कि उनको भी रिज़र्वेशन मिलना चाहिए। मेरा इतना ही कहना है कि अभी यह रिज़र्वेशन और दस साल के लिए बढ़ रहा है और इस रिज़र्वेशन को बढ़ाने का प्रावधान संविधान में है। इसके विपरीत शिक्षा और नौकरियों में रिज़र्वेशन के लिए दस साल का प्रावधान नहीं है यानी इसमें कोई समय-सीमा नहीं है। जब तब दलितों पर अत्याचार होता रहेगा, जब तक जाति व्यवस्था रहेगी, तब तक यह रहेगा। जब जाति व्यवस्था खत्म हो जाएगी, तब हम आरक्षण छोड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं। समाज में अच्छा परिवर्तन हो भी रहा है, जोड़ने का काम भी हो रहा है। मोदी जी संविधान बदलेंगे नहीं, खत्म नहीं करेंगे, लेकिन अपोज़िशन को खत्म करने की हमारी कोशिश है। लोकतंत्र में हमें ज्यादा सीटें चुनकर लाने का अधिकार है। इस बार 303 सीटें आई थीं, एनडीए की 353 सीटें आई थीं, अगली बार हमारी 400 से ऊपर सीटें आएंगी और सीटें बढ़ती जाएंगी और काँग्रेस की सीटें कम होती जाएंगी। यह ठीक बात है कि आप भी कोशिश करो, लेकिन जब तक मैं इनके साथ हूँ, तब तुम्हारा कुछ चलने वाला नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Ramdasji.

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** जब मैं आपके साथ था, तब आपकी गाड़ी अच्छी चलती थी, लेकिन मैं उधर चला गया, तो एक चक्का गिर गया और गाड़ी आगे नहीं चल रही है। मुझे लगता है कि यह बिल बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट है। मैं रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया की तरफ से इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारी सरकार संविधान को बचाने वाली है, हमारी सरकार संविधान की सुरक्षा करने वाली है और मोदी जी यहाँ संविधान को मजबूत करने के लिए आए हैं। संविधान को बिल्कुल खतरा नहीं है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, LoP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I am asking for only two minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will confine myself to two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. LoP, I have called you. ...*(Interruptions)*... You speak.

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** सर, रिज़र्वेशन का concept 1935 से शुरू हुआ। जब गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया एक्ट, 1935 में बना और provinces के लिए ज्यादा self-rule की बात हुई, एक federal structure की बात हुई, तब उसी वक्त रिज़र्वेशन ऑफ सीट्स की बात हुई, जो कि 1937 से लागू हुआ, लेकिन स्वतंत्र होने के बाद Constitution Assembly में देश के सभी विद्वानों ने यह सोचा कि हमारे मुल्क का एक वर्ग ऐसा है, जो हजारों सालों से पिछड़ा हुआ है। चाहे यहाँ किसी भी ruler का शासन रहा है, बाहर



वाले बादशाहों का, अंग्रेजों का, मुगलों का या उससे पहले किसी का शासन रहा हो, लेकिन यह एक सेक्शन शोषित रहा। इनको आर्थिक तौर पर, सामाजिक तौर पर और राजनीतिक तौर पर किस तरह से दूसरे समाज के वर्गों के बराबर किया जाए, इस वजह से ही इनके लिए संविधान में रिजर्वेशन रखा गया। न सिर्फ विधान सभाओं और पार्लियामेंट में, बल्कि सर्विसेज़ में भी रिजर्वेशन रखा गया। आगे चलकर हर सरकार ने यह प्रयास किया कि इनके उत्थान के लिए, एससी-एसटी के उत्थान के लिए, डेवलपमेंट के लिए, विकास के लिए, उनको गरीबी की रेखा से ज्यादा से ज्यादा ऊपर उठाने के लिए, बाहर निकालने के लिए काम किया जाए और इस तरह से protective arrangement, affirmative action, जिसमें रिजर्वेशन आता है and development, इन तीनों पर काम चल रहा था, लेकिन इन तीनों पर काम होने के बावजूद भी -- मुझे बहुत अफसोस होता है कि आजादी के 70-72 साल बाद और Constitution के 70 साल बाद, आज भी देश में बहुत सारी घटनाएं होती हैं, इसलिए कोई सख्त कानून बनाने की और तुरंत एक्शन लेने की जरूरत है। एक्शन में देरी होती है। कानून बने हैं, लेकिन सिर्फ कानून ही काफी नहीं होता है, एक्शन जरूरी होता है, मैसेज देने की जरूरत होती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे ये तमाम चीज़ें उनको मिली हैं, लेकिन दलित आज भी पीड़ित हैं, वे आज भी प्रोटेक्शन चाहते हैं। मैं सरकार से यही निवेदन करूँगा कि जहाँ कहीं भी कोई घटना हो, चाहे उसे जलाने की घटना हो, बलात्कार की घटना हो, मारने-पीटने की घटना हो, तो कानून को उस पर फौरी तौर पर कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए।

सर, दूसरा मेरा सरकार से निवेदन होगा कि Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plan बना था, इसमें जो पैसा घट रहा है, इसका बुरा असर डेवलपमेंट पर पड़ रहा है, इसलिए जो भी backlog है, आने वाले समय में उसे पूरा कर देना चाहिए और उनकी संख्या के हिसाब से उनका जो भी पैसा बनता है, उन्हें मिलना चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि आज फिर दोबारा, जैसे हर दस साल के बाद सभी राजनीतिक दल, अपनी राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर इसे दस-दस साल के लिए बढ़ाते हैं, आज भी हम और हमारी पार्टी पूरा समर्थन करती है, पूरा विपक्ष समर्थन करता है कि रिजर्वेशन को और बढ़ाया जाए।

जहाँ मुझे इतनी खुशी है कि इस एससी-एसटी रिजर्वेशन को 10 साल के लिए बढ़ाया जा रहा है, उतना ही मुझे अफसोस है कि कांस्टिट्यूशन में एक और प्रोविज़न एंग्लो-इंडियंस के लिए था, उनके लिए पार्लियामेंट में रिजर्वेशन था, उनके लिए लोक सभा में दो सीटें थीं और इसके अलावा 14 विधान सभाओं में भी उनके लिए रिजर्वेशन था, उसको खत्म किया जा रहा है। यह कितना अन्याय है कि हम एक ही बिल में एक रिजर्वेशन को तो 10 साल के लिए बढ़ा रहे हैं और दूसरी minority, बिल्कुल miniscule minority, जो न होने के बराबर है, उसकी रिजर्वेशन विधान सभा में खत्म कर रहे हैं।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

माननीय चेयरमैन सर, सन् 1980 से 1999 के दौरान मुझे लोक सभा में Frank Anthonyji का भाषण सुनने का सौभाग्य प्राप्त हुआ है। Frank Anthonyji सन् 1942 से लेकर 1946 तक Central Legislative Assembly के मेम्बर रहे, बाद में वे Constituent Assembly के मेम्बर रहे। उसके बाद, वे पहली लोक सभा, यानी सन् 1952 से लेकर 10वीं लोक सभा तक के मेम्बर रहे। वे सिर्फ छठी और नौवीं लोक सभा में नहीं रहे, लेकिन बाकी लोक सभाओं में रहे। उनके भाषणों को सुनकर लगता था कि वे कितने विद्वान थे। वे बैरिस्टर थे, लंदन से पढ़े हुए थे और वे सिर्फ एक समुदाय के लिए नहीं बोलते थे, बल्कि पूरे देश के लिए बोलते थे। इस समुदाय में ऐसे लोग रहे हैं और आज हम उनका रिज़र्वेशन खत्म कर रहे हैं। सर, मैं एक मिनट और लूँगा।

सर, किसी भी इंसान को, विशेष तौर पर भारत जैसे देश में, जहाँ विभिन्न धर्म हैं, विभिन्न जातियाँ हैं, तीन चीज़ें चाहिए। उसे आर्थिक प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए, सामाजिक प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए, जैसा कि हमने दलितों के लिए कानून बनाया है, उसको बढ़ा रहे हैं और दूसरा, उसे political empowerment चाहिए। शायद, उस साइड के लोगों को political empowerment की कभी जरूरत नहीं पड़ी है, लेकिन जिस कम्युनिटी से मैं आता हूँ या जिस धर्म से मैं आता हूँ, उसके लिए छः साल से political empowerment खत्म हो गई है। भारत के इतिहास में यह पहली दफा होगा कि रूलिंग पार्टी के 545 एम्पीज़ में से एक भी minority का हो, क्योंकि कोई टिकट ही नहीं दिया जाता है, जीतने का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता। साढ़े पाँच सौ! यूपी में तो मैं सबकी empowerment की बात करता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कभी-कभी सच सुनने की भी आदत होनी चाहिए। मैं कोई ऐसा unparliamentary word नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, यह दुनिया जानती है, आप भी जानते हैं। इसमें कौन-सा अकथ्य है? उत्तर प्रदेश, जो देश की सबसे बड़ी स्टेट है, जहाँ विधान सभा की 404 सीटें हैं, लेकिन रूलिंग पार्टी एक को भी टिकट नहीं देता। मैं यह दर्द जान सकता हूँ। इसलिए मैंने पहले कहा कि यह दर्द आप नहीं जानेंगे, मैं जानूँगा, क्योंकि political empowerment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد) : سر، رزرویشن کا کنسرپٹ 1935 سے شروع ہوا۔

جب گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا ایکٹ، 1935 میں بنا اور پروونسز کے لئے زیادہ سرٹیف-رول کی بات ہوئی، ایک فیکٹریل اسٹرکچر کی بات ہوئی، تب اسی وقت رزرویشن آف سرٹیس کی بات ہوئی، جو کہ 1937 سے لاگو ہوا، لیکن آزاد ہونے کے بعد کانسنٹی ٹیشن اسمبلی میں دین

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

کے سبھی ودوانوں نے یہ سوچا کہ ہمارے ملک کا ایک طبقہ ایسا ہے، جو ہزاروں سالوں سے پچھڑا ہوا ہے۔ چاہے یہاں کسری بھی رولر کا شاسن رہا ہے، بابر والے بادشاہوں کا، انگریزوں کا، مغلوں کا یا اس سے پہلے کسری کا شاسن رہا ہے، لیکن یہ ایک سرکشن شوشت رہا۔ ان کو آرتھک طور پر، سماجک طور پر اور راجرتیک طور پر کسری طرح سے دوسرے سماج کے طبقوں کے برابر کٹی جائے، اس وجہ سے ہی ان کے لئے سنودھان میں رزرویشن رکھا گیا۔ نہ صرف ودھان سبھاؤں اور پارلیمنٹ میں، بلکہ سروسز میں بھی رزرویشن رکھا گیا۔ آگے چل کر ہر سرکار نے یہ کوشش کی کہ ان کے اٹھا کے لئے، ایس۔سی۔۔ایس۔ٹی۔ کے اٹھان کے لئے، ڈیولپمنٹ کے لئے، وکاس کے لئے، ان کو غریبی کی ریکھا سے زائدہ سے زائدہ اوپر اٹھانے کے لئے، بابر نکالنے کے لئے کام کٹی جائے اور اس طرح سے protective arrangement, affirmative action, میں یہ رزرویشن آتا ہے اور ڈیولپمنٹ، ان بھوں پر کام چل رہا تھا، لیکن ان بھوں پر کام ہونے کے باوجود بھی۔ مجھے بہت افسوس ہوتا ہے کہ آزادی کے ستر۔بہتر سال بعد اور کانسٹیٹوشن کے ستر سال بعد، آج بھی دیش میں بہت ساری گھٹناؤں ہوتی ہیں، اس لئے کوئی سخت قانون بنانے کی اور فوراً ایکشن لینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ایکشن میں دی ہوئی ہے۔ قانون بنے ہیں، لیکن صرف قانون ہی کافی نہیں ہوتا ہے، ایکشن ضروری ہوتا ہے، مصلحت دینے کی ضرورت ہوتی ہے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ چاہے یہ تمام چیزیں ان کو ملی ہیں، لیکن دلت آج بھی پیٹتے ہیں، وہ آج بھی پروٹیکشن چاہتے ہیں۔ میں سرکار سے یہی نوٹیں کروں گا کہ جہاں کمی بھی کوئی گھٹنا ہو، چاہے اسے جلانے کی گھٹنا ہو، بلاتکار کی گھٹنا ہو، مارنے بھجنے کی گھٹنا ہو، تو قانون کو اس پر فوری طور پر کاروائی کرنی چاہئے۔

سر، دوسرا میں سرکار سے نوٹیں ہوگا کہ شیڈول کاسٹس اور شیڈول ٹرائبس سب۔ پلان بنا تھا، اس میں جو پیسہ گھٹ رہا ہے، اس کا برا اثر ڈیولپمنٹ پر پڑ رہا ہے، اس

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

لئے جو بھی ٹیک-لوگ ہے، آنے والے وقت میں اسے پورا کر دینا چاہئے اور ان کی تعداد کے حساب سے ان کا جو بھی پیسہ بنتا ہے، انہی ملنا چاہئے۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ آج پھر دوبارہ، جیسے ہر دس سال کے بعد سبھی راجپوتک دل، اپنی راجپوتی سے اوپر اٹھ کر اسے دس-دس سال کے لئے بڑھاتے ہیں، آج بھی ہم اور ہماری پارٹی پورا سمرتھن کرتی ہے، پورا وپکش کرتا ہے کہ رزرویشن کو اور بڑھایا جائے۔ جہاں مجھے اتنی خوشی ہے کہ اس میں سری-میں بیٹی-رزرویشن کو دس سال کے لئے بڑھایا جا رہا ہے، اتنا ہی مجھے افسوس ہے کہ کانسٹی ٹیوشن میں ایک اور پروویشن اینگلو-انڈین کے لئے تھا، ان کے لئے پارلیمنٹ میں رزرویشن تھا، ان کے لئے لوک سبھا میں دو سیٹیں تھیں اور اس کے علاوہ چودہ ودھان سبھاؤں میں بھی ان کے لئے رزرویشن تھا، اس کو ختم کر دیا گیا ہے۔ یہ کٹری ناانصافی ہے کہ ہم ایک ہی بل میں ایک رزرویشن کو تو دس سال کے لئے بڑھا رہے ہیں اور دوسری مائنارٹی، بالکل miniscule minority جو نہ ہونے کے برابر ہے، اس کا رزرویشن ودھان سبھا میں ختم کر رہے ہیں۔

مائنے چٹھم میں سر، سن 1980 سے 1999 کے دوران مجھے لوک سبھا میں فرینک اختہوری جی کا بھاشن سننے کا سوبھاگ حاصل ہوا ہے۔ فرینک اختہوری جی سن 1942 سے 1946 تک سینیٹرل لیجنس اسبلی کے ممبر رہے، بعد میں وہ کانسٹی ٹیوشن اسمبلی کے ممبر رہے۔ اس کے بعد، وہ پہلی لوک سبھا، یعنی سن 1952 سے لے کر دسویں لوک سبھا تک کے ممبر رہے۔ وہ صرف چھٹی اور نویں لوک سبھا میں ممبر نہیں ہے، لیکن باقی لوک سبھاؤں میں رہے۔ ان کے بھاشنوں کو سن کر لگتا تھا کہ وہ کتنے ودوان تھے۔ وہ ہیوسٹر تھے، لندن سے پڑھے ہوئے تھے اور وہ صرف ایک سمودائے کے لئے نہیں بولتے تھے، بلکہ پورے دیش کے لئے بولتے تھے۔ اس سمودائے میں اچھے لوگ رہے ہیں اور آج ہم ان کا رزرویشن ختم کر رہے ہیں۔ سر، میں ایک منٹ اور لونگا۔

सर, कसरी भी انسان को, खास طور पर भारत जैसे देश में, जहाँ مختلف धर्म हैं, مختلف जातियाँ हैं, नैतिकता है, नैतिकता है। जैसे- जैसे आर्थिक प्रोत्थान है, समाज प्रोत्थान है, जैसा कि हमने दलों के लिये कानून बनाया है, उसको बढ़ा रहे हैं और दूसरा, उसे पोलिटिकल एम्पावरमेंट है। शांति, इस सान्ठ के लोगों को पोलिटिकल एम्पावरमेंट की कभी आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी है, लेकिन जिस कमिटी से मैं आता हूँ उसी धर्म से मैं आता हूँ, इस के लिये जहाँ साल से पोलिटिकल एम्पावरमेंट खत्म हो गई है- भारत के अतिसर में ये पहली दफ्ता होगा कि रोलिंग पार्टी के 545 सदस्य- मैं से एक भी मतनारी का हो, कौन कि कौन ठीक ही नहीं दल जाता है, जितने का तो सवाल ही नहीं होता- सार्वभौमिकता! नैतिकता- मैं तो मैं सब की एम्पावरमेंट की बात करता हूँ- (मداخلत)--- कभी कभी सच सनने की भी आदत होती है। मैं कौन सीसा unparliamentary word नहीं बोल रहा हूँ ये दली जानती है, आप भी जानते हैं- इस में कौन सा अकथन है? अत्र प्रदर्शन, जो देश की सब से बड़ी अस्थिति है, जहाँ उदहन सीमा की 404 सीटें हैं, लेकिन रोलिंग पार्टी एक को भी ठीक नहीं दित्ती- मैं ये दर्द जान सकता हूँ- इस लिये मैं ने पहले कहा कि ये दर्द आप नहीं जानेंगे, मैं जानूँगा, कौन कि पोलिटिकल एम्पावरमेंट- (मداخلत)---

SHRI RAKESH SINHA (Nominated): Sir, this cannot be the topic for. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am here. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: सर, political empowerment हर कम्युनिटी के लिए, हर धर्म के लिए जरूरी है। यही देखते हुए कि यह जो कम्युनिटी थी, जिनकी इतनी पॉपुलेशन नहीं थी, वे धर्म की बुनियाद पर जीत जाते, इसीलिए इनके लिए रिज़र्वेशन रखी गई थी। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी और सरकार से निवेदन करूँगा कि यह जो एंग्लो-इंडियन की रिज़र्वेशन है, यह लोक सभा और विधान सभा में रखी जाए। इन्होंने Fifties के बीच में एक दिशा दी थी। अगर किसी ने empowerment of women के लिए कोई काम किया है, तो वह Anglo Indian women ने किया है। इस समुदाय से बहुत ज्यादा संख्या में औरतें निकली और उन्होंने औरतों के लिए काम शुरू कर दिया।

इसके साथ ही, मैं आखिर में बताना चाहूँगा कि इसके साथ-साथ women के लिए भी कम से कम 33 परसेंट रिज़र्वेशन का बिल लाना चाहिए और women को भी रिज़र्वेशन देना चाहिए। Anglo Indian ... (Interruptions)--- आप डरिए नहीं, मैं मुसलमानों का रिज़र्वेशन नहीं माँग रहा हूँ। Anglo-Indian और SC के लिए रिज़र्वेशन होना चाहिए। आप आज ही लाइए और हम आज ही पास करेंगे।



[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

† جناب غلام نبی آزاد : سر، ہم پولیٹیکل امپاورمنٹ ہر کمیونٹی کے لئے، ہر دھرم کے لئے ضروری ہے۔ یہی دیکھتے ہوئے کہ یہ جو کمیونٹی تھی، جن کی اتنی پاپولیشن نہی تھی، وہ دھرم کی بنیاد پر جیت جاتے، اسی لئے ان کے لئے رزرویشن رکھی گئی تھی۔ مئی مائٹے منتری جی اور سرکار سے نوٹین کروں گا کہ یہ جو اینگلو-انڈین کی رزرویشن ہے، یہ لوک سبھا اور ودھان سبھا میں رکھی جائے۔ انہوں نے ففٹی کے بیچ میں ایک دشا دی تھی۔ اگر کسری نے امپاورمنٹ آف وومین کے لئے کوئی کام کئے ہے، تو وہ اینگلو انڈین وومین نے کئے ہیں۔ اس سمودائے سے بہت زیادہ تعداد میں عورتیں نکلیں اور انہوں نے عورتوں کے لئے کام شروع کر دیں۔

اس کے ساتھ ہی، میں احرار میں بنانا چاہوں گا کہ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ وومین کے لئے بھی کم سے کم 33 فیصد رزرویشن کا بل لانا چاہئے اور وومین کو بھی رزرویشن دینا چاہئے۔ اینگلو انڈین۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ آپ ٹرکھئے نہی۔ میں مسلمانوں کا رزرویشن نہی مانگ رہا ہوں۔ اینگلو انڈین اور اہل سری۔ کے لئے رزرویشن ہونا چاہئے۔ آپ آج ہی لائے اور ہم آج ہی پاس کریں گے۔ (ختم شد)

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I wholeheartedly support the agonised sentiments ... (Interruptions) ... expressed for the Anglo-Indian community, against whom an injustice has been done in this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Vaiko. Now, the Leader of the House.

SHRI VAIKO: Sir, I wholeheartedly support the agonised sentiments of Shri Derek O'Brien about the Anglo Indian community on whom injustice has been done in this Bill.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावरचन्द गहलोत): सभापति महोदय, मैं एक स्पष्टीकरण के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। आदरणीय गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब ने जो एस.सी./एस.टी. सब-प्लान की बात कही है, कल्याण योजना की बात कही है, नियम यह है कि आबादी के मान से उसका आवंटन करना चाहिए, उसका आवंटन 29 विभागों में होता है। महोदय, मैं खुशी के साथ कहता हूँ कि हमने इन 5 सालों में अनेक ऐतिहासिक निर्णय

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

अनुसूचित जाति और जनजाति के हित में किए हैं, वहीं इस योजना में यूपीए के समय में, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद साहब आंकड़े देख लें कि कभी 30-32 हजार करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का प्रावधान नहीं हुआ, जो 9-10 परसेंट से ज्यादा नहीं था। हमने उसको बढ़ा कर एक साल में 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये किया, दूसरे साल में 56 हजार करोड़ रुपये किया और इस बार 76 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान इस बजट में है, जो 22 प्रतिशत होता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके समय में 9-10 परसेंट से ज्यादा कभी नहीं हुआ, इस बार 22 परसेंट धनराशि है। मैं यह स्पष्टीकरण देने के लिए ही खड़ा हुआ हूँ, ताकि देश की जनता को इस सदन के माध्यम से पता लगे कि इस सरकार ने क्या किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Nothing will go on record, nothing will go on record and it will be added to your record because you are not following the rules. आप सबने बहुत अच्छा बोला, इन लोगों ने भी बोला।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** महोदय, इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर जितने सम्मानित सदस्यों ने टिप्पणी की है, मैं उन सबका अभिनन्दन करता हूँ, सब ने समर्थन किया है, एक चीज़ पर विरोध किया है, मैं उसका उत्तर दूंगा।

**श्री सभापति:** प्लीज़ शांति बनाए रखें।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** महोदय, मैं समय की कमी के कारण सब के नाम नहीं ले रहा हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** उसकी ज़रूरत नहीं है।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** महोदय, मैं उत्तर देने की कोशिश करूंगा। माननीय पुनिया जी ने बात शुरू की, किरोड़ी लाल मीणा जी बोले, माननीय रामविलास जी बोले, गुलाम नबी जी बोले और बाकी लोगों ने अपनी बात बोली। महोदय, जब रामविलास जी अपनी बात कह रहे थे, वे हमारे प्रदेश के हैं, मैं उनको बहुत समय से जानता हूँ। वे वर्ष 1969 में पहली बार एमएलए बने थे, जब वे सिर्फ 25 साल के थे और तब से आज तक कितनी बार एमपी बने, लेकिन अगर इस संवैधानिक आरक्षण की वर्तमान राजनीति में किसी सार्थक बिम्ब को देखना है तो रामविलास जी को देखना चाहिए। वे बड़े नेता भी बने और विस्तार से अपनी आवाज़ को भी बुलंद किया है। मेरा सौभाग्य था कि पहली बार मुझे उन्हीं के साथ अटल जी की सरकार में राज्य मंत्री बनने का अवसर मिला था।

महोदय, अम्बेडकर जी की बहुत चर्चा की गई। हाल में मैंने डॉ. अम्बेडकर जी को बहुत पढ़ने की कोशिश की है और मैं उनको जितना पढ़ता हूँ, उनके प्रति मेरा आदर उतना

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

ही बढ़ता है। उनका एक बहुत अच्छा pamphlet है, no peon, no water. वे मुम्बई के स्कूल में पढ़ते थे, वहां पर बाकी लोगों के लिए तो घड़ा और नल था, किंतु इस समाज के बच्चों को एक साथ बैठाया जाता था और दिन में दो बार एक चपरासी इन लोगों को पानी पिलाता था, क्योंकि उनको घड़े से पानी लेकर पीना allowed नहीं था। एक दिन वह चपरासी छुट्टी पर था, उन्होंने लिखा no peon, no water. वे प्यासे रह गए। इतनी पीड़ा, इतना deprivation, फिर भी दिल में संकल्प यह था कि मुझे संवैधानिक माध्यम से भारत को बदलना है। यह डॉ. अम्बेडकर का सबसे बड़ा contribution है। उधर से जो कहा गया है, मैं फिर कहूंगा कि वे उस वर्ग के थे, यह एक सच्चाई है, लेकिन उनको Drafting Committee का Chairman इसलिए बनाया गया कि वे उस समय संविधान के सबसे बड़े विद्वान थे, यह मानना पड़ेगा he did his Ph.D. from Columbia on Governance, on Constitution. महोदय, उनकी बहुत चर्चा की गई है, मैं अतीत में नहीं जाऊंगा, हमारी सरकार ने जैसा बताया, उनको पांच तीर्थ में अपडेट किया, लगभग दर्जनों यूनिवर्सिटीज़ में Ambedkar Chair की स्थापना की, Ambedkar Memorial Lecture शुरू किया, जिसका पहला भाषण माननीय मोदी जी ने दिया। इस देश को एक नए तरीके से अम्बेडकर को समझने की ज़रूरत है कि अधिकार और सामाजिक न्याय, दोनों को साथ लेकर चलना पड़ेगा।

महोदय, डॉ. अम्बेडकर की वर्ष 1956 में मृत्यु हो गई थी। मैं एक बात पूछता हूं, मैंने सदन में एक बार इसकी चर्चा की है कि उनको भारत रत्न वर्ष 1990 में क्यों मिला? वे कौन सी ताकतें थीं, जो एक प्रामाणिक देश रत्न, डॉ. अम्बेडकर को भारत रत्न नहीं मिलने दे रही थीं, dying in the year 1956 and getting the Bharat Ratna in the year 1990. माननीय रामविलास जी अभी वी.पी. सिंह जी की सरकार की चर्चा कर रहे थे, वी.पी. सिंह की सरकार के पीछे बीजेपी भी खड़ी थी और वामपंथी, आपको याद है या नहीं, आप भी खड़े थे। उस सरकार ने फैसला किया कि अम्बेडकर जी को भारत रत्न दिया जाएगा। आपने नहीं किया था, इस बात को आप नोट करिए। यह मैं रिकॉर्ड स्ट्रेट कर रहा हूं। यह बात मैं पहले भी कह चुका हूं कि भारत को जोड़ने वाले, भारत को बनाने वाले सरदार पटेल 1950 में मरे थे, उनको भी भारत रत्न नहीं मिला। उनकी मृत्यु के 41 साल बाद 1991 में उनको भारत रत्न मिला। वर्ष 1991 में भारत के प्रधान मंत्री कौन थे? आपके प्रदेश के श्री पी.वी. नरसिम्हा राव थे। अब आप नरसिम्हा राव जी को कितना याद करते हैं, यह बात छोड़ दीजिए। अगर बात निकलेगी, तो बहुत दूर तक जाएगी कि उनके शव को कांग्रेस के दफ्तर में भी नहीं घुसने नहीं दिया गया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसकी आप चर्चा मत करिए। सर, मैं पूरी विनम्रता के साथ कहूंगा कि अगर श्री पी.वी. नरसिम्हा राव भारत के प्रधान मंत्री नहीं होते और कोई परिवार से होता, तो यह काम भी अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार को करना पड़ता। यह सच्चाई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...



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

KUMARI SELJA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. It will not go on record. ...(Interruptions)... He has not taken anybody's name. Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, बताइए ये इतने परेशान हो गए! एक महान राष्ट्र भक्त देश के नेता मौलाना आज़ाद, महान स्वतंत्रता सेनानी 1959 में मरे थे। उनको भारत रत्न कब मिला? उनको 1992 में भारत रत्न मिला। यह आज का occasion है कि इन ऐतिहासिक तथ्यों को याद किया जाए और आने वाली पीढ़ी को बताया जाए कि देश को बनाने में हर किसी का हाथ रहा है और सब को सम्मान मिलना चाहिए, जिसका हमारी सरकार ध्यान रखती है और यह आगे भी होना चाहिए। इसको राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर देखना चाहिए। हमें सीख दी जा रही है। सर, गुलाम नबी आज़ाद जी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण नेता हैं, वे बड़े अनुभवी हैं। उनका स्नेह मुझे मिलता है। आप बहुत स्नेह देते हैं और मैं भी आपका बहुत आदर करता हूँ, लेकिन आज आपने अक़ल्लियत की empowerment की बात उठा दी, आपने अच्छा किया और होना भी चाहिए।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Political empowerment.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हमें यह देखना पड़ेगा कि अक़ल्लियत का, empowerment का political या non-political से क्या समझते हैं। शाह बानो के आंसू पोछने का वक्त आया, तो उसके आंसू पोछने में किसने हाथ लगाया? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: यहां शाह बानो का क्या ताल्लुक है? ...(व्यवधान)...

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : کیا شاہ بانو کا کئی تعلق ہے؟ --- (مداخلت) ---

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ghulam Nabi ji, you are the Leader of the Opposition. This is not fair. ...(Interruptions)... This is not fair. You are ready to make criticism and you do not want to take any criticism. ...(Interruptions)... ऐसे कैसे चलता है। ...(Interruptions)... Let me complete. ...(Interruptions)... No, no. This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा। ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने कुछ नहीं कहा ...(व्यवधान)...

\*Not recorded.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is showing that you are impatient. ...(Interruptions)...  
I do not want anybody to be in patient or impatient in the House. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): \*

श्री सभापति: भट्टाचार्य जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)... प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए।  
...(व्यवधान)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record.  
Unnecessarily, you are speaking. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, मैं बड़ी विनम्रता से रिकॉर्ड स्ट्रेट कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... जब  
हमारे अकल्पित समाज की खवातीनों को तीन तलाक के खिलाफ समाप्त करने की बात  
आई, तो वे कहां खड़े थे, यह भी देश देखता है।

श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद: आपने लड़ाई लगाने के लिए किया था।

†جناب غلام نبی آزاد : آپ نے لڑائی لگانے کے لئے کئی تھا۔

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, आप सुनिए कि लड़ाई लगाने के लिए किया था। खवातीनें  
तीन तलाक से परेशान हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सोच है, ...(व्यवधान)... तो मुझे कुछ नहीं  
कहना है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, जो empowerment की बात है, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: \*

श्री सभापति: आपकी एनर्जी बेकार जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको मौका दिया था।  
...(व्यवधान)... आप सहन करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN (West Bengal): \*

SHRI PRADEEP TAMT (Uttarakhand): \*

श्री सभापति: आपको मौका दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सहन करिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, जहां तक empowerment की बात है ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is capable. ...(Interruptions)... The Minister is on his  
legs. ...(Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI AHAMED HASSAN: \*

\*Not recorded

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will have to name you. You are doing too much. This is not the way. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this?

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going on record. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप चिंता मत करिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... उनकी ओर मत देखिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... सुनिए मत और जो बोला गया है ...(*व्यवधान*)... और जो बोला गया है, अगर उसके बारे में जिक्र करना है, तो करिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, हमारे बहुत ही काबिल दोस्त और Minority Affairs Minister श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी बैठे हुए हैं। चाहे... Hunar Haat या वज़ीफ़े का सवाल हो या उनकी स्किलिंग का सवाल हो, इस देश की अक़ल्लियत, जमात के नौजवानों के लिए, बेटियों के लिए जो काम हो रहा है, वह पूरा देश देख रहा है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... और हमारी ही सरकार है, जिसने हज का कोटा भी बढ़ाया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)... इसलिए कृपा करके हमें empowerment की नसीहत न दी जाए। ...(*व्यवधान*)... यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: \*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: हम जब कहते हैं कि सब का साथ, सब का विकास, सब का विश्वास, तो सब को साथ लेकर चलते हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

KUMARI SELJA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Should we continue with this running commentary? ...(*Interruptions*)... What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)... You have been in power for 40-plus years and you do not have the patience to hear others. ...(*Interruptions*)... You don't want to hear others. ...(*Interruptions*)... You don't want to hear others. Let him complete. ...(*Interruptions*)... When Ghulam Nabi ji was speaking, everybody heard him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL (Uttar Pradesh): \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you don't want to hear, I leave it to you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

प्लीज़, बोलिए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सर, जहां तक बिल का सवाल है, दस-दस साल की बात बार-बार कही गयी। ...(व्यवधान)... इस बात में वजन है। इसका विचार करना पड़ेगा ...(व्यवधान)... कि दस साल के लिए करें या बीस साल के लिए करें।

**श्री सभापति:** बैठ जाइए। प्लीज बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... सुनिए, बाकी लोगों का भी सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** लेकिन सर, जब हम दस साल के बाद आते हैं तो हमें यह समझने का भी अवसर मिलता है कि उनकी स्थिति क्या है।

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: First you take your seats. ...(Interruptions)... You cannot tell me ...(Interruptions)... You cannot tell me ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Kapil Sibal, please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)... If you don't want to take...(Interruptions)... If you want to continue, then continue ...(Interruptions)... Come on. ...(Interruptions)... You go ahead. ...(Interruptions)... We will go for voting. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Pradesh): \*

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सर, मेरा केवल इतना कहना है कि जो बातें उठायी गयीं, वे चिंता की बातें हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... जो उनके साथ दुर्व्यवहार हो रहा है - जो उन्हें बारात नहीं निकालने दी गयी - ये challenges हैं, जिन्हें हमें स्वीकारना पड़ेगा और इसका रास्ता निकालना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: \*

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** लेकिन अच्छी बात यह है कि आजकल बहुत जगह दलित पुजारी भी हो रहे हैं - यह भी बहुत अच्छी बात है। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** मैं कहूंगा कि आज हमारी सरकार Stand-Up India के माध्यम से बहुत बड़ी संख्या में दलित नौजवानों को अवसर दे रही है, उन्हें बैंक से लोन मिल रहा है। महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि एक Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry है, जिसमें सौ करोड़ के ऊपर की turnover वाले entrepreneurs हैं। वे आते हैं, मैं उनसे मिलता हूं, मिलिन्द काम्बले सर बहुत ही अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं। सर, यह काम हो रहा है, लेकिन मैं दो-तीन बातें बहुत साफ कर देना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: \*

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: \*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद : ये बार-बार कहते हैं कि मोदी जी की सरकार आरक्षण समाप्त करेगी - मोदी जी की सरकार आरक्षण कभी समाप्त नहीं करेगी, यह हम साफ-साफ कहना चाहते हैं। दूसरी बात, ये बार-बार कहते हैं कि मोदी जी की सरकार संविधान के साथ तोड़-मरोड़ करेगी, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छा ठीक है, भारत की सरकार ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, ये आरोप लगाते हैं, मोदी जी की सरकार पर और जवाब देता हूँ तो ये इस तरह से कहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। Please respect others. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: भारत सरकार कभी ऐसा नहीं करेगी, यह मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आनन्द जी, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आनन्द जी, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छा हो गया। चलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have more experience. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Please don't shout. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have more experience. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have to be more patient. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: तीसरी बात ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: आज पूरा सदन अगर इस आरक्षण का दस साल के लिए सहयोग कर रहा है तो अच्छी बात है, मैं आप सबका अभिनंदन करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं एक बात संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं Anglo-Indians के contribution को acknowledge करता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

श्री सभापति: आनन्द जी, प्लीज़ बैठ जाइए। ...(*Interruptions*)... Everybody is standing. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: Education में, Armed Forces में उनका एक ...(*व्यवधान*)... मैं अभिनन्दन करता हूँ।

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: लेकिन सर, जब आप census के 20 करोड़ SCs को acknowledge करते हैं, 10 करोड़ STs को acknowledge करते हैं तो सर, अगर ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will do it. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD: \*

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, आप बैठ जाइए। You can't. ...(*Interruptions*)... ...(*व्यवधान*)...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): In protest, we are walking out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

*(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)*

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: SCs के संबंध में census की संख्या पर believe करते हैं, तो आपका Anglo-Indians का अविश्वास करने का क्या मतलब है? ...(*व्यवधान*)... हमने कहा, इसका हम बाद में विचार कर रहे हैं, लेकिन शायद जैसा स्वपन दासगुप्ता जी ने कहा, यह अवसर है कि हमें नए वर्गों के बारे में भी सोचना चाहिए। यह बहुत ही जरूरी है कि हम नए अवसर के साथ चुनौतियों को स्वीकार करें।

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: But I would like to convey to this House, Sir, that we acknowledge the contribution of the Anglo-Indian Community. लेकिन जो मैंने पढ़ा, Article 336 and Article 337 - जिसमें ...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, शांति बनाए रखें। We are discussing a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: जिसमें कस्टम, रेलवे, पोस्ट और टेलीग्राफ में उनकी संख्या जो 1947 में थी, ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट। ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसको कहा गया ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री सभापति: प्लीज़, शांति रखें। The Minister is speaking. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: दस साल में समाप्त हो जाएगा। सर, उस तरफ के लोग चले गए हैं, मैं एक सवाल पूछता हूँ कि दस साल बाद - उनकी सरकार थी, उसे extend कर देते, Anglo-Indian Institution को जो educational grant मिल रही थी, अंग्रेज सरकार के द्वारा, कहा गया कि वह भी मिलेगा, लेकिन दस साल के बाद समाप्त हो जाएगा। उनकी सरकार थी, वे चलाते। सर, जो उनको काम करना था, क्यों उन्होंने पाया कि नए भारत में इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं है, तो यह संविधान की सोच चलती रहती है। But I would like to convey to Shri Derek O'Brien — kindly listen to me — I would like to acknowledge the contribution of Anglo-Indian community in the field of education, in the field of Armed Forces and others. They have done a good job but their contribution would neither be minimized, nor be recognized only and only by representation. What is important is, I totally agree with him, they say they are Anglo-Indian, their contribution is recognizable. हम उनका विचार कर रहे हैं। सर, मेरा सिर्फ यही कहना है कि हम अभी एसटी, एससी के आरक्षण के विस्तार का यह विषय लेकर आए हैं। मैं विनम्रता से आग्रह करूंगा कि यह पूरा सदन, उसको पारित करे, ताकि हमारा जो commitment है... मैं सक्षेप में एक बात और अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I appeal to all the Members, because this is an important Constitution Bill, please cooperate and see to it that the Bill is passed with the required majority. Otherwise, we would be sending a wrong signal to the entire country.

श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद: सर, हमने 21 करोड़ का मुद्रा लोन दिया है, इसके 55 per cent beneficiaries SCs, STs और OBCs हैं। उज्ज्वला योजना में 8 करोड़ LPG connection दिए, इसके 50 per cent beneficiary SC/ST हैं। पीएम आवास योजना में लगभग 90 लाख में से लगभग 25 लाख SC beneficiaries हैं और 22 लाख ST beneficiaries हैं। सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा, यह clarify करना बहुत जरूरी है कि जहां तक creamy

[श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद]

layer का सवाल है, creamy layer के मामले में बार-बार यह कहा गया है, तो मैं भारत सरकार का stand स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। भारत सरकार SC/ST में creamy layer के पक्ष में नहीं है। SC/ST एक community है, वह जिस deprivation में पैदा होती है, तो उस deprivation में empowerment जरूरी है, इसलिए हमने Attorney-General के माध्यम से सुप्रीम कोर्ट में कहा है, क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट के एक-दो फैसले हैं, उनको आप कृपा करके बड़े Bench के सामने refer कर दें, seven Judge Bench के सामने, तो वह pending है।

सर, मुझे आज एक बात की पीड़ा जरूर है, हम लोकतंत्र में हैं, संसद में हैं, बहस भी हो जाती है, लेकिन बहस होने के बाद, इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर हम सदन में नहीं रहें। हम सब बड़े वरिष्ठ हैं, नोक-झोंक होती रहती है। उन्होंने अपने तरीके से एक बात कही, तो मुझे भी विनम्रता से, अपने तरीके से, उसका उत्तर देने का अधिकार है, तो वही तो मैं कर रहा था। मैं यही आग्रह करूंगा कि इसको सर्वानुमति से पारित किया जाए। मैं सदन के सभी सदस्यों से आग्रह करूंगा कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय विषय है, यह एक राष्ट्रीय बिल है और यह हम सभी का Scheduled Castes और Scheduled Tribes के प्रति एक संवैधानिक दायित्व है कि हम इस 10 साल की सीमा जो आने वाली 25 जनवरी को समाप्त हो रही है, उसको आगे बढ़ाएं, मैं यही कहकर अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करूंगा और सदन उस पर वोट करे।

**पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री; सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री; तथा भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर):** सर, अभी सदन में जो स्थिति आई, इसके बारे में वहां भी कुछ चर्चा चल रही है, तो मुझे लगता है कि वोटिंग से पहले 10 मिनट यह कर सकते हैं और फिर...

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, मैं एक क्लेरिफिकेशन चाहता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा जी।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा और जो आपने कहा उसे सुनकर हम लोगों को बहुत अच्छा लगा कि आप creamy layer के खिलाफ हैं और इसको आप Attorney-General के माध्यम से रख रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं खाली यह clarification जानना चाहता हूँ, जो SC/ST Reservation in Promotion का Bill है, जो कि pending है और यहां से पास हो गया था और फिर वहां चला गया था, उसको लाने पर क्या आप कोई विचार कर रहे हैं या नहीं कर रहे हैं?



**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** आपकी जानकारी के लिए, जहां तक मुझे बताया गया है कि यह creamy layer का विषय, Reservation in Promotion में भी लगा हुआ है। मैं आपकी जानकारी के लिए यह बाताना चाहता हूं और आप तो स्वयं बहुत बड़े वकील हैं, Article 16 (4B) में already carry forward vacancies के बारे में लिखा हुआ है। फिर भी आपने जो बात कही है, उसको मैं देखूंगा। सर, मैं एक विषय और clarify कर दूं। अनुभवी नेता आदरणीय राम चन्द्र बाबू ने All India Judicial Service के बारे में बात कही थी। सर, मैंने पहले भी कहा था और आज फिर कहना चाहता हूं कि हम All India Judicial Service निश्चित रूप से लाने का प्रयास करेंगे और हमारा consultation चल रहा है। हम उसकी scheme बनाएंगे और वे बिल्कुल सही कह रहे हैं कि इसे राज्य सभा में ही लाना पड़ेगा। हमारी सोच क्या है, वह मैं बहुत संक्षिप्त में बता देना चाहता हूं। आज IAS है, आज IPS है, आज Indian Revenue Service है, Indian Postal Service है, स्वयं राम चन्द्र बाबू IAS के एक बड़े ही विद्वान मेम्बर रहे हैं, तो हमारा खाली यह कहना है कि एक All India Judicial Service क्यों नहीं हो?

महोदय, आज अच्छे-अच्छे National Law School आए हैं, बाकी लोग आए हैं। हमारी कल्पना यह है कि एक अच्छा All India competitive examination हो और वह सुप्रीम कोर्ट के तत्वावधान में हो, but a merit based selection of the good talented people on the post of Additional District Judge. They will become Additional District Judge then become District Judges. वहां से वे High Court जाएंगे। मेरी अपेक्षा यह है कि मैं उसमें SC/ST को reservation देने का पक्षधर हूं, जिस प्रकार से बाकी सेवाओं में reservation मिलता है, ताकि एक अच्छा talented pool बनकर निकलेगा, जो higher judiciary में जाएगा। यह हमारी बहुत ही प्रामाणिक अपेक्षा है।

महोदय, जहां तक बाकी judiciary का सवाल है, आपने कुछ बातें उठाई थीं। मैं स्वयं पिछले कई वर्षों से कानून मंत्री हूं। मैं भारत के सारे High Courts के Chief Justices को लिखता हूं कि जब आप नियुक्ति के लिए recommendations collegiums में करते हैं, तो इस बात की चिन्ता करें कि उसमें महिला, minorities, backwards और SC/ST के लोगों के नाम भी भेजें। मैं इस बारे में चार चिट्ठियां लिख चुका हूं।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** माननीय सभापति जी, ...

**श्री सभापति:** मिश्रा जी, कृपया बैठिए। सबको मौका मिल रहा है।

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र मिश्रा:** सर, यह ज्यूडिशियरी का विषय है।

**श्री सभापति:** मैं आपको भी मौका दूंगा। आपको एक बार मौका मिल चुका है, यही बहुत है। मैं आपको एक बार और मौका दूंगा।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** आप पहले सब लोगों को सुन लीजिए, फिर इकट्ठा जवाब दे दीजिए।

**श्री शमशेर सिंह दुलो (पंजाब):** सर, माननीय Leader of the House ने कहा है कि SC/ST के लिए 75,000 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान, प्लान बजट में रखा है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो 75,000 करोड़ रुपए का बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है, वह Particular Scheduled Caste welfare के लिए रखा जाना चाहिए, लेकिन जब से component plan बना है, sub-plan बने हैं, उनसे उनका भला नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि उनके लिए State-wise अलग प्लान बने और उनके लिए separate fund allocate हो, इस बारे में मंत्री जी clarify करें।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सर, मैं इसके details लेकर माननीय सदस्य को भेज दूंगा, लेकिन उन्होंने एक बात मुझ से कही थी, मैं बार-बार collegiums के institution का सम्मान करते हुए, मैं हमेशा अपनी तरफ से insist करता हूँ कि हमें वंचित वर्ग के लोगों को भी High Courts और Supreme Court में जाने देना चाहिए। और मुझे इस बात की बहुत खुशी है कि आज Supreme Court में एक बहुत ही योग्य और ऐसे समाज के व्यक्ति जज बने हैं, जो आगे जाकर भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश भी बनेंगे। यह हमारी कोशिश है और यह चलती रहनी चाहिए। यह बात मैं बहुत विनम्रता से कहना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन महत्वपूर्ण विषय यह है कि हम सभी मिलकर काम करें, SC/ST का सम्मान करने की बात करें और मॉडर्न तरीके अपना कर तरक्की करते जाएं। मैं आज बताना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि मैं IT विभाग भी देखता हूँ, देश में लगभग 25,000 Start-ups हैं और इस movement से बड़ी संख्या में नए-नए नौजवान आ रहे हैं। अब वे आ रहे हैं, तो उसमें SC के लोग भी आ रहे हैं। जो Stand Up India कार्यक्रम है, उसमें उन्हें भी बैंकों से लोन मिल रहा है और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का इस बात पर जोर है कि ऐसे लोगों को बड़ी संख्या में लोन मिलना चाहिए।

महोदय, हमने दलित चैम्बर ऑफ कॉमर्स की बात कही। मैंने आपको बताया और मुझे इस सदन में उनका नाम लेने की इच्छा हो रही है— वे पद्मश्री हैं— मिलिंद काम्बले। वे पहले Junior Engineer थे, वे स्वयं funding किया करते थे, लेकिन सरकार से उन्होंने कहा कि मैं खुद भी Entrepreneur बनूंगा और वे construction sector में बड़े Entrepreneur बने। उन्होंने कहा कि Dalit Indian Chamber of Commerce (DICCI) में सिर्फ 400 करोड़ रुपए के ऊपर के turnover के लोगों को ही Member बनाएंगे। आज उन्हें बड़ी-बड़ी कंपनियां उन्हें अपना material देती हैं, उन्हें preferential market देती हैं। देश में अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति के समाज के बदलते हुए स्वरूप का यह एक बहुत बड़ा

लक्षण है, इसलिए हमें इसका सम्मान करना चाहिए। चूंकि आज मुझे अवसर मिला, इसलिए मैंने सोचा कि आज इन उपलब्धियों को मैं शेयर कर दूँ। हम सब लोग मिलकर इसे आगे बढ़ाएँ, हमारी यही अपेक्षा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Rangarajanji, what is your clarification?

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, through you, I request the Minister that there are a lot of backlogs in the filling of the vacancies of the Dalits, especially, in Government service, Professors in colleges. I request you to consider and see to it that there are Judgments also but it is not implemented. It is the Government's responsibility to see to it that it is implemented.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vaiko, what is your clarification?

SHRI VAIKO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister whether he will consider the emotional appeal of the Shri Derek O'Brien to again give the same privilege of two Nominated MPs, Anglo Indians...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vaiko, you have already said it.

SHRI VAIKO: And, 13 MLAs for different States.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vaiko, you have already said it. Satishji, what is it?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Hon. Law Minister just said that there is one person belonging to Scheduled Caste now appointed in the Supreme Court. There was none. High Courts, Allahabad High Court and other courts, अगर देख लें, तो पूरे देश में एक दर्जन से भी ज्यादा नहीं मिलेंगे। ऐसी स्थिति में क्या माननीय Law Minister साहब कोई method निकालेंगे? आप एक एक्ट लाए थे, जो struck down हो गया था। आपने उसमें provision दिया था and you were the architect of that. We were with you. अगर वह struck down भी हो गया है, तो भी कोई ऐसा method निकालें कि कम से कम High Courts, Supreme Court में इनका कुछ तो representation बने।

MR. CHAIRMAN: If I go towards voting, you all know that this is a Constitution Amendment and the Constitution Amendment requires 50 per cent and not less than two-thirds of majority. If you do not come, then the Constitution (Amendment) Bill will get defeated. That will send a very, very wrong message to the country. That is why I appeal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are taking care of everything because of the importance of the Bill. Otherwise, it is okay. I appeal to all the Members who are inside or outside, to the leaders of the parties and the Members, to please come and take part in the voting— I cannot say that you support this Bill, being in the Chair—and see to it that the House takes up this issue as per the expectation of the people. That is my only appeal to all. If anything unparliamentary has been said from any side, that will be taken care of and it will be removed from the records. That much I can assure you. I appeal to leaders of the parties also, please see to it that their Members are there in the House and be parties, partners to this historic Amendment of the Constitution for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other people. So I appeal to all, please join the voting and then exercise your rights. As I have told, if there is anything unparliamentary, that will be definitely taken care of. Mr. Minister, do you want to respond to these queries? Do you want to respond to the clarifications?

सभा के नेता (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सभापति महोदय, आपने जो बोला है, मैं स्वयं को उससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। मैं भी यही कहने वाला था और अपील करने वाला था कि यह संविधान संशोधन विधेयक है। उपस्थित तथा मतदान करने वालों का दो तिहाई, जो कुल संख्या का आधे से अधिक हो, का इसमें प्रावधान है, इसलिए सभी को वोटिंग करनी चाहिए, सभी की इसमें हिस्सेदारी होनी चाहिए। अगर वे ऐसा नहीं करते हैं, तो यह संदेश जाएगा कि वे इसके विरोध में हैं, जो कि ठीक नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. I shall now put the motion for consideration of the Bill to vote. The question is. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the LoP. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have not seen him. If he rises, he will definitely get the first chance.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Sir, there is no question of any disrespect to the Chair because this Chair has been occupied by most illustrious sons and daughters of India, and this House also is the House of Elders representing the States, and most eminent leaders have been sent to this House from both the sides. But we get hurt sometimes. Sir, there has to be mutual respect. Love begets love;

respect begets respect. I wish to make a submission on behalf of the Opposition; this would not be an opinion on my behalf alone. While we fully go by the direction of the Chair, while we fully respect the hon. Chair, at the same time, we also expect some respect from the Chair. We are all senior people, who have spent 45-50 years, served as Chief Ministers and Union Ministers for decades together. Sometimes, we also don't want to be treated as students. And my submission to the Government would be, we were here for 43 years, but we were humble. We were down-to-earth and we created institutions. My submission to the Government and also to the Ministers would be, the Opposition has the power that they can only speak, and you have the power to ignore. So you cannot compete with the Opposition कि उसने दस गाली दी, मैं बीस गाली दूंगा। आपको सुनने की क्षमता चाहिए और सरकार को 90 परसेंट ignore करना चाहिए। Had this not been a Bill for the welfare of the SCs and STs, we would not have come back. Let me tell you this thing.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you LoP. The same thing, I was telling. Galaxy of leaders are here with enough experience. I was only talking about that experience, and asking people to see that the decency and decorum is maintained. There is no question of any ill-will against anybody. Even the Government also should take note of it, and both, the Opposition and the Government, should play their role in a responsible way, mutually respecting each other, and seeing to it that the House functions. I am thankful.

I shall now put the motion to vote.

The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Division. Let the lobbies be cleared. It has to be gone through like that only.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, there is some problem.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it will be through slips also. पहले मशीन से वोटिंग करवाएँगे। कल इसमें थोड़ी सी problem आई थी, बाद में उसको correct करना पड़ा। That also will be followed. Let the lobbies be cleared.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I have a point of order.

श्री सभापति: वोटिंग के बीच में मत कीजिए। Raising a hand is not the parliamentary system. This is a Constitution Amendment.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, after voting, I want to say something.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There cannot be any pre-condition. We are going to sit after the vote also. We are going to take up another Bill also. We are also going to take up the Bill in which you are interested.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I won't take much time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not speak. The Leader of the Opposition has spoken. That is the end of it. That sentiment has been taken note by all concerned, including the Chair and Members also. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The House divided.*

**Ayes: 163**

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Agrawal, Dr. Anil

Akbar, Shri M.J.

Alphons, Shri K.J.

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashok Siddharth, Shri

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Bajpai, Dr. Ashok

Balasubramoniyam, Shri S.R.

Banda Prakash, Dr.

Bharathi, Shri R.S.

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bhunder, Sardar Balwinder Singh

Bhunia, Shri Manas Ranjan

Biswas, Shri Abir Ranjan

Bora, Shri Ripun

Chakraborty, Shri Subhasish

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chandrasekhar, Shri G.C.

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji

Chowdary, Shri Y.S.

Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh

Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh

Elangovan, Shri T. K. S.

Fayaz, Mir Mohammad

Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa

Gehlot, Shri Thaawarchand

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gokulakrishnan, Shri N.

Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh  
Gupta, Shri Manish  
Gupta, Shri Narain Dass  
Gupta, Shri Sushil Kumar  
Hanumanthaiah, Dr. L.  
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul  
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.  
Hassan, Shri Ahamed  
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini  
Hussain, Shri Syed Nasir  
Jain, Dr. Anil  
Jaishankar, Shri S.  
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Prof. Manoj Kumar  
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh  
Kardam, Shrimati Kanta  
Ketkar, Shri Kumar  
Khan, Shri Javed Ali  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed  
Lokhandwala, Shri Jugalsinh Mathurji  
Mahatme, Dr. Vikas  
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh  
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh  
Mani, Shri Jose K.  
Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lai



Misra, Shri Satish Chandra  
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
Mohammedjan, Shri A.  
Mohapatra, Dr. Raghunath  
Muraleedharan, Shri V.  
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.  
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash  
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh  
Nanda, Shri Prashanta  
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas  
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.  
Nekkanti, Shri Bhaskar Rao  
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati  
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad  
O'brien, Shri Derek  
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal  
Pandey, Ms. Saroj  
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
Patel, Shri Rajmani  
Patnaik, Dr. Amar  
Patra, Dr. Sasmit  
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan  
Prabhu, Shri Suresh  
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra  
Punia, Shri P. L.  
Puri, Shri Hardeep Singh  
Ragesh, Shri K. K.

Rajaram, Shri  
Rajbhar, Shri Sakaldeep  
Ramesh, Shri C.M.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.  
Rao, Shri V. Lakshmikantha  
Rao, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha  
Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai J.  
Ray, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar  
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Reddy, Shri D. Kupendra  
Reddy, Shri V. Vijayasai  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam  
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar  
Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.  
Selja, Kumari  
Sen, Ms. Dola  
Sen, Dr. Santanu  
Seth, Shri Sanjay  
Shanmugam, Shri M.  
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj  
Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap  
Sibal, Shri Kapil  
Singh, Shri Ajay Pratap  
Singh, Shri Akhilesh Prasad  
Singh, Chaudhary Birender  
Singh, Shri Digvijaya

Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan  
Singh, Shri K. Bhabananda  
Singh, Dr. Kanwar Deep  
Singh, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad  
Singh, Shri Sanjay  
Singh, Shri Veer  
Sinha, Shri R. K.  
Sinha, Shri Rakesh  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi  
Soni, Shri Kailash  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Suresh Gopi, Shri  
Swain, Shri Narendra Kumar  
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk  
Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
Tankha, Shri Vivek K.  
Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad  
Tendulkar, Shri Vinay Dinu  
Thakur, Dr. C.P.  
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove  
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa  
Trivedi, Dr. Sudhanshu  
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji  
Uikey, Shrimati Sampatiya  
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh  
Vaiko, Shri

Vaishnaw, Shri Ashwini

Vats (Retd.), Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P.

Venkatesh, Shri T.G.

Verma, Shri Ramkumar

Verma, Shrimati Chhaya

Vijayakumar, Shri A.

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

Viswam, Shri Binoy

Wilson, Shri P.

Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh

Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri B. Lingaiah

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh

Yajnik, Dr. Amee

**Noes: Nil**

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Clause 2 to vote. The question is:—

*That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.*

*The House divided.*

**Ayes: 163**

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Agrawal, Dr. Anil

Akbar, Shri M.J.

Alphons, Shri K.J.

Anand Sharma, Shri  
Antony, Shri A.K.  
Ashok Siddharth, Shri  
Athawale, Shri Ramdas  
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi  
Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya  
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das  
Bajpai, Dr. Ashok  
Balasubramoniyam, Shri S.R.  
Banda Prakash, Dr.  
Bharathi, Shri R.S.  
Bhattacharya, Shri P.  
Bhunder, Sardar Balwinder Singh  
Bhunia, Shri Manas Ranjan  
Biswas, Shri Abir Ranjan  
Bora, Shri Ripun  
Chakraborty, Shri Subhasish  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev  
Chandrasekhar, Shri G.C.  
Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji  
Chowdary, Shri Y.S.  
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen  
Dalwai, Shri Husain  
Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra  
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain  
Dullo, Shri Shamsher Singh  
Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh

Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.  
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad  
Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa  
Gehlot, Shri Thaawarchand  
Goel, Shri Vijay  
Gokulakrishnan, Shri N.  
Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev  
Goyal, Shri Piyush  
Gujral, Shri Naresh  
Gupta, Shri Manish  
Gupta, Shri Narain Dass  
Gupta, Shri Sushil Kumar  
Hanumanthaiah, Dr. L.  
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul  
Hariprasad, Shri B.K.  
Hassan, Shri Ahamed  
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini  
Hussain, Shri Syed Nasir  
Jain, Dr. Anil  
Jaishankar, Shri S.  
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Prof. Manoj Kumar  
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh  
Kardam, Shrimati Kanta  
Ketkar, Shri Kumar  
Khan, Shri Javed Ali

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed  
Lokhandwala, Shri Jugalsinh Mathurji  
Mahatme, Dr. Vikas  
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh  
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh  
Mani, Shri Jose K.  
Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal  
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra  
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
Mohammedjan, Shri A.  
Mohapatra, Dr. Raghunath  
Muraleedharan, Shri V.  
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.  
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash  
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh  
Nanda, Shri Prashanta  
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas  
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.  
Nekkanti, Shri Bhaskar Rao  
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati  
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad  
O'Brien, Shri Derek  
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal  
Pandey, Ms. Saroj  
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
Patel, Shri Rajmani

Patnaik, Dr. Amar  
Patra, Dr. Sasmit  
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan  
Prabhu, Shri Suresh  
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra  
Punia, Shri P.L.  
Puri, Shri Hardeep Singh  
Ragesh, Shri K.K.  
Rajaram, Shri  
Rajbhar, Shri Sakaldeep  
Ramesh, Shri C.M.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rangarajan, Shri T. K.  
Rao, Shri V. Lakshmikantha  
Rao, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha  
Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai J.  
Ray, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar  
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Reddy, Shri D. Kupendra  
Reddy, Shri V. Vijayasai  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam  
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar  
Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.  
Selja, Kumari  
Sen, Ms. Dola  
Sen, Dr. Santanu  
Seth, Shri Sanjay



Shanmugam, Shri M.  
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj  
Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap  
Sibal, Shri Kapil  
Singh, Shri Ajay Pratap  
Singh, Shri Akhilesh Prasad  
Singh, Chaudhary Birender  
Singh, Shri Digvijaya  
Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan  
Singh, Shri K. Bhabananda  
Singh, Dr. Kanwar Deep  
Singh, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad  
Singh, Shri Sanjay  
Singh, Shri Veer  
Sinha, Shri R.K.  
Sinha, Shri Rakesh  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi  
Soni, Shri Kailash  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Suresh Gopi, Shri  
Swain, Shri Narendra Kumar  
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk  
Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
Tankha, Shri Vivek K.  
Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad  
Tendulkar, Shri Vinay Dinu  
Thakur, Dr. C.P.

Thakur, Shri Ram Nath

Thakur, Shrimati Viplove

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa

Trivedi, Dr. Sudhanshu

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji

Uikey, Shrimati Sampatiya

Vadodia, Shri Lai Sinh

Vaiko, Shri

Vaishnaw, Shri Ashwini

Vats(Retd-), Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P.

Venkatesh, Shri T.G

Verma, Shri Ramkumar

Verma, Shrimati Chhaya

Vijayakumar, Shri A.

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

Viswam, Shri Binoy

Wilson, Shri P.

Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh

Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri B. Lingaiah

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh

Yajnik, Dr. Amee

**Noes: Nil**

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title to vote. The question is:—

*That Clause 1, the Enacting formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.*

*The House divided.*

**Ayes: 163**

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Agrawal, Dr. Anil

Akbar, Shri M.J.

Alphons, Shri K.J.

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashok Siddharth, Shri

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Bajpai, Dr. Ashok

Balasubramoniyam, Shri S.R.

Banda Prakash, Dr.

Bharathi, Shri R.S.

Bhattacharya, Shri P.

Bhunder, Sardar Balwinder Singh

Bhunia, Shri Manas Ranjan

Biswas, Shri Abir Ranjan

Bora, Shri Ripun

Chakraborty, Shri Subhasish

Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev

Chandrashekhar, Shri G.C.

Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji

Chowdary, Shri Y.S.

Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen

Dalwai, Shri Husain

Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra

Dudi, Shri Ram Narain

Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh

Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh

Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.

Fayaz, Mir Mohammad

Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa

Gehlot, Shri Thaawarchand

Goel, Shri Vijay

Gokulakrishnan, Shri N.

Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev

Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh

Gupta, Shri Manish

Gupta, Shri Narain Dass

Gupta, Shri Sushil Kumar

Hanumanthaiah, Dr. L.

Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul

Hariprasad, Shri B. K.

Hassan, Shri Ahamed

Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini

Hussain, Shri Syed Nasir  
Jain, Dr. Anil  
Jaishankar, Shri S.  
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Prof. Manoj Kumar  
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh  
Kardam, Shrimati Kanta  
Ketkar, Shri Kumar  
Khan, Shri Javed Ali  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed  
Lokhandwala, Shri Jugalsinh Mathurji  
Mahatme, Dr. Vikas  
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh  
Manhas, Shri Shamsher Singh  
Mani, Shri Jose K.  
Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lal  
Misra, Shri Satish Chandra  
Mistry, Shri Madhusudan  
Mohammedjan, Shri A.  
Mohapatra, Dr. Raghunath  
Muraleedharan, Shri V.  
Muthukaruppan, Shri S.  
Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash  
Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh  
Nanda, Shri Prashanta

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas  
Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.  
Nekkanti, Shri Bhaskar Rao  
Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati  
Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad  
O'Brien, Shri Derek  
Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lai  
Pandey, Ms. Saroj  
Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas  
Patel, Shri Rajmani  
Patnaik, Dr. Amar  
Patra, Dr. Sasmit  
Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan  
Prabhu, Shri Suresh  
Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra  
Punia, Shri P. L.  
Puri, Shri Hardeep Singh  
Ragesh, Shri K.K.  
Rajaram, Shri  
Rajbhar, Shri Sakaldeep  
Ramesh, Shri C. M.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.  
Rao, Shri V. Lakshmikantha  
Rao, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha  
Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai J.  
Ray, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar

Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Reddy, Shri D. Kupendra  
Reddy, Shri V. Vijayasai  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam  
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar  
Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.  
Selja, Kumari  
Sen, Ms. Dola  
Sen, Dr. Santanu  
Seth, Shri Sanjay  
Shanmugam, Shri M.  
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj  
Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap  
Sibal, Shri Kapil  
Singh, Shri Ajay Pratap  
Singh, Shri Akhilesh Prasad  
Singh, Chaudhary Birender  
Singh, Shri Digvijaya  
Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan  
Singh, Shri K. Bhabananda  
Singh, Dr. Kanwar Deep  
Singh, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad  
Singh, Shri Sanjay  
Singh, Shri Veer  
Sinha, Shri R.K.  
Sinha, Shri Rakesh  
Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Soni, Shri Kailash  
Soni, Shrimati Ambika  
Suresh Gopi, Shri  
Swain, Shri Narendra Kumar  
Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk  
Tamta, Shri Pradeep  
Tankha, Shri Vivek K.  
Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad  
Tendulkar, Shri Vinay Dinu  
Thakur, Dr. C.P.  
Thakur, Shri Ram Nath  
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove  
Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa  
Trivedi, Dr. Sudhanshu  
Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji  
Uikey, Shrimati Sampatiya  
Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh  
Vaiko, Shri  
Vaishnaw, Shri Ashwini  
Vats (Retd.), Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P.  
Venkatesh, Shri T.G.  
Verma, Shri Ramkumar  
Verma, Shrimati Chhaya  
Vijayakumar, Shri A.  
Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati  
Viswam, Shri Binoy  
Wilson, Shri P.



Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh

Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri B. Lingaiah

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh

Yajnik, Dr. Amee

**Noes: Nil**

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I move:

*That the Bill be passed.*

*The House divided.*

**Ayes: 163**

Acharya, Shri Prasanna

Agrawal, Dr. Anil

Akbar, Shri M.J.

Alphons, Shri K.J.

Anand Sharma, Shri

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashok Siddharth, Shri

Athawale, Shri Ramdas

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Bachchan, Shrimati Jaya

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Bajpai, Dr. Ashok

Balasubramoniyam, Shri S.R.  
Banda Prakash, Dr.  
Bharathi, Shri R.S.  
Bhattacharya, Shri P.  
Bhunder, Sardar Balwinder Singh  
Bhunia, Shri Manas Ranjan  
Biswas, Shri Abir Ranjan  
Bora, Shri Ripun  
Chakraborty, Shri Subhasish  
Chandrasekhar, Shri Rajeev  
Chandrasekhar, Shri G.C.  
Chhatrapati, Shri Sambhaji  
Chowdary, Shri Y. S.  
Chowdhury, Prof. Jogen  
Dalwai, Shri Husain  
Dubey, Shri Satish Chandra  
Dudi, Shri Ram Narain  
Dullo, Shri Shamsheer Singh  
Dungarpur, Shri Harshvardhan Singh  
Elangovan, Shri T.K.S.  
Fayaz, Mir Mohammad  
Ganguly, Shrimati Roopa  
Gehlot, Shri Thaawarchand  
Goel, Shri Vijay  
Gokulakrishnan, Shri N.  
Gowda, Prof. M.V. Rajeev  
Goyal, Shri Piyush

Gujral, Shri Naresh  
Gupta, Shri Manish  
Gupta, Shri Narain Dass  
Gupta, Shri Sushil Kumar  
Hanumanthaiah, Dr. L.  
Haque, Shri Md. Nadimul  
Hariprasad, Shri B. K.  
Hassan, Shri Ahamed  
Hembram, Shrimati Sarojini  
Hussain, Shri Syed Nasir  
Jain, Dr. Anil  
Jaishankar, Shri S.  
Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan  
Javadekar, Shri Prakash  
Jha, Prof. Manoj Kumar  
Judev, Shri Ranvijay Singh  
Kardam, Shrimati Kanta  
Ketkar, Shri Kumar  
Khan, Shri Javed Ali  
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar  
Laway, Shri Nazir Ahmed  
Lokhandwala, Shri Jugalsinh Mathurji  
Mahatme, Dr. Vikas  
Mandaviya, Shri Mansukh  
Manhas, Shri Shamsheer Singh  
Mani, Shri Jose K.  
Meena, Dr. Kirodi Lai

Misra, Shri Satish Chandra

Mistry, Shri Madhusudan

Mohammedjan, Shri A.

Mohapatra, Dr. Raghunath

Muraleedharan, Shri V.

Muthukaruppan, Shri S.

Nadda, Shri Jagat Prakash

Nagar, Shri Surendra Singh

Nanda, Shri Prashanta

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas

Navaneethakrishnan, Shri A.

Nekkanti, Shri Bhaskar Rao

Nirmala Sitharaman, Shrimati

Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad

O'Brien, Shri Derek

Panchariya, Shri Narayan Lal

Pandey, Ms. Saroj

Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas

Patel, Shri Rajmani

Patnaik, Dr. Amar

Patra, Dr. Sasmit

Perween, Shrimati Kahkashan

Prabhu, Shri Suresh

Pradhan, Shri Dharmendra

Punia, Shri P.L.

Puri, Shri Hardeep Singh

Ragesh, Shri K.K.

Rajaram, Shri  
Rajbhar, Shri Sakaldeep  
Ramesh, Shri C.M.  
Ramesh, Shri Jairam  
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.  
Rao, Shri V. Lakshmikantha  
Rao, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha  
Rathwa, Shri Naranbhai J.  
Ray, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar  
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami  
Reddy, Shri D. Kupendra  
Reddy, Shri V. Vijayasai  
Rupala, Shri Parshottam  
Sable, Shri Amar Shankar  
Sahasrabuddhe, Dr. Vinay P.  
Selja, Kumari  
Sen, Ms. Dola  
Sen, Dr. Santanu  
Seth, Shri Sanjay  
Shanmugam, Shri M.  
Shekhar, Shri Neeraj  
Shukla, Shri Shiv Pratap  
Sibal, Shri Kapil  
Singh, Shri Ajay Pratap  
Singh, Shri Akhilesh Prasad  
Singh, Chaudhary Birender  
Singh, Shri Digvijaya

Singh, Shri Gopal Narayan

Singh, Shri K. Bhabananda

Singh, Dr. Kanwar Deep

Singh, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad

Singh, Shri Sanjay

Singh, Shri Veer

Sinha, Shri R.K.

Sinha, Shri Rakesh

Siva, Shri Tiruchi

Soni, Shri Kailash

Soni, Shrimati Ambika

Suresh Gopi, Shri

Swain, Shri Narendra Kumar

Syiem, Shrimati Wansuk

Tamta, Shri Pradeep

Tankha, Shri Vivek K.

Tasa, Shri Kamakhya Prasad

Tendulkar, Shri Vinay Dinu

Thakur, Dr. C.P.

Thakur, Shri Ram Nath

Thakur, Shrimati Viplove

Tlau, Shri Ronald Sapa

Trivedi, Dr. Sudhanshu

Tundiya, Mahant Shambhuprasadji

Uikey, Shrimati Sampatiya

Vadodia, Shri Lal Sinh

Vaiko, Shri

Vaishnaw, Shri Ashwini

Vats (Retd.), Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P.

Venkatesh, Shri T.G.

Verma, Shri Ramkumar

Verma, Shrimati Chhaya

Vijayakumar, Shri A.

Vijila Sathyananth, Shrimati

Viswam, Shri Binoy

Wilson, Shri P.

Yadav, Ch. Sukhram Singh

Yadav, Dr. Chandrapal Singh

Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal

Yadav, Shri B. Lingaiah

Yadav, Shri Bhupender

Yadav, Shri Harnath Singh

Yajnik, Dr. Amee

**Noes: Nil**

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Open the lobbies. Hon. Members, though the Bill is passed, as the Chairman, I must put it on record for the sake of the record, for the sake of the country, I am disappointed that more than eighty Members are not present in the House. It is not the question of this party or that party. That is not the issue. What message do we want to send by doing this?

Now, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019. Shrimati Renuka Singh Saruta to move the Motion for consideration of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019. ...*(Interruptions)*...

अगर किसी को बाहर जाना है, तो शांति से जाएं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए।

**The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019**

**जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता):** माननीय महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ:

कि कर्नाटक राज्य में अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची को उपांतरित करने के लिए संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ) आदेश, 1950 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।

**श्री सभापति:** मिनिस्टर, आप थोड़ा तेज़ बोलिए।

**श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता:** सभापति महोदय, मैं कर्नाटक अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में संशोधन करने के संबंध में संक्षिप्त जानकारी देना चाहती हूँ। केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल ने दिनांक 20.11.2009 को आयोजित अपनी बैठक में जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के मंत्रिमंडल टिप्पण, दिनांक 18.11.2019 को स्वीकृति प्रदान कर दी है, जिसमें संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ) आदेश, 1950 में कुछ संशोधन के लिए संसद में संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ) आदेश (दूसरा संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019, नामक लंबित विधेयक को विचार में लाने और पारित करने का प्रस्ताव है, ताकि कर्नाटक की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची को संशोधित किया जा सके। यह बिल 09.01.2019 को राज्य सभा में पेश किया गया था। कर्नाटक की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में कई परिवर्तन किए जाएंगे। समुदायों का समावेश...

**श्री सभापति:** मंत्री जी, मैं एक सुझाव देता हूँ कि आप रिप्लाय देते समय विस्तार से कह सकती हैं। अभी मुख्य उद्देश्य बताकर मोशन मूव करें।

**श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, कर्नाटक राज्य की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में कुछ परिवर्तन किए जाएंगे। समुदायों का समावेश नामतः क्रम संख्या-38 पर "नायक" के समानार्थी के रूप में "परिवार और तलवार" तथा कर्नाटक की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में क्रम संख्या-50 पर उत्तर कन्नड़ जिले के मौजूदा "सिद्दी" समुदाय के साथ-साथ, धारवाड़ और बेलागवी जिलों के "सिद्दी" समुदाय को अनुसूचित जनजाति में शामिल करना है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपसे आग्रह है कि प्रस्तावित विधेयक को सर्वानुमति से पारित किया जाए।

*The question was proposed.*

**नेता विरोधी दल (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद):** सर, हमारी तरफ से सिर्फ एक सदस्य बोलेंगे।

† قائد حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): سر، ہماری طرف سے صرف ایک سیدھے بولے گے۔

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.



MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is an Amendment pertaining to an issue which is equally important but confined to a particular thing. So, I would request the Members of all the political parties and their leaders to see that whoever is going to speak on behalf of their party are told that this is the time available to them. I am happy that the Congress Party is saying that there is only one speaker, Shri B.K. Hariprasad, from their side. If the BJP also does the same thing, it is good. Other parties can also do that. Now, Shri B.K. Hariprasad.

SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 9<sup>th</sup> January, 2019, by the Minister of Tribal Affairs. The Constitution (Scheduled Tribe) Order, 1950, specifies the tribals and tribal communities which are deemed to be Scheduled Tribes. The Bill amends Part VI of the Order, which specifies the Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka. This amends the Order by substituting (i) 'Naikda, Nayaka' with 'Naikda, Nayaka (Including Parivara and Talawara) and (ii) 'Siddi (in Uttar Kannada district)' with 'Siddi (in Belagavi, Dharwad and Uttar Kannada districts)'. Karnataka has already got about 49 tribal communities, which have got the richest culture in the country and this culture should be honoured. Fortunately or unfortunately, they have not been highlighted in the world because they live in forests. Tribal culture is no less than any other culture in this country. They are the indigenous people of this country and more should be done for them, not through reservation, but they should get their right. As far as Karnataka is concerned, 'Siddi' is mentioned here. This country has got three races, Aryan, Mongolian and Dravidian. We have forgotten the African race. African races are very much there in this country. Gujarat people know pretty well that in Godhra, they have Siddis. They are of African origin. Even in Karnataka, we have Siddis in Uttar Karnataka, Belagavi and in some three or more districts. They are the most neglected tribal community in the country. As far as the Government of Karnataka is concerned, they have recommended the names of these communities to be included in the Schedule. So, this is a good move. We all support this. Then, Halumantha community is a synonymous of Kuruba (Coorge District). A fresh proposal has come to this Government. For Kunbi community also, a fresh proposal has been received by this Government. Recently, the Karnataka State Tribal Research Institute in Mysuru, the nodal agency, which makes a study on tribes before they

[Shri B.K. Hariprasad]

are added, has submitted reports on four different communities to be added to the ST list. While two of them have been pending at the Centre for long, the other two are yet to be cleared at the State level. As I said, 'Siddis' should get the preference. Another proposal which has come from the State Government to the Union Minister of Tribal Affairs is to include Gangamatha, Kabbaliga and Koli, the synonyms for the same community in the Scheduled Tribes List. We have one more community, Coorgis. Theirs is the richest tribal culture. They are glorified tribes. They have their own culture. Anthropologists are also making some research. They also should be included in this Schedule, Article 342, and they should be given tribal status because their culture is far superior than any other culture in the country because they don't follow *saptapadis*. They have their pure tribal culture. They should be accepted, respected and included. With these words, Sir, I support this Bill which is aimed at including some of the major tribals of Karnataka. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K.C. Ramamurthy. He will speak in Kannada.

SHRI K.C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): \*Hon'ble Chairman Sir, my hearty congratulations to the Central Government for bringing The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019. The continuous efforts made by the Members of Parliament for the last 18 years have fructified today. The youth of Parivara, Talawara & Siddhi Community have been unsuccessful in making a mark in the fields of Education and Employment. Now that the Central Government has brought this Bill, there will certainly be hope for them. There are more than 15 lakh people belonging to this community and they are the most backward lot. As mentioned by my friend Shri Hariprasad, there is a need for many more sub-castes to be recognized as Scheduled Tribes. I request the Central Government to put in more efforts in this direction. I support this Bill.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY) *in the Chair*]

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to speak on The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019.

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\*English translation of the original speech made in Kannada.

Sir, the Government has decided to consider 'The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019, and this will amend Part VI of the Order which specifies the Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka.

Sir, we, in West Bengal, have been demanding similar status for several Gorkha communities for quite some time. The West Bengal Government has been demanding the inclusion of 11 Gorkha communities since 2014 but it has been rejected each time by the Registrar General of India. Sir, amendment made in June, 1999 and June, 2002 requires recommendations of State as well as the concurrence of the Registrar General of India and the National Commission for STs, that is, Scheduled Tribes. Only those proposals which have been recommended and justified by the concerned State and if the Registrar General of India and the National Scheduled Tribes Commission concur with it, they are brought up. The Union Home Ministry in this regard is to be reminded, which is the parent organization of Registrar General of India.

In this case, Sir, while the former part of the process has been completed, that means, the State Government's recommendation part, the latter part is hanging fire; and this despite the Prime Minister Narendra Modi's assurance that he would look into the issue while campaigning in North Bengal in 2016 Assembly elections.

The 11 Gorkha communities are Bhujel, Gurung, Mangar, Newar, Jogi, Khas, Rai, Sunuwar, Thami, Yakha also known as Dewan, and Dhimal. If included under the Union Government's list of ST communities, it would cover more than 80 per cent of the hill population.

The demand for including hill communities in the ST List has been a long-standing one, as only around 34 per cent of these communities have been enlisted as tribals. The recognition entitles them to reservation in Government jobs, education and special concessions.

After being recognized as Scheduled Tribes, members of the community can derive benefits meant for STs under the existing schemes of the Government, including school and college scholarships, education loans, concessional loans from National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation, hostels for ST boys and girls, etc. They are also to be entitled to benefits of reservation in services and admission to educational institutions as per the Government policy.

[Shri Abir Ranjan Biswas]

It may be reminded in this context the immense contribution that Gorkhas have made to the nation. The Gorkhas have been some of the bravest soldiers to serve India, both in India and as part of various United Nations peace-keeping forces. The Gorkha Rifles has received five *Maha Vir Chakras*, 17 *Vir Chakras*, 17 *Shaurya Chakras*, 4 *Kirti Chakras* and 47 *Sena Medals*. Internationally, one is reminded of Operation Khukri in Sierre Leone, the PVC won by Captain Gurbachan Salaria of 3/1 Gurkhas in 1961 in erstwhile Katanga and the operations in Somalia in June 1993.

It may also be reminded to the Government that the NRC conducted in Assam has unfairly left out one lakh Gorkhas, most unfortunately, Sir.

Despite the Centre's neglect, the Bengal Government has been quite active in ensuring that they and the other tribal communities in the State are not left behind.

The State Government has set up 20 developmental and cultural boards for 20 communities, including many in North Bengal. In 2016, it had constituted a task force for the Gorkhas. It offers old-age pension and social security schemes for tribal communities.

Sir, the tribal coverage under the Khadya Sathi Scheme, whereby discounted food grains at ₹ 2 per Kg. is provided, covers over 8 lakh people in Darjeeling Hills and also tribal people working in tea gardens and the people of Totopara in Alipurduar district and also over 35 lakh people in Jangalmahal. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... In terms of recognizing their languages, the West Bengal Government has formally accepted Kurukh, Kamtapuri, Rajbongshi and Kurmally as official State languages. The State Government publishes booklets in Santhali, among others, to disseminate information on various tribal development schemes. A Santhali-Bengali-English trilingual dictionary has also been brought out with 24,200 words and it has been provided to all Eklavya model education schools and tribal schools. In 2014, the State Government had commenced a pilot project to arrest the cases of Thalassemia and iron deficiency among tribal people. In this regard, testing was done on 74,804 children, who were suffering from sickle cell anaemia.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Please conclude.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, another point is crucial in the context of the West Bengal Government's constant efforts towards the development of tribal people in the State.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Mr. Biswas, please listen. One second. Both the BJP and the Congress Party have sacrificed their time. So, the All Indian Trinamool Congress would also have to do that.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I would conclude within one minute. I would request you to give me time.

So, as I was saying — this is a very important point, Sir; please take note of it — The State Assembly recently passed the West Bengal State Commission for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Bill, 2019. But a legislation as important as this has been withheld assent by the Governor, which clearly shows his partisan allegiance and this cannot be allowed to continue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Thank you.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS: Sir, I would conclude within half a minute. This is the last line, Sir.

The last Governor had gladly given his assent to the legislation last year to make Kamtapuri, Rajbongshi and Kurmally official languages in the State, in line with his constitutional mandate. There have been three Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order Amendment Bills, which have been brought to Parliament. It is high time that another Amendment Bill is brought to include the excluded and deprived communities of north Bengal.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, let me begin by saying that millions of tribals and others still face discrimination according to the former UN Secretary-General, Mr. Ban-ki-Moon. I support this Bill, which has been brought on the basis of recommendation made by the State of Karnataka to bring *parivara* and *thalavara*, from the synonyms of *Naika* and *Siddi* community of Dharwad and Belgavi districts along with the existing *Siddi* community of Uttar Kannada at Entry 50 in the list of Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka. I also want to reiterate and bring to the kind notice of the hon. Minister

[Shrimati Vijila Sathyanath]

for Tribal Affairs that a detailed analysis about the various attributes of the community such as primitive traits should also be considered because it has been a long-pending demand. The then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*, made a strong representation to the Central Government saying that the *Badagas*, an ethnic and linguistic minority, a tribal group had a distinct culture and heritage of their own. Their oral literature, belief and faith reveal their attachment to *Nakkubetta* and *Nilgiris* through *Devva* and *Hethe Habbas*, which are animistic in nature. She also said, "It is clear that the broad characteristics indicated for classification of a community as a Scheduled Tribe have been satisfied, thus making them eligible for qualification as a Scheduled Tribe." So, there has been a long-pending demand that the *Badagas* community, living in the Nilgiri district of Tamil Nadu State, are classified as a tribe. In the Census of 1931, the *Badagas* were classified as a tribe. The *Badagas* are an ethnic and linguistic minority, as I said earlier. They are an agricultural community and are engaged in growing traditional crops like ragi, *samai*, *thenai* and barley. Most of these small growers are socially, economically and educationally backward. The State Government has forwarded the request on behalf of the *Badaga* community to the Union Government to include this community in the list of Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu by way of amending the Constitution Order, 1950. However, I would like to bring to your kind notice that no positive action has been taken in this regard. So, I would request you to amend the Constitution and include the *Badagas* community in the list of Scheduled Tribes in relation to the State of Tamil Nadu. Another thing is that the *Kattunayakan* community, the *Yerukula* community, the *Malakkuravan* community and the *Kurumans* have to be considered for inclusion under the list of Scheduled Tribes under Article 342(2) of the Constitution. Though these tribal people have been living in several clusters in the tribal areas, they are not enjoying the benefit of reservation and other concessions. As everybody took little time, I will also take little time. The *Kattunayakan* community lives in a very small group in my district and *Kanyakumari* district also has the same *Kattunayakan* community. They have a long-time demand and we also want them to be included in the Scheduled Tribes Order.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, संविधान (अनुसूचित जातियां)

आदेश (दूसरा संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019, कर्नाटक में कुछ उपजातियों को परिभाषित किया गया है, उसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश में संविधान अनुसूचित जातियां आदेश-1950, भाग-8, उत्तर प्रदेश में क्रम संख्या-18 पर बेलदार हैं, क्रम संख्या-36 पर गोंड, क्रम संख्या-53 पर मझवार, क्रम संख्या-59 पर पासी के साथ तरमाली, क्रम संख्या-65 पर शिल्पकार और क्रम संख्या-66 पर तुरैहा है। मान्यवर, हमारी लम्बे अरसे से मांग चली आ रही है। उत्तर प्रदेश में 21-22 दिसम्बर को अखिलेश यादव जी की सरकार ने इन उक्त जातियों को परिभाषित करने का काम किया था, जो उनकी समनामी पुकारी जातियां हैं, कश्यप, केवट, मल्लाह, निषाद, धीवर, बिन्द, धीमर, बाथम, तुरहा, गौड़िया, मांझी, मछुआ, भर, राजभर, कुम्हार, प्रजापति आदि को, मान्यवर, हम यह बताना चाहते हैं कि 29 मार्च, 2017 को पहले सटे हुआ, बाद में सटे vacate हुआ। इसके बाद 24 जून, 2019 को उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने आदेश जारी किया कि इनको परिभाषित न करके इनको जोड़ा जाए। महोदय, वहां भी संकट पैदा हो गया और कोर्ट ने स्टे कर दिया। महोदय, आज मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश और केंद्र में भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार है और लगातार ये सबका साथ, सबका विकास की बात कहते हैं। महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न भी किया था, कल ही मेरा प्रश्न लगा था कि क्रम संख्या-18 में बेलदार के साथ बिन्द को परिभाषित किया जाए, क्रम सं-36 पर गोंड, गोंड के साथ गौड़िया, कहार, कश्यप, बाथम को, क्रम सं-53 पर मझवार के साथ, मल्लाह, केवट, मांझी, निषाद, मछुवा को, क्रम सं-59 पर पासी के साथ तरमाली, भर, राजभर को, क्रम सं-65 पर शिल्पकार के साथ कुम्हार, प्रजापति को, क्रम सं-66 पर तुरैहा के साथ तुरहा, तुराहा, धीमर, धीवर को परिभाषित किया जाए। मान्यवर, देश में जो सूची बनी है, उसमें 'कहार' त्रिपुरा में अनुसूचित जाति में है, 'केवट' ओडिशा, त्रिपुरा, पश्चिमी बंगाल में अनुसूचित जाति में है, 'मल्लाह' दिल्ली में अनुसूचित जाति में है, 'बिन्द' पश्चिमी बंगाल में अनुसूचित जाति में है, इसी तरह 'मांझी' छत्तीसगढ़ और मध्य प्रदेश में अनुसूचित जनजाति में है, भर, राजभर, छत्तीसगढ़, मध्य प्रदेश और महाराष्ट्र में गोंड की उप-जनजाति के रूप में है और कुम्हार जनजाति मध्य प्रदेश में है।

मान्यवर, हमारी मांग यह है कि अभी हमारी 17 जातियों के लोग कल जंतर-मंतर में 11 दिसम्बर को हज़ारों की तादाद में आए थे और धरना देकर मांग कर रहे थे। मेरी सरकार से यही मांग है कि जिस तरह से आप कर्नाटक में परिभाषित करने का काम कर रहे हैं, तो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की 17 उप-जातियां, मझवार, बेलदार, तुरहा आदि जातियां हैं, जैसे दिल्ली में मल्लाह एस.सी. में है, मध्य प्रदेश में मांझी एस.टी. में है, बिहार में भी एस.टी. में है, इनमें कोई अंतर नहीं है। सब नामी-पुकारी जातियां हैं, रोटी, बेटी, खान-पान का रिश्ता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से मांग करना चाहता हूं कि दिल्ली प्रदेश में आप की सरकार है, प्रदेश सरकार से प्रस्ताव मंगाकर, जिस तरह से सवर्णों का 10 परसेंट आरक्षण कर दिया है, हम मांग कर रहे थे कि आप हमको जनसंख्या के आधार पर

[श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद]

भागीदारी दीजिए, जिसकी जितनी संख्या भारी, उसकी उतनी भागीदारी। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन हम मांग करना चाहते हैं कि जब उनको बिना मांगे दे दिया है, हम तो मांग कर रहे हैं, धरना दे रहे हैं, प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं, जिनकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक स्थिति कमजोर है, जिनके आईएस, पीसीएस नहीं हैं, सामाजिक भागीदारी नहीं है, वे सब लोग मांग कर रहे हैं। मेरी आपके माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से मांग है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जो 7 उप-जातियां हैं, उन पिछड़ी जातियों को परिभाषित करने का मामला है ...(व्यवधान)...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय):** आप दोहराए मत, आपने अपनी बात बोल दी है।

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप केंद्र सरकार को निर्देश देने का कष्ट करें कि इन जातियों का अनुसूचित जाति का प्रमाण-पत्र बनाने के आदेश देने का कष्ट करें, धन्यवाद।

**SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha):** Sir, this is my maiden speech.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY):** You will speak in Odiya. But, maiden speech cannot be allowed now. You can speak more afterwards, on some other Bill because only one-and-a-half hour is allotted for this Bill.

**SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI:** Sir, I want to speak in Odia.

\*"Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019 on behalf of my party BJD. There are many Scheduled Tribes in Odisha which should be included in the list by the Central Government.

Regarding the Constitution Amendment Bill being discussed here I would like to say, Odisha State occupies a distinct place in our country as it represents a unique blend of unity amidst diversity. There are 62 Scheduled Tribe communities, each one different from the other. The State has the privilege of having the highest number (13) of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs). ST population constitutes 22.85% of the total population of the State (as per 2011 census).

The Scheduled Tribe communities of our country have suffered from centuries of isolation, deprivation, socio-economic exploitation, inequalities and discrimination for historical reasons. This has made them backward and vulnerable. The present

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\*English translation of the original speech made in Odia.



situation of these communities is far behind from others and they are substantially facing huge problems due to non inclusion in ST category. The Scheduled Tribes in Odisha have suffered from social, educational and economic backwardness due to many historical reasons.

Sir, Government of Odisha has established Special Development Councils for 9 tribal dominated districts of Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Sundergarh, Kadhmal, Gajapati, Koraput, Rayagada, Malkangiri & Nabarangpur for all round development of ST Communities. About ₹ 1.5 crores has been allotted to each block under these Councils and it is a vision of our Hon'ble Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik. It is a role model for rest of the country.

Sir, State government of Odisha had submitted the lists of Scheduled Tribe Communities to the Govt. of India many a times for their inclusion. Shri Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Odisha had submitted a letter on 30.05.2011 and subsequently on 03.11.2019 for inclusion in ST list from Odisha. Konda Reddy/ Konda Reddi (2) Mooka Dora/Muka Dora/Nooka Dora/Nuka Dora (3) Paharia (Kamar) (4) Dhurava (5) Dhurua (6) Kui (Kandha) in place of "Kui" (7) Jhodia (8) Oriya Kandha/Odiya Kandha. It is a long standing demand of ST many communities for inclusion under ST category.

I urge the Government of India, through you, to take immediate measures for inclusion of these communities into the Scheduled Tribe List, for socio-economic development of these communities and to save them from deprivation and isolation."

Thank you Sir. Jai Hind.

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करती हूँ और मंत्री जी का अभिनन्दन करती हूँ। कर्नाटक राज्य में जो अनुसूचित जनजाति है, उसे सूची में शामिल करने के लिए आपने जो यह कदम उठाया है, यह बहुत सराहनीय कदम है। किसी भी समाज में जो कमजोर तबका होता है, उसके उत्थान के लिए जो कोशिश की जाती है, उस कोशिश में हम सभी को आगे आना चाहिए और उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए जो भी उपाय हों, उनको हमें करना चाहिए। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का शुक्रिया भी अदा करती हूँ, लेकिन मैं उनका ध्यान इस तरफ भी दिलाना चाहूंगी कि मैं बिहार से आती हूँ और बिहार में एक लोहार जाति है, जो काफी बड़ी तादाद में है। सर, मैंने इस बात को 27 जून को अपने ज़ीरो ऑवर में भी उठाया था, लेकिन अभी तक उस पर कोई

[श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन]

कार्रवाई नहीं हुई। एक लोहार और लोहारा की मामूली सी गलती के कारण आज हमारे यहां के जो बच्चे हैं, जो काफी बड़ी तादाद में एग्जाम में पास कर चुके हैं, लेकिन उनकी नौकरियां लटकी हुई हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करती हूं कि आज मेरा स्पेशल मेन्शन भी इसी विषय पर है और इत्तेफाक से आज यह बिल भी आ गया। हमारे नेता ने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं उनका भी शुक्रिया अदा करती हूं। मैं आपको बताना चाहती हूं कि आपके विभाग से रेलवे बोर्ड ने जब लोहार और लोहारा के विषय में जानकारी लेनी चाही, तो आपके मंत्रालय से साफ यह कह दिया गया कि इस तरह की कोई जाति इसमें नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आपको बता दूं कि भारत सरकार के संस्कृति मंत्रालय के राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालय से सूचना के अधिकार के अंतर्गत निकाला गया कि उसमें 'लोहार' जाति का उल्लेख किया गया है। इलेक्शन कमीशन ने भी यह कहा है कि बिहार राज्य में 'लोहार' जनजाति पहले से ही अनुसूचित जनजाति में शामिल है और वह बिहार राज्य की अनुसूचित जनजाति के स्थानों पर निर्वाचन लड़ने के लिए पात्र है। जब निर्वाचन आयोग का letter है, संग्रहालय का letter है और आपके मंत्रालय से भिन्न हो जाता है तो कृपया इसको दिखाएं। बिहार सरकार ने बार-बार इसके लिए पत्र लिखा है, लेकिन अभी तक कोई पहल आपकी तरफ से नहीं हुई है। आप छत्तीसगढ़ की हैं, हमारी बहुत करीबी हैं - जिस इलाके में आप रहती हैं, वहीं का अनाज खाकर हम बड़े हुए हैं, इसलिए मैं चाहती हूं कि आप इस बात पर बहुत ज्यादा ध्यान दें, ताकि हमारे बच्चों का भविष्य खतरे में न पड़े, बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

† محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار) : بہت بہت شکریں، آپ سبھا ادھیش مکیش مہودی، می اس بل کا سمرتھن کرتی ہوں اور منتری جی کا ابھیندن کرتی ہوں۔ کرناٹک راجی می جو انوسوچت جنجاتی ہے، اسے سوچی می شامل کرنے کے لئے آپ نے جو قدم اٹھائی ہے، وہ بہت سراہنے کے قدم ہے۔ کسری بھی سماج می جو کمزور طبقہ ہوتا ہے، اس کے انتھان کے لئے جو کوشش کی جاتی ہے، اس کوشش می ہم سبھی کو آگے آنا چاہئے اور اس کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے جو بھی آپائے ہوں، ان کو ہم می کرنا چاہئے۔ می مانئے منتری جی کا شکریں ادا کرتی ہوں، لیکن می ان کا دھڑل اس طرف بھی دلانا چاہونگی کہ می بہار سے آئی ہوں اور بہار می ایک لوہار جاتی ہے، جو کافی بڑی تعداد می ہے،

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

سر، میں نے اس بات کو 27 جون کو اپنے زیرِ اور میں بھی اٹھائی تھا، لیکن ابھی تک اس پر کوئی کارروائی نہیں ہوئی۔ ایک لوہار اور لوہارا کی معمولی سری غلطی کی وجہ سے آج ہمارے یہاں کے جو بچے ہیں، جو کافی بڑی تعداد میں ایگزٹ میں پاس کرچکے ہیں، لیکن ان کی نوکریاں لٹکی ہوئی ہیں۔ میں مانتے ہیں جی سے اگرچہ کرتے ہوں کہ آج میں اسپیشل مینٹن بھی اسری موضوع پر ہے اور اتفاق سے آج ہی بل بھی آگئی ہمارے رتھا نے مجھے بولنے کا موقع دیا، اس کے لئے میں ان کا بھی شکریہ ادا کرتی ہوں۔ میں آپ کو بتانا چاہتی ہوں کہ آپ کے وہاں سے رطوے بورڈ نے جب لوہار اور لوہارا کے وشے میں جانکاری لینی چاہی، تو آپ کے منترالہ سے صاف یہ کہہ دیا گیا کہ اس طرح کی کوئی جاتی اس میں نہیں ہے۔ لیکن میں آپ کو بتا دوں کہ بھارت سرکار کے سنسکرتی منترالہ کے راشٹری سنگھالہ سے سوچنا کے ادھیکار کے تحت نکالا گیا کہ اس میں ’لوہار‘ جاتی کا الگ کٹا گیا ہے۔ الیکشن کمیشن نے بھی یہ کہا ہے کہ بہار راجہ میں ’لوہار‘ جنجاتی پہلے سے ہی انوسوچت جنجاتی میں شامل ہے اور وہ بہار راجہ کی انوسوچت جنجاتی کے استھانو پر نرواچن لڑنے کے لئے پاتر ہے۔ جب نرواچن آگ کا لٹھ ہے، سنگھالہ کا لٹھ ہے اور آپ کے منترالہ سے مختلف ہوجاتا ہے تو کرپے اسکو دکھائی۔ بہار سرکار نے بار بار اس کے لئے لٹھ لکھا ہے، لیکن ابھی تک کوئی پہل آپ کی طرف سے نہیں ہوئی ہے۔ آپ چھتیس گڑھ کی ہیں، ہماری بہت قریبی ہیں۔ جس علاقے میں آپ رہتی ہیں، وہی کا اناج کھاکر ہم بڑے ہوئے ہیں، اس لئے میں چاہتی ہوں کہ آپ اس بات پر بہت زیادہ دھیان دیں، تاکہ ہمارے بچوں کا مستقبل خطرے میں نہ پڑے، بہت بہت شکریہ۔

(ختم شد)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY): Now, Dr. Banda Prakash; two minutes.

DR. BANDA PRAKASH (Telangana): Sir, on behalf of our Party, we support the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019. We

[Dr. Banda Prakash]

support the inclusion of particular communities in Karnataka in the Scheduled Tribes. At the same time, I wish to bring to the notice of the House and the hon. Minister that after formation of the State of Telangana, the tribal population there is more than nine per cent. Earlier, it was seven per cent. We have been giving seven per cent reservation in the State. We have taken all the necessary precautions and the State Legislature also sent a request to the Government of India, after completing all the formalities. Since the last two-and-a-half years, it has been pending with the Government of India. Through you, I would request the hon. Minister to take up the issue of Telangana and clear that request.

Then, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that we had constituted the Chellappa Commission to include two more communities in the list of Scheduled Tribe communities. These are: Boya and Khaithi Lambada. That Commission gave a report after touring the entire State and taking everybody's opinion. The State also passed the orders and they recommended it to the Government of India. That case is also pending with the Government of India.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

I once again request the Government of India to take up such cases positively wherever they are pending. According to the Scheduled Tribe population, the Government of India should immediately take necessary steps to issue orders. Because of the formation of a new State, our strength has increased. If we implement that, our reservation will also cross fifty per cent. Again, some problems will arise. That is why, we request the Government of India, through you, to immediately take up the pending cases. For the last two-and-a-half years, our Telangana issue is also pending. We request the Government of India to clear the pending files and release orders for Telangana. I support this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya; two minutes.

SHRIMATI JHARNA DAS BAIDYA (Tripura): Sir, the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019, specifies the tribal communities which will be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. The Bill amends Part-II of the Order which specifies the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka. I support this Bill

and I would like to suggest some points. Once the Bill becomes an Act, it is required to ensure that all the new categories of communities get the benefits as they were getting earlier. They should get the benefits immediately. Sir, my next suggestion is to increase the funds, which is the demand of the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Sir, every year, thousands of people die in our country while clearing the human waste inside the drains and most of them belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. My final point is about the Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims. If you are able to bring Dalit Buddhists and Dalit Sikhs into the Dalit list, then, why not Dalit Christians and Dalit Muslims? Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, not present. Now, the next speaker is Shri D. Kupendra Reddy. You have two minutes, just make your points.

SHRI D. KUPENDRA REDDY (Karnataka): Respected Chairman, Sir, I, on behalf of my JD(S) Party, wholeheartedly welcome the Bill. Inclusion of "Parivara" and "Talawara" communities as synonyms of "Nayaka" and "Siddi" community of Dharwad and Belagavi Districts in the list of Scheduled Tribes of the State of Karnataka is helpful for the overall development of people belonging to these communities in Karnataka.

I request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to consider the inclusion of Codava community also in Karnataka in the ST List. Mr. Hariprasad has just now explained about their rich culture. Codavas are inhabitants of Coorg region of South West Karnataka. The culture and tradition of Codavas are akin to tribals. The Government of Karnataka funded for the study and survey of the genealogy of Codavas. The Codava National Council is striving for autonomy and ST tag for Codavas. The fast dwindling Codavas population is making them microscopic minorities. They are pressing for an identity and safeguarding their heritage, culture, tradition and to preserve the community. Therefore, I again request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to consider including Codavas in the ST list for the overall development of Codavas in Karnataka. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of DMK Party, I rise to support the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Second Amendment) Bill, 2019, which includes some communities of the State of Karnataka in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Sir, reservation policy alone has brought some people who have been sidelined for many reasons for centuries. Exclusively and especially the Scheduled Tribes, who have practised to live in a remote place, they still find it hard to mix with the existing society. The criteria for inclusion in Scheduled Tribes list state very clearly as to what are the specifications of a community to be Scheduled Tribe. It says, indications of primitive traits, distinctive culture, geographical isolation, shyness of contact with the community at large, and backwardness. However, this criteria was not spelt out in the Constitution. Sir, these criteria still exist with some communities. When we appreciate and welcome these communities, which have been included in the State of Karnataka, there are some communities in Tamil Nadu, especially, the *Badagas* in Nilgiri District, the *Narikuravas* across the State and the *Kattunayakan*. Regarding the *Narikuravas*, earlier, when the UPA Government was there, it was brought but later after the Government ended, the Bill lapsed. After Narendra Modiji took over, the Cabinet approved that *Narikuravas* be brought into the Scheduled Tribes list but still it has not been done. Hon. Chairman is very well aware of that community. They used to sell beads across the streets. They are still in a very remote corner. Some people among them are educated but, now, they are not able to come to mainstream and they are not able to mix with the society at large.

There is the criteria that the State Government should recommend. I do not know about that but I urge the Central Government to take into consideration that in the next attempt, when you include some communities in the Scheduled Tribes, the *Narikuravas*, the *Badagas* and the *Kattunayakan* must be included in the Scheduled Tribes list. Thank you, Sir.

श्री वीर सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियां) आदेश (दूसरा संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019 का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। कर्नाटक में "परिवार" "तलवार" एवं "सिद्धी" जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति में सम्मिलित किया जा रहा है, इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, समय-समय पर संविधान में संशोधन करके कुछ जातियों को अनुसूचित जाति

एवं अनुसूचित जनजातियों में जोड़ा जाता है, ठीक है जोड़ा जाना चाहिए। जब परमपूज्य डा. बाबा साहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने संविधान बनाया था और जो आरक्षण निश्चित किया था, वह आरक्षण तो वहीं का वहीं है, किन्तु कुछ जातियों को जिन्हें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों में जोड़ा जा रहा है और उनकी संख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है, उसे देखते हुए मेरा आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि जिस प्रकार से अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या बढ़ रही है, उसी प्रकार से उनका आरक्षण भी बढ़ाया जाए।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन जातियों के लोग जंगलों और वनों में रहते हैं और वनों में खाने वगैरह ज्यादा हैं, लेकिन वहां पर वन साफ किए जा रहे हैं, इसलिए जो खानों में काम करने वाले हैं, उनकी शिक्षा की तरफ ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। हमारे देश में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या लगभग 11 करोड़ है और उनकी साक्षरता की दर लगभग 55 परसेंट है। इसलिए हमें उनकी शिक्षा की तरफ भी ध्यान देना चाहिए और उनके लिए स्कूल खोले जाने चाहिए।

महोदय, देश को आज़ाद हुए 70 वर्ष हो गए और केन्द्र में जो भी सरकारें रहीं, लेकिन आज भी अनुसूचित जनजातियों के लाखों पद सरकारी नौकरियों में खाली पड़े हैं, backlog है, लेकिन कोई भी सरकार आज तक अनुसूचित जनजातियों के सरकारी कर्मचारियों के पदों को नहीं भर पाई और न ही backlog को पूरा कर पाई है, अतः मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि उनकी तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए। हम अनुसूचित जनजाति को बढ़ाते तो चले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन आरक्षण को नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं। मेरी मांग है कि उसी ratio में अनुसूचित जनजातियों के आरक्षण को भी बढ़ाना चाहिए, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I support the Bill wholeheartedly. While supporting the Bill, I salute the memory of Birsa Munda to Thalakkal Chanthu, who fought for the country against the foreign rule. But what happened to them? Their inheritors are living a very pitiable life all over the country. The slogan everywhere is the same: *Jal, jameen and jungle*. All are stolen by somebody else. We can see in the whole of India that tribal lands are snatched away. At many places, their land is given to the mining mafia. Even the tribal temples are not with them now. Somebody else has taken that away. At many places like Chhattisgarh, it is going on. I support the Bill and I request the Government to think about such crimes that are committed all over India. New and new sections are demanding this right, including my State also, so the Government may consider it.

[Shri Binoy Viswam]

There is one more thing. The Forests Rights Act, which came as a helping hand for the tribes by the UPA-I Government with the support of the Left...

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

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, Left is a reality.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Thank you. Why are you objecting to thank you? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, let me finish my words. In many places, the courts are also trying to take away rights. So, please take that also into consideration. Thank you.

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जैसे चार जातियाँ, "परिवार" "तलवार" "नायक" एवं "सिद्धि" कर्नाटक में जोड़ी गई हैं, इसी प्रकार मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि दिल्ली के अंदर भी, रेलवे लाइन के साथ-साथ झुग्गियों के अंदर जो लोग बसे हुए हैं, वे शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब से भी बदतर जिंदगी गुजार रहे हैं। वहाँ पर कई-कई पीढ़ियों के बच्चे पैदा हुए और बड़े हो गए। बिजली, स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं, स्कूल और पानी की व्यवस्था तो दिल्ली सरकार ने की है, परन्तु भूमि भारत सरकार के रेलवे मंत्रालय के अधीन है। अगर उस रेलवे की भूमि पर उनके भवन बना दिए जाएं, तो उन्हें बहुत सुविधा होगी। यदि यह संभव न हो, तो जमीन का उचित मूल्य लेकर, दिल्ली सरकार को उस भूमि पर भवन बनाने की अनुमति दे दी जाए, ताकि वहाँ उन्हें रहने के लिए मकान उपलब्ध करा दिए जाएं, तो उन्हें रहने की सुविधा मिल सकती है।

महोदय, मेरा यह निवेदन भी है कि जब तक उन्हें भवन नहीं दिए जाते हैं, तब तक उन्हें शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब में शामिल कर दिया जाए, क्योंकि उनकी तीन-तीन और चार-चार पीढ़ियाँ वहाँ पर गुजर गई हैं और किन बदतर हालात में वे देश की राजधानी में रह रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री सभापति:** सुशील कुमार गुप्ता जी, यह विषय कर्नाटक राज्य से संबंधित है, लेकिन फिर भी आप कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं, इसलिए मैंने आपको बोलने का समय दिया।

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता:** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय यहाँ बैठी हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आर्थिक मंदी से जो बेरोजगारी



फैलती जा रही है, इसे दृष्टिगत रखते हुए कहीं उन्हें भी शेड्यूलड ट्राइब में शामिल न करना पड़ जाए, इसलिए लोगों के रोजगार बढ़ाने का थोड़ा सा प्रयत्न करें, धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Prabhakar Kore, the Kannada Interpreter is not there. Do you still want to speak in Kannada?

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE (Karnataka): \*Hon'ble Chairman Sir, it is a matter of great importance that, the Siddhi Community in Belgavi and Dharwad Districts in Karnataka and also settled along the Sahyadri mountain range is now being included as Schedule Tribe. I congratulate the Chief Minister of Karnataka, Shri B. S. Yediyurappa and hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi for bringing this Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... What is your problem? उनके स्टेट ने recommend किया है। They have recommended. That is what they are saying.

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: They have recommended. No; no, it was recommended by. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, hear me. Let me speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Whoever was there, they will all get credit. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री बी.के. हरिप्रसाद (कर्नाटक): सर ...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... आप बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: \* The Sidhhi tribe has been subjected to injustice and today even after 70 years of independence this tribe is still waiting for justice. The Siddhi Community till 10 years ago was confined to the forest. They have come from the African Sub Continent during the British period. This Bill will deliver justice to them. Many more communities like, Gondili and Gollaru tribe are also residing in Uttara Kannada District. I hope that, the above mentioned communities will also get the status of Schedule Tribe.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Pralhad Joshi, Mantriji wants to intervene for a while.

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\*English translation of Kannada portion.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; THE MINISTER OF COAL; AND THE MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for this opportunity. Sir, this Nayaka community which is called in many names Nayaka, Beda, Bedara. All such communities, they have already been included in the list of ST Order. But, unfortunately, for the last 40 years, I am not blaming anybody, this "Parivara", "Talawara" and "Siddi" Communities from the Uttara Kannada District, they were never considered. Many people ran from pillar to post, but it was not done. Ultimately, the Karnataka Government recommended it, and I should thank the Lok Sabha Member, namely, the M.P. from that area, Shri Pratap Simha, who went to hon. Prime Minister, Amit Shahji and many other people, requested and convinced them with detailed data of the area, how their profession is same and how their activity, area of staying, everything is same. He convinced them and after that, hon. Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah, and hon. Prime Minister also took interest in that. And, ultimately, after going through the Register of Population and everybody, he continuously followed it up. And, today, it has happened. My last point is, many of the people from this community "Parivara", "Talawara" and also "Siddi" community of Dharwad and Belagavi are extremely happy. Dharwad is my Constituency that is why, I am thanking the hon. Prime Minister, the Home Minister and also Shri Pratap Simha. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In another ten minutes, there is going to be voting. It is a Constitutional Order and not a Constitutional Amendment. I appeal to all Members to be present in the House because on Scheduled Castes, we have approved it. Now, this is connected with Scheduled Tribe of a particular State. So, I appeal to the Members who are here and there to please come into the House. श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुताजी आपने विधेयक मूव किया है। इस पर अभी बहस हुई है। यदि आप इस पर अपना उत्तर देना चाहती हैं, तो उत्तर दे दीजिए, वोटिंग बाद में होगी।

**श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैंने आज कर्नाटक की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में संशोधन करने के लिए "संविधान (अनुसूचित जनजातियां) आदेश (दूसरा संशोधन) विधेयक, 2019" को पारित करने का प्रस्ताव पेश किया है और मुझे खुशी है कि राज्य सभा के 15 सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने इसका समर्थन किया है। क्या मैं उनके नाम पढ़ दूँ?  
...(व्यवधान)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

**श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता:** माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज राज्य सभा में लगातार दूसरी बार एस.सी./एस.टी. आरक्षण बिल को लेकर चर्चा हुई है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, भारत का संविधान अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सुरक्षा तथा विकास के लिए राज्य को विशेष जिम्मेदारी का आदेश देता है। संविधान के अनुच्छेद 366 के खंड (25) के अनुसार ऐसी जनजातियाँ या जनजाति समुदाय अथवा ऐसी जनजातियों या जनजाति समुदायों के भाग, जिन्हें इस संविधान के प्रयोजनों के लिए अनुच्छेद 342 के अधीन अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ समझा जाता है। इसके माध्यम से कर्नाटक राज्य की अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची संशोधित की जाएगी, जिससे समुदायों, नामतः "नायक" के पर्याय के रूप में क्रम संख्या 38 पर "परिवार तथा तलवार" और क्रम संख्या 50 पर विद्यमान "सिद्दी", जो कि उत्तर कन्नड़ जिले के अंतर्गत आते हैं, का विस्तार धारवाड़ तथा बेलागवी जिलों के "सिद्दी" समुदाय के लिए मंजूर किया जाएगा।

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka):** Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The Minister is replying. Everybody has spoken. She will be brief, don't worry.

**श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता:** यहाँ पर कई सम्माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने-अपने प्रदेशों के जनजाति समाज को अनुसूचित जनजाति समुदाय में शामिल करने के लिए जो प्रस्ताव राज्यों से हमारी केन्द्र सरकार के जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय को आए हैं, इसके सम्बन्ध में जानकारी चाही है। मैं उन सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों को यह अवगत करा देना चाहती हूँ कि देश के 21 प्रदेशों से कई जनजातीय समुदाय को शामिल करने के प्रस्ताव अभी भारत सरकार के पास हैं। जो प्रस्ताव यहाँ पर पारित नहीं हो पाते हैं, उसके पीछे बहुत से कारण होते हैं। जैसे किसी भी जाति को जनजाति समुदाय में शामिल करना हो, तो उसके लिए सरकार के कुछ विशेष मापदंड हैं। यदि कोई भी जाति अनुसूचित जनजाति में शामिल होना चाहती है, तो उसके लिए सबसे पहले राज्य सरकार से यहाँ पर प्रस्ताव आता है। उस प्रस्ताव के लिए यह मापदंड तय किया गया है कि उस अनुसूचित जाति या समुदाय के अन्दर क्या आदिम लक्षण हैं, उसकी कोई विशिष्ट संस्कृति है, भौगोलिक अलगाव और विशाल समुदाय से जुड़ने में संकोच, आर्थिक पिछड़ापन, ये मापदंड हैं। इन मापदंडों के आधार पर यदि राज्य सरकार जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय को प्रस्ताव देती है, तो हम उस प्रस्ताव को भारत सरकार के महापंजीयक को भेजते हैं और महापंजीयक कई चरणों में उसका परीक्षण कराता है। परीक्षण कराने के बाद यदि उसकी सहमति होती है, तो उसे जनजाति आयोग को भेजा जाता है। फिर जनजाति आयोग भी उसका परीक्षण करता है और जब उसमें सकारात्मक अभिमत आता है, तो वह हमारे जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय के पास आता है। फिर हमारा

[श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता]

मंत्रालय उसको अंतर-मंत्रालय टिप्पणी के लिए भेजता है और वहाँ से यदि सकारात्मक रिपोर्ट आती है, तो उसके बाद वह कैबिनेट को जाता है। कैबिनेट में पारित होने के बाद वह लोक सभा और राज्य सभा में पारित होता है। इसके बाद वह राष्ट्रपति जी के पास आदेश के लिए जाता है। फिर उसके बाद उसके लिए अधिसूचना जारी होती है।

मैं सभी सम्माननीय सदस्यों को यह जानकारी देना चाहती हूँ कि जैसे आप लोगों ने सभी प्रदेशों की कुछ-कुछ जातियों का यहाँ पर नाम लिया है, उल्लेख किया है, तो जिन प्रदेशों के प्रस्ताव यहाँ पर आए हैं, मैं उनकी जानकारी आप सबको अलग-अलग उपलब्ध करा दूँगी।

**श्री सभापति:** रेणुका जी, आपने बताया कि इसके लिए क्या पद्धति है। इन सब सुझावों को ध्यान में रख कर आप आगे बोलिए।

**श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता:** माननीय सदस्यों ने यह जानकारी चाही है और इस बात को हम लोगों को सुझाव के रूप में भी दिया है कि जो अनुसूचित जनजातियाँ हैं, वे बहुत गरीबी की अवस्था में हैं। कई जगह पर उनको कई सारी दिक्कतें हो रही हैं। जैसे कर्नाटक में "तलवार, परिवार और सिद्धी" हैं, यदि ये अनुसूचित जनजाति में शामिल हो जाती हैं, तो इसके बाद इनको भारत सरकार की ओर से और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की ओर से मिलने वाले जितने भी प्रकार के आरक्षण हैं और स्कीमों का जो लाभ है, वे सब इनको मिलने लगेंगे।

आज मैं आपके और सदन के माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूँगी कि हमने आज यह जो बिल पेश किया है, इसको सर्वसम्मति से पारित किया जाए।

**श्री सभापति:** बहुत अच्छा। वे नई मंत्री हैं और अच्छी तरह से अध्ययन करके आई हैं, इसलिए उनका अभिनंदन करना चाहिए।

Now, the question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of the Scheduled Tribes in the State of Karnataka, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clause 2 was added to the Bill.*

*In Clause 1, there is one Amendment by the hon. Minister.*

*Clause-1 Short Title and Commencement*

**श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता:** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ:-

कि पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 1 में "उनहत्तरवें" शब्द के स्थान पर "सत्तरवें" शब्द को प्रतिस्थापित किया जाए।

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

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bil..*

MR. CHAIRMAN: In the Enacting Formula, there is one Amendment by the hon. Minister, Shrimati Renuka Singh Saruta.

*Enacting Formula*

**श्रीमती रेणुका सरुता:** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ:-

कि पृष्ठ 1, पंक्ति 3 में "द्वितीय" शब्द का लोप किया जाए।

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

*The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bil.*

*The Title was added to the Bil.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Renuka Singh Saruta to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

**श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता:** महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूँ:-

कि विधेयक को यथासंभावित रूप में पारित किया जाए।

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

**The International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move:

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority to develop and regulate the financial services market in the International Financial Services Centres in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your point of order?

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, in the List of Business that we got, there is no mention of such a Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary List of Business has been circulated and the Chairman has approved it. Okay, he has raised a doubt. I have to clarify it. Mr. Jairam Ramesh, you have not given your name. But, I will give you time. Now, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan.

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Now, the entire world has become a global village, and technology has taken over all other institutions. Now, in the world of technological era, the modern financial institutions and financial tools are coming into operation, and to regularize the financial centres, now, an Authority is going to be established under this Act, and the Authority which had already been established, is also coming under the purview of this Act. I welcome this Bill.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I rise to speak very briefly on the International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill, 2019, which seeks to set up an Integrated Financial Regulator for International Financial Centres. Sir, right now, in India, we have only one International Financial Centre that is going to be regulated by this Bill. This Bill is to create a Regulator for the much wanted grandeur project called, GIFT, the Gujarat International Financial Hitech City. The GIFT city was set up under the SEZ Act of 2005, and it is part of the dream of the then Chief Minister of Gujarat to create a Singapore or Dubai on the Sabarmati. Many more such centres may undoubtedly come up but, as of now, this regulator, which will come into being

after the Bill is passed, is meant to regulate economic and commercial activities in the GIFT City, which is about eight kilometres from Gandhinagar.

Sir, I would like to ask of the hon. Finance Minister one thing. GIFT was launched with a great fanfare. And it was expected that when fully developed over a period of a decade, about 62 million square feet of commercial space would become available for investors, both domestic and international. However, after almost nine years of existence, out of 62 million square feet, according to the information that I have been able to get, less than three million square feet of commercial property has actually been developed uptil now. This is an abysmal rate of progress and, obviously, Sir, the ambition with which GIFT was created is yet to be fulfilled. I hope, it will be fulfilled but, at the end of nine years, it can't be said that GIFT is a success story. In fact, in the last one year, GIFT has been at the centre of a controversy because its joint venture partner, IL&FS went completely bankrupt and created a ripple effect in India's NBFC sector, one consequence of which has been the dramatic, continuing economic slowdown.

However, it is coming out of that controversy and one can only wish GIFT all the very best. But, I do wish to make the point that this Bill, right now, is going to create one authority for one agency or entity. Hopefully, there will be more such entities that will get created but, as of now, this is the gift for GIFT, to use your language!

Sir, one or two questions I want to ask of the hon. Finance Minister. In an international financial centre, will the rupee be completely convertible? Right now, the rupee is convertible on the trade account. We don't have a full capital account convertibility. However, if the ambition is to create Singapores and Dubais in India—I would like the Finance Minister to share with us whether there are, in fact, similar proposals to develop Singapores and Dubais in India like GIFT cities—what does it do to capital account convertibility of the Indian rupee? Will the rupee be capital account convertible in these enclaves? Sir, Singapore and Dubai are not enclaves. They are city-states. However, the SEZ Act of 2005 creates enclaves within the larger territory of India and one should be very clear on what is permissible in the enclaves and what is not permissible. So, in the expectation that, ultimately, this regulator will regulate international financial centres, I was seeking this clarification from the Minister.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

Finally, Sir, this regulator is going to take over functions of the RBI, it is going to take over functions of SEBI, it is going to take over functions of the Insurance Regulator, and it is going to take over functions of the Pension Regulator. Four regulators! It is a nine-member authority out of which six members are part-time and three members are full-time. Sir, I don't see the logic of having nine members out of which a majority are part-time.

One would have expected that the Government were serious about this regulation and serious about creating international financial centres, although, Sir, I must say that with the current state of the world economy and the current state of the Indian economy, the hope that we will create more such Gandhinagar type GIFT entities is going to remain a mirage. However, even so, we pass a law not for today; we pass a law for the next five to ten years. I would like to get, from the hon. Minister, clarity on the structure of the organization she has proposed.

Sir, with these words, I just want to say that we will support the Bill, obviously. It has come. I wish we had more time to study the implications of this Bill. I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister that SEBI was set up in 1988 by an executive order. It got legislative sanction only in 1992. So, you could have set up this regulator, given more time to Parliament to scrutinise this legislation and then come forward to Parliament. However, she wants this Bill passed today. It will be passed with these caveats that I have entered. Thank you, Sir.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I will deal with this Bill on two aspects. One is the structural and the other one is the functional. On the structural aspect, of course, since this is going to be an inter-regulatory coordination, under Clause 17 of the Bill, a performance review Committee is to be set up to review Authority's functioning. This Committee has two Members of the IFSC Authority itself. Wouldn't it create a situation of conflict of interest? It is because these two Members who would be actually exercising authority to coordinate the activities of inter-regulatory coordination would be in a position to exercise over-sight over their own performance. The Authority controls crucial facts/facets regarding the Committee's operation creating further scope for conflict of interest. Therefore, greater over-sight maybe required. Sir, secondly, one of the key aspects of this centre would be how



to ensure contract enforcement in case of repudiation and what would be the dispute resolution mechanism. There is nothing in the Bill about this thing. On the functionality aspect, taking from what Shri Jairam Ramesh said about the GIFT, I think, until August, 2019, very recently, the position is, the network between the various stock exchanges has not taken place. Therefore, off shore trades to the GIFT has itself not taken place. Now, how to bring about this? Migration in volumes is very important for these exchanges. The second is on the rupee derivatives. I would like to know whether trading in rupee derivatives, as suggested by the RBI taskforce on off shore rupee markets, is going to take place because that has been a bottleneck in GIFT itself. The third one is, Dubai, Singapore, one of the pillars of their successful functioning, has strategic location. Now, relocation is not easy in GIFT, as hon. Member Shri Jairam Ramesh said. People have not come in to occupy their space. Market intermediaries and market participants ultimately make this particular authority successful or this particular centre successful. Unless this happens in the SEZs you can only have a structure, but it could probably not be delivering the kind of results that you want to get offshore trade into the country. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Wilson. Not present. Dr. Santanu Sen.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, before coming to certain points, I would like to highlight certain issues retrospectively. What is the idea of bringing this IFSC Authority Bill? It is to regulate the existing IFSC centres. What is this IFSC centre? The idea was to build up IFSC centre in each and every Special Economic Zone. What is this Special Economic Zone? As per 2005 Special Economic Zone, almost each and every State was supposed to be having demarcated Special Economic Zone. Now if I start from the reverse direction, at present, there are hardly eight to nine active Special Economic Zones in the country. Secondly, as far as the IFSC centres are concerned and as far as my information goes, there is only one existing IFSC centre and that is in Gir city, Gujarat. If you go through the history, you will come to know that initially, the first IFSC centre was supposed to be built in Mumbai. But, I don't know what the reason was. It was decided in the Vibrant Gujarat Global Investors Summit 2017 that it is not Mumbai, it is Gujarat which will be getting the GIFT City.

[Dr. Santanu Sen]

Sir, let me draw the attention of the House to the present scenario of the GIFT City which is the only existing IFSC in the country. Sir, it is using 359 acres of land. It has 110 buildings. It is using 6.2 crore sq. ft. area. Ideally, out of this, 67 per cent is supposed to be utilized for commercial purpose, 22 per cent is supposed to be utilized for residential purpose and 11 per cent is supposed to be used for social purpose. But, till now, only 20 lakh sq. ft. area is operational and the rest is underutilized!

The second point is: What is the current status? How much fund could we receive from the existing IFSC's GIFT City? No official data is available. So, my humble request to the hon. Minister is to kindly provide us proper data.

Now, Sir, let us come to the Bill. As nicely spoken by the previous speakers, I have got some queries about the composition of the Authority.

Last but not the least, you look at Clause 17(1) which talks about Performance Review Committee. It is very funny to see that two members of the existing Committee will be judging the performance of others! Likewise, those who are the constituents of the Committee will be reviewing their own performance! What best can we expect from them? So, my first suggestion to the hon. Minister is, let us try to build up the Indian economy. Let us have good information and let us have the best possible effort to increase India's GDP and then let us try to build up SEZ in each and every State. Let us make each and every SEZ operational. And then, let us try to bring more and more IFSCs in the country and only then proper utilization of this Bill will take place. Thank you.

**श्री सभापति (महाराष्ट्र):** श्री हुसैन दलवाई।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** सभापति महोदय, मैं मराठी में बोलना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** चूँकि आपने पहले नोटिस नहीं दिया है, इसलिए उसका तर्जुमा यानी उसका भाषांतरण नहीं होगा। फिर भी आप मराठी में बोलना चाहते हैं, तो आप बोलिए। यह भारतीय भाषा है, इसलिए मैं स्वागत करता हूँ।

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** \* मुझे थोड़ा सा आश्चर्य हो रहा है कि ये बिल अगर दो दिन पहले हाथ में आया होता तो हम और अधिक जानकारियाँ एकत्रित करके बोल पाये होते। ये जो इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज़ सेंटर अर्थात् अंतर्राष्ट्रीय वित्तीय सेवा केंद्र बनाये जा रहे हैं, उस बात की हमें बहुत खुशी है। परंतु इन्हें बनाने का उद्देश्य यह था कि इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को भली प्रकार से गति प्रदान की जा सके, और उस दिशा में, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विमानतल जहाँ हों, अधिक सुविधायें हों, ऐसे किसी स्थान पर इन्हें बनाने का विचार किया जा रहा था।

श्री मनमोहन सिंह जी जब देश के प्रधानमंत्री थे, तब यह निर्णय लिया गया था और मुंबई, महाराष्ट्र में इसका केंद्र बनाये जाने का निर्णय हुआ था। स्थान बदलकर जब इसे गुजरात ले गये तो इसकी क्या स्थिति हो गई है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिस उद्देश्य से ये कार्य किया था, उसमें कोई विशेष लाभ प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है और इस प्रकार से एक-एक करके महाराष्ट्र की इंडस्ट्री अर्थात् उद्योग को वहां से उठाकर गुजरात में लाने का जो विचार आप कर रहे हैं, उसके कारण एक प्रकार से आप अर्थव्यवस्था में गतिरोध उत्पन्न कर रहे हैं।

अर्थव्यवस्था और अधिक अच्छी तरह से चल सके, इसके लिये गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र में ये फेरबदल करने की क्या आवश्यकता थी, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। एक तरह से आपने महाराष्ट्र के साथ अन्याय किया है। ये अन्याय बहुत गलत है। जहां सुविधायें हैं, जिन स्थानों पर पहले से ही ये कार्य करने के निर्णय लिए जा चुके थे, वहाँ पर यह कार्य नहीं किया गया, और एकदम से सारा काम गुजरात ले जाया गया, यह बिल्कुल गलत है। ऐसा करने से किसी प्रकार का लाभ नहीं मिला है, हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था जहाँ थी वहीं है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निवेश के केंद्र अधिक संख्या में बनाने का जो उद्देश्य था कि विदेशी निवेश बढ़ेगा, वो भी नहीं हुआ है। आपसे गलती हुई है इसे आप स्वीकार करें और आवश्यक सुधार करना संभव है, तो कृपया करें, इतना ही मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता हूँ।

जय हिंद, जय भारत।

**श्री सभापति:** जय हिन्द, जय भारत, जय महाराष्ट्र नहीं है?

**श्री हुसैन दलवाई:** जय महाराष्ट्र।

**SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH:** Sir, he said that originally GIFT City was meant for Maharashtra, but it has gone to Gujarat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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\*Hindi translation of the original speech made in Marathi.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is worried about the flight of economic capital from Maharashtra to Gujarat. That is the point he is making. Now, the hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI): I have done the interpretation for the hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, let me thank you very much, although it is end of a long day, you still accommodated this Bill, understanding its importance. Because it is a financial Bill, ideally it is something, which I had liked the Members here to contribute. I heard the hon. Members who have participated in the discussion. I thank each one of the Members who also, after a long day, have been kind enough to be here to discuss this very important Bill. So, I would like to express my thankfulness to all the Members who understand its importance.

But, first of all, I would start with saying that many of the Members are aware that this is not something that has happened in the last few years only. It was in 2008 when the Percy Mistry Committee spoke about the need to set up an institution of this kind in this country because, at that time, his estimate was that in the year 2015, he was talking in 2008, but expressed that by 2015 it will be around fifty billion dollars that India will send abroad in terms of service charges and other things. And, his estimate was that this amount will reach 120 billion dollars by 2025. And, therefore, there was a clear need felt by this eminent Committee that there should be a Financial Services Centre and also a hub which should be giving India and the Indian companies that kind of international quality financial service that is comparable with Singapore or London and so on. So, just only to underline the whole sequence, I would very quickly want to run through the dates or the years when this happened. In 2008, the Percy Mistry Committee felt it. In 2011, then Ministry of Commerce notified the International Financial Services Centre as a multi-service SEZ in GIFT city, in Gujarat. So, the actual clearance was obtained in 2011 for this Centre to be developed as an International Financial Services Centre. Since it was announced in 2011, partly addressing this concern some of the Members have raised, saying this many numbers of years have passed why it is not really

picking up, and so on. Although it was notified in 2011 by the Ministry of Commerce, yet it was only in 2015 that the regulatory bodies — such as, the RBI, the SEBI, the IRDA, and so on — issued the performance regulatory guidelines. So, effectively, between 2011 and 2015, although notification happened from the Ministry of Commerce, nothing concrete could be done because regulatory authorities took their time and it was in 2015. So, effectively, it is only from 2015 you are talking about a functioning centre. Then, 2016, some competitive tax regime was brought in, exemptions were offered in 2017. In 2017, again, a tie up happened with the Singapore International Arbitration for Dispute Resolution. And, an hon. Member did ask as to what happened to dispute resolution. There is also a tie up with the Singapore Arbitration Centre because, in India the business houses, for want of such a facility being available in India and also matured international-class arbitration being absent, till then had to depend, and even now to an extent depend; but, India is also building arbitration capacities within the country. So, for the sake of arbitration, which the nearest place being Singapore, the GIFT city, the IFSC, had a tie up arranged in 2017 with the Singapore Arbitration Centre. Then, from 2017, international exchanges have also started functioning I will just give you the figures of how many exchanges are functioning, how many international-class banks are there. So, when all this was going on, it was in 2018 that an announcement for setting up a unified regulator was made. It was in 2018 that it was made and in 2019 we are coming up with actually a Bill for setting up this regulatory authority. So, there are additional tax reforms, which I remember announcing even in the July Budget. So, if we were looking at what exactly exists in the IFSC as it stands today, there are two stock exchanges operating from there. One set up by the BSE, which is the Bombay Stock Exchange, India INX functions from there. Also, the National Stock Exchange of the IFSC has been set up. Members, who expressed concern about what is actually happening, is something there or is it just a name, just listen to the numbers of what is happening there. Daily volume in the Stock Exchanges has crossed 4 billion US dollars. So, a functional International Financial Service Centre is operating there. About 22 hours each day, the Stock Exchange functions. Then, there are 13 international banks, international banking units, and banking transactions are 24 billion US dollars. ECB lendings happen from there. Loan syndications and trade finance also happen from there. As of now, there are 40 operational brokers and 100 plus licensed brokers who are actively engaged in institutional brokerage

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services and in proprietary trade. There are about 19 plus players in the insurance sector, re-insurance business is conducted, insurance intermediaries operate from there, and the sum insured from here is in the range of 30 billion US dollars. Finally, newly IT and IT-enabled services for the financial and legal consultancy firms are also running from there. There are IT companies which have been established and they are 30 plus in total. So, if people do have a thought about what exactly is happening, this is exactly what is happening there. These many institutions are functioning, these many varieties of financial services are being provided there, and, therefore, it is only right that in order to facilitate those who are operating there, that they don't go from pillar to post looking after several regulators which actually have something to regulate there, we are creating a unified authority wherein all these four regulators will be able to operate through that one authority. That is why, in the law itself, when the Bill is presented before us along with an authority Bill, we are also invoking in the First Schedule, for the Reserve Bank of India, about seven Acts, through which the Reserve Bank of India does its regulatory functions, are also going to have an implication as a collateral to this particular authority which is being brought in. So, those little amendments will also have to happen in seven different Acts. Similarly, because the SEBI controls the stock and securities market, three of those Acts, which it will invoke every now and then, are also being simultaneously amended. Again, because insurance functions happen there, insurance companies exist there, global insurance companies also come there. Under the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority's role, there are at least three different Acts, such as the Insurance Act, the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act and the Insurance Regulatory Development Act, in all the three, some Sections will also have to be simultaneously amended.

Lastly, I come to the Pension Regulatory Development Authority. Even there, about one particular Act which they periodically invoke is also being impacted by this Bill, which we are bringing in now. One quick run down on how are we here now in the Rajya Sabha. We had come here earlier. Because, on 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2019, the Cabinet then had cleared for a unified authority. Announcement was made in 2018 for forming a unified authority, but that authority's Cabinet clearance got obtained on 6<sup>th</sup> February, 2019. Post that, on 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2019, it was introduced

in this very House. And that's how we had earlier come to this House. However, on the 20<sup>th</sup> June of this year, Sir, the Lok Sabha Secretariat conveyed that this Bill is a Finance Bill, and, therefore, under Article 117 Section (1) of the Constitution, it should actually be first presented in the Lok Sabha. So, we took it to the Lok Sabha and also ensured, much before we took it to the Lok Sabha, that it was withdrawn from this House, and you were grateful enough on 20<sup>th</sup> November, 2019 when the Cabinet approved it, and, on 25<sup>th</sup> November, you have been kind enough to allow the withdrawal of the Bill from here, and, after which, on the same day, we introduced it in the Lok Sabha, and the Lok Sabha yesterday has cleared the Bill and today, therefore, we have taken this up in the Rajya Sabha.

Sir, as I am making the comments on the Authority, I would also simultaneously like to answer some of the questions which have been raised. There was the question about part-time Members, how can they do justice? Unfortunately, I want to highlight the fact that only two of them who are being drawn from domain expertise area outside are going to be either part-time or full-time. The rest of them are members already functioning in RBI, officials from RBI. So, when they work in the Authority, it appears to be part-time but what actually they do is the functioning which RBI does in regulation. For this limited purpose, it is the Authority through which they exert their authority, and, therefore, what they do in the Authority may be part-time but they are the people who in anyway be doing it in the RBI or the IRDA, SEBI and so on. So, they are not all part-time. There is one Chairman who is full time, and, therefore, RBI, SEBI, IRDA and PFRDA, each having a member appears to be part-time but they are members anyway of RBI, and, therefore, doing this job also. Then the Government of India appoints two who are nominated members and the two others are taken from open public expertise-based domain and those can either be part-time or full-time. That will be determined.

So, what this Bill other than what I have said does — without taking much of your time, Sir, — is that this Bill defines very clearly what financial products are being considered here, what the services which are being included in the IFSC, what are the institutions which can come into this and also financial IT-related, IT-enabled services. I am glad to say that the IT, IT-enabled services, which are already there as a newer portfolio entering into the IFSC, have given jobs for 10,000 people only for dealing with the backroom, backend processing of data related to financial

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services. So, it is not a call centre. But it is beyond that. It is also making up for a lot of software requirements of these financial companies. So, that is one thing which I wanted to highlight.

Now, as specifically to the institution, people said, 'Only this much area, not really as much as was claimed', I just want to be clear on what is the kind of area we are talking about. Sir, the total area of GIFT City is 886 acres, and it is divided into two zones, one is domestic zone, which is spread over 625 acres, and the other is the SEZ, which is the financial SEZ for which in 2011 the Commerce Ministry had given the permission, the IFSC zone which is spread over 261 acres. Now, this particular multiservice SEZ, with international financial service approval obtained, has all the financial services units and the IFSCs, the umbrella, which is getting regulated by this Authority. Now when we say, 'getting regulated by this Authority', naturally, the question would be, are they going to be separate world unto themselves? Sir, every law of this land, every law which prevails in India, is applicable to them. The PMLA, ED, CBI, all will function even in matters related to that. The CAG would audit the Authority, and, therefore, that is why I prior read out the 14 Acts which, under the four Regulators, are being touched upon. So, largely, these are the kind of specific things that I wanted to highlight. Sir, these are the main issues which are being addressed. There was this question about rupee convertibility and if all transactions would sometimes get affected by the convertibility of the rupee. All transactions are going to be only in foreign currency in the IFSC, and so, no question arises about convertibility. At this stage, we are not talking about it at all. But before I go to the second question which I wanted to answer, Sir, the title of this Bill which we are bringing is the International Financial Services Centres Authority Bill. It's a plural of the 'centre'. It is not an exclusive gift for the GIFT City. This Financial Services Centres Authority would govern any number of centres or hubs as and when these come up. And, why GIFT city, Sir? It was because it had the advantage of the first mover. The Prime Minister, at that time, being the Chief Minister, had the futuristic thought that India needed this kind of an institution and a centre. Also, it was an implication of what Percy Mistry's report said, about that much amount of money going out of India for services that Indian businesses want and that that money had to be spent within India rather than being sent



anywhere else. Therefore, it was his foresight as the first mover and the Commerce Ministry then, in 2011, gave it to them. He didn't stop it, I suppose, for others. It still gives the option, like in SEZ, for any State which can invest in that much of land, build the necessary buildings and has the wherewithal, to apply and ask for one. So, this is not a gift being given to somebody, but it is definitely indicative of the foresight with which the then Gujarat Chief Minister and today's Prime Minister created the wherewithal and made sure that that kind of a facility is available for the whole of India. We should actually feel extremely proud that we had that kind of a foresight from Gujarat even then and I think we should, even grudgingly, accept it. There is one other thing. There was also this question, 'Why not Mumbai?' Smritiji did the translation — she is not here now — of the concern of hon. Member, Shri Dalwai, about it. My predecessor, Shri Arun Jaitley, was asked this question earlier, probably in Lok Sabha, not so much in this House. He very clearly said that there can always be other centres, but now that we have one, let us fully utilize it, let that get saturated because after all, it is not just for Gujarat; it is for the entire country. So, that guides us in understanding as to why Gujarat GIFT City is the point of discussion and not others. The others are welcome whenever they come up.

Sir, I would speak about the Performance Review Committee in one line and with that I would be done. To have a two member-Performance Review Committee may appear like an in-house audit and an in-house oversight committee, but the fact is, it reports to the Board and not to itself. The Authority's Board is actually something which is also going to be looked into by the CAG whenever they look into the Authority's accounts. And it follows the best practices which exist all over the world. That two member-internal committee is the one that constantly reviews the performance. So, we are not doing something that is very different. I have already spoken about the existing practices on the dispute resolution, Sir. Indian courts do have the jurisdiction. They will have the complete jurisdiction in all concerned matters.

Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I hope I have answered all the Members' questions and concerns. I hope the House supports the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of an Authority to develop and regulate the financial services market in the International Financial S e r v i c e s Centres in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 34, the First Schedule and the Second Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move: That the Bill be passed.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking up the Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2019.

**The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2019**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The question was proposed.*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, I am sorry to inflict another speech on you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I welcome any speech made in the House in a dignified, decent and democratic manner. I will be a happier person and can sit as long as you want. I have no problem at all. Discipline, decorum and decency are my weaknesses and people say, these are my strengths. If somebody has a different opinion, I leave it to him. Shri Jairam Ramesh always makes good points.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, thank you. The Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2019 seeks appropriation for an additional ₹21,346 crore. It is a very small amount in the gigantic ocean of the Government of India. Almost 60 per cent of the amount sought is for internal security which is broadly defined. So, one can't really complain or raise questions on this. However, one line item in the Appropriation Bill caught my attention and triggered my intervention. This item is 'Transfers to States' and it is ₹ 1,000 crore in the total appropriation that is being sought of ₹ 21,346 crore. This is the Council of States. Therefore, I would like to only talk about the issues that relate directly to the financial health of States, including the State of my good friend, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Bihar because he rarely supports this side. But on this, I am sure, he will come to our support as well. Section 7(2) of the GST Act mandates the compensation payments to States at the end of every two months. This is what Section 7(2) says in the GST Act. So, by the end of November or the beginning of December, you should have cleared your dues for the previous two months. Today, we are on the 12<sup>th</sup> of December and the States have not been paid their compensation, which is their legal right by a law passed by Parliament, not for two months but for four months. They have not been paid for August; they have not been paid for September; they have not been paid for October and they have not been paid for November. I can understand a few days' delay in the payments of October and November. But the delay in clearing the legitimate dues of State Governments for the months of August and September, 2019 is really inexcusable. The economic slowdown is affecting the revenue of the Centre. Imagine what it is doing to the finances of States. The States are groaning under very heavy expenditure and, on top of it, what was agreed to, when GST was passed, has not been implemented. Sir, I have here a letter dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> of December, 2019, written to the hon. Finance Minister, by the Finance Minister of Kerala, a very distinguished economist, in his own right and who has been one of the strongest supporters of GST, even though he belongs to a party that was in principle opposed to the economic policies of the present Government. The point he has made in this letter, which I am sure the hon. Finance Minister has seen and perhaps even responded to, is the fact that this violates Section 7(2) of the GST Act and this may constitute a dispute between the Centre and the States. Sir, when we passed the GST law, one difference between the draft GST law that was brought by the previous

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Government and the GST law that was passed finally by Parliament, was that there was no dispute resolution mechanism in the Bill that was ultimately passed and made into an Act. The GST Council was considered to be the dispute resolution mechanism. At that time, Sir, I had pointed out that this is an extraordinary situation where people will be in dispute with each other and those same people will resolve the disputes. Now, luckily disputes had not arisen and I have no hesitation in saying that a large part of the credit for the smooth functioning of the GST Council should go to late Shri Arun Jaitley, who ran this Council in a truly consensual manner, taking all States together. But, we have reached a stage today where there is a serious dispute. For months, legitimate dues have not been paid. I request the hon. Finance Minister to give this the highest priority. The first element of cooperative federalism is 'fulfil your promises', 'fulfil your word' and 'fulfil what law has been passed by Parliament'.

Sir, my second point, again relates to the States. The GST has three components. The Parliament passed three laws. I just want to remind the hon. Members. We passed a Central GST law (CGST). We passed a State GST law. Well, we did not pass but we created the conditions for the passage of the State GST. But, we passed a third Act, called the IGST, Integrated GST. Now, the Central GST is levied by the Centre, the State GST is levied by the Centre, what does Integrated GST do. It levies a tax, a GST on goods which move from one State to another State. Bihar to West Bengal, Tamil Nadu to Maharashtra, there is a GST that is levied and it is shared 50:50 between the Centre and the States. Sir, it is a matter of great regret. And, I choose my words very carefully. It is a matter of great regret that the legitimate claim of the States to IGST revenue has not been fulfilled. The Central Government is sitting on a corpus of IGST revenue which is probably in excess of Rs.1,00,000 crore, fifty per cent of which by law is mandated to be shared with the States. But, it has not been shared with the States. The States are facing a problem because of the economic slowdown and States are facing a problem because their legitimate dues under the GST Act and under IGST have not been fulfilled. So, ₹ 21,346 crores is not a big amount. I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will get everybody's approval, but it is our responsibility as the Council of States to highlight to the hon. Finance Minister the plight which the States find themselves

in today. I can tell you today that once the Fifteenth Finance Commission submits its report, the problems of the States are not going to improve; they are going to worsen. I am making this prediction today because the terms of reference of the Fifteenth Finance Commission were changed and the devolution, which we all hailed from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, the Fifteenth Finance Commission is not going to give the same bonanza that the Fourteenth Finance Commission gave.

So, the finances of the States is a very serious issue. The hon. Finance Minister is not a State Finance Minister; she is the Union Finance Minister. However, we are now in a state of co-operative federalism. We are at the moment where the Centre and the States have shared their sovereignty and created this institution called the GST Council, which I hail as a major institutional innovation. On the 18<sup>th</sup> of this month, the GST Council is meeting. I request the hon. Finance Minister to please enlighten the States and give them relief. If not four months, at least, release dues of two months out of the four months. Please relieve them of their burden because I am conscious of the problems that you are facing on account of shrinking GST revenues. I do not want to add to your burden, but I do want to say: please share your burden equitably. Today, it is not being shared equitably. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री अरुण सिंह** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं उच्च सदन का सदस्य बना हूँ और यह लोकतंत्र का सबसे बड़ा मंदिर है तथा इसमें आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह जो Appropriation Bill, 2019 है, जिसे भारत सरकार की वित्त मंत्री, आदरणीय श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी लेकर आई हैं, उनका समर्थन करता हूँ। इस बिल को मैं देख रहा था, तो there are hundreds of accounts, exactly hundred accounts. उसमें मैंने सोचा कि दो-तीन accounts ऐसे हैं, जिनके बारे में मैं चर्चा करना चाहूँगा। एक account है, जिसमें Ministry of Petroleum को 1,000 करोड़ रुपए additional allocation देने की बात है। उसके माध्यम से LPG का free connection लोगों को मिलेगा।

महोदय, कोई राजनीतिक दल हो, उसके दल के जब Rules और by-laws बनते हैं, तो वह लोगों की अपेक्षा के अनुरूप और लोगों के कल्याण के लिए बनते हैं। उसके बाद, उसके आधार पर पार्टियां अपने संगठन का विस्तार करती हैं। उसके बाद चुनाव होता है और अगर जनता देखती है कि अगर यह पार्टी लोगों के कल्याण के लिए आगे बढ़ रही है

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और उसके लिए काम कर रही है, तो वह उस पार्टी को चुनती है। जब वह पार्टी सत्ता में आती है, तो सबसे पहला उसका एजेंडा होता कि लोगों का उत्थान और गरीबों का कल्याण किया जाए।

महोदय, हमारी पार्टी का भी यही उद्देश्य है। हमारी पार्टी का दर्शन एकात्म मानववाद है, लेकिन हमारा लक्ष्य अन्त्योदय है। अन्त्योदय मतलब किस प्रकार से समाज के अंतिम सीढ़ी पर बैठे हुए व्यक्ति के जीवन में खुशहाली आए और वह किस प्रकार से खुशहाल हो। उसके जीवन में किस प्रकार से उन्नति आए और मैंने इसमें देखा कि 1,000 करोड़ रुपये एडिशनल एलोकेशन किया गया है, जो फ्री गैस कनेक्शन के लिए रखे गए हैं। यह देखकर मन बड़ा खुश हुआ कि यह मोदी सरकार, जो गरीबों के प्रति समर्पित है, उसके प्रयास से 8 करोड़ लोगों को गैस कनेक्शन्स मिल चुके हैं। इन 1,000 करोड़ रुपये के माध्यम से अन्य और गरीब लोगों को गैस कनेक्शन्स मिलेंगे। सरकार का शासन करने का यही तो एक नजरिया होता है और उद्देश्य भी होता है।

मित्रो, यह गरीबों को समर्पित सरकार है। अगर आप इस पूरे Appropriation Bill में देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि Consolidated Fund of India से जो 2,12,46,16,00,000 रुपये एडिशनल एलोकेशन की मांग की गई है, इसमें बहुत सारे पैसे इसलिए मांगे गए हैं, जिससे कि गरीबों के लिए जो योजनाएं चल रही हैं, आम जनता के लिए जो योजनाएं चल रही हैं, उन योजनाओं का ठीक से क्रियान्वयन हो जाए।

मान्यवर, यह मोदी सरकार ही है, जो गरीबों का एजेंडा सर्वोपरि रखती है। "आयुष्मान भारत" के माध्यम से 60 लाख लोगों को हेल्थ कार्ड मिले हैं। इतने लोगों को हेल्थ कार्ड मिल चुके हैं, इनका इलाज हो चुका है। "प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना" के अंतर्गत 1,95,00,000 मकान बनने वाले हैं। वे लगभग बनने की कगार पर हैं। इसी प्रकार से 14.50 करोड़ किसानों तक "पी. एम. किसान योजना" के अंतर्गत सब्सिडी का पैसा पहुंच रहा है। मैं गिनाने के लिए तो बहुत लंबी योजनाएं गिना सकता हूं और यह सीधे सप्लीमेंटरी बजट से जुड़ा भी हुआ है, लेकिन वास्तव में देखा जाए तो इन 68 सालों में जो काम नहीं किया गया, वह मोदी जी ने 5 सालों में गरीबों के लिए करके दिखा दिया।

महोदय, मैं दूसरे एकाउंट की बात करता हूं। इसमें 8,820 करोड़ रुपये, जब जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख, दोनों अलग-अलग territory बनी थीं, तब यह मांग उस सप्लीमेंटरी बिल में रखी गई है, जो अभी पेश हुआ है। यह एक ग्रांट में रखा गया है कि 8,820 करोड़ रुपये, जो 14वें फाइनेंस कमीशन ने एलोकेट किये हैं, ये जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख के लिए जाएंगे। महोदय, ये पैसे जाने भी चाहिए। जम्मू-कश्मीर के विकास के लिए जितना पैसा खर्च होना चाहिए, सरकार उतना पैसा खर्च कर रही है और करना भी चाहिए।

महोदय, क्योंकि जम्मू-कश्मीर के लोगों की मांग थी, पूरे देश की मांग थी कि धारा 370 समाप्त होनी चाहिए, 35 (ए) समाप्त होनी चाहिए, वहाँ का सर्वांगीण विकास हो, सभी विकास की धारा तक पहुँचें, इस बात की जो लोग 70 सालों से मांग कर रहे थे, मोदी सरकार ने उनकी वह बात 70 दिनों में पूरी की। उस बात को पूरा करने के बाद वहाँ इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर चाहिए। इसके साथ-साथ वहाँ रोड बनानी है, लोगों की एजुकेशन पर पैसा खर्च करना है। इसके साथ ही वहाँ पर बहुत सारे एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव काम के लिए भी पैसे की जरूरत है। इसलिए यह जो Appropriation Bill आया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर को यह पैसा जाना चाहिए। यह बहुत अच्छा प्रोविज़न है, ये एक बहुत अच्छा बिल लेकर आए हैं।

मान्यवर, दूसरी बात लद्दाख की है। मैं पिछले महीने लद्दाख गया था। मैंने वहाँ, लेह में जिस प्रकार से लोगों के चेहरों पर खुशियाँ देखी हैं, वे पहले कभी नहीं देखीं। उनके आँख के आँसू बिल्कुल सूख गए थे कि हमारी मांग कभी पूरी ही नहीं होगी। वे इस प्रकार से सोच चुके थे कि हमारा लद्दाख क्षेत्र कभी यू.टी. राज्य बनेगा ही नहीं। वे कभी भी जम्मू-कश्मीर के साथ रहना नहीं चाहते थे, लेकिन उनका जो सपना था, जिसको वे एक तरह से बिल्कुल छोड़ चुके थे कि इतने साल तक शासन करने के बाद भी कांग्रेस ने कभी इस मांग को पूरा नहीं किया, उनकी यह जो सत्तर सालों की मांग थी, वह मोदी सरकार ने सत्तर दिनों के अंदर पूरी की। लोग वहाँ डांस कर रहे थे, झूम रहे थे। वहाँ के एक पूर्व सांसद थे, वे वहाँ के राजा हैं, वहाँ एक कार्यक्रम रखा गया था, मैं भी उस कार्यक्रम में था, लोगों ने मुझे बताया कि ये राजनीति छोड़ चुके हैं। उन्होंने हमारे सामने कहा कि मैं राजनीति छोड़ चुका था, लेकिन जब लद्दाख अलग से यू.टी. राज्य बन गया, तो मैं फिर से बीजेपी का सदस्य बन गया और जब तक जिदा रहूँगा, तब तक भारतीय जनता पार्टी का सदस्य रहूँगा। वे मोदी-मोदी कह रहे थे।

मान्यवर, मैंने इस ठंड के मौसम में देखा, वहाँ-4 डिग्री टेम्परेचर था, लेकिन वे लोग तीसरी बार वहाँ पर डांस कर रहे थे। वहाँ के जो पारंपरिक कलाकार थे, वे बुजुर्ग बाकायदा इतने प्रफुल्लित थे कि डांस कर रहे थे। मान्यवर, इस राज्य के अलग से Union Territory बनने से क्या लाभ होगा? हमने हर ब्लॉक की बैठक बुलाई थी, वह समानांतर बैठक थी। बताइए लेह-लद्दाख में लोग 400-500 किलोमीटर दूर के ब्लॉक से आ रहे थे, जिसमें दो-दो, तीन-तीन दिन लग रहे थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह जो 8,820 करोड़ रुपए दिए गए हैं, मैं उसी से सम्बन्धित बात कह रहा हूँ। मान्यवर, वे इतने खुश थे। अब अगर लद्दाख के लिए इस Appropriation Bill में यह प्रस्ताव लाया गया है, तो 400-500 किलोमीटर दूर के ब्लॉक से जो लोग दो-दो दिन, तीन-तीन दिन लगा कर लेह में बैठक करने के लिए आते थे, वे कितने खुश होंगे। अभी इसमें दो ही जिले हैं। एक लेह है और दूसरा कारगिल

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है। उनको कितनी परेशानी होती थी। अब अधिक जिले बनेंगे, अधिक administration के offices खुलेंगे, तो उनके जीवन के रहन-सहन में कितनी उन्नति आएगी। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ कि वे जम्मू-कश्मीर और लद्दाख के लिए पैसे दे रही हैं, यह बहुत अच्छा है। इनको जितना अधिक हो सके, और देना चाहिए।

मान्यवर, मैं तीन-चार heads के बारे में ही बताऊँगा। इसमें 100 heads हैं, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ तीन का उल्लेख करूँगा। ₹ 4,557 crore will be infused in the IDBI Bank through recapitalisation bond, while ₹ 2,500 crore will go into recapitalisation of State-owned insurance companies. आखिर इन बैंकों को और इश्योरेंस कंपनियों को पैसा देने की जरूरत क्यों पड़ रही है? यह किसके कारण हुआ है? पहले तो ऐसा कभी नहीं होता था। यह इसलिए हो रहा है, क्योंकि बैंकों में loss हो रहा है। Loss किसके कारण हो रहा है? मान्यवर, 15 साल पहले मैं भी स्टेट बैंक के बोर्ड में था, इसलिए मैं जानता हूँ कि पहले बैंक्स किस प्रकार से चलते थे और बाद में किस प्रकार से चले। 2008 में जब overall lending 21 लाख करोड़ रुपए थी, तो 2014 में 58 लाख करोड़ रुपए कैसे पहुँच गई? जब GDP यूपीए के समय में 4-5 परसेंट चल रहा था, तो इतना बड़ा mismatch कैसे हो रहा था कि बैंक्स lending portfolio 30 परसेंट, 20 परसेंट, 22 परसेंट था। Economy slowdown में थी, उसमें सारे parameters negative थे, current account deficit minus में था, यह minus 4.8 था, GDP लगातार गिर रहा था, लोगों का विश्वास भारत से उठ गया था, investors विदेश में जाकर पैसा लगाने के लिए मजबूर थे, इस प्रकार की स्थिति थी, लेकिन आखिर loan portfolio कैसे बढ़ रहा था? उसमें phone banking का सबसे बड़ा रोल होता था। फोन जाता था कि इसको लोन दे दो। कंपनियों में loss है, लेकिन इसकी टोपी उसके सिर पर घुमानी है, कोई expansion हो नहीं रहा है, लेकिन लगातार 1,000 करोड़, 2,000 करोड़, 5,000 करोड़ रुपया कंपनियों को देते थे और कैसे देते थे? वे उसका अलग-अलग नाम दे देते थे। कभी flexi scheme, तो कभी कोई स्कीम। ऐसी ही स्कीम्स इन्होंने 2014 तक दी हैं। इसीलिए दी हैं, ताकि उनको NPA से बचाया जाए, जिससे बैंक में loss न दिखे। इस प्रकार से लगातार loan portfolio बढ़ता गया। यह पाप उस सरकार ने किया, लेकिन मोदी सरकार उसको धोने का काम कर रही है। आज के दिन जो इतना बड़ा NPA खड़ा हुआ है, वह यूपीए की सरकार के कारण हुआ है। मान्यवर, इसलिए अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी बैंकों को 70,000 करोड़ रुपये देने के लिए कहा है कि कोई बात नहीं, आपको इससे उठाने के लिए हम 70,000 करोड़ रुपये capital के माध्यम से देंगे। 2.5 लाख करोड़ रुपए already उनको दे दिए गए हैं और इस बिल में भी जो पैसा दे रहे हैं, वह स्थिति इसी के कारण है। यह सब जो क्रियाकलाप है, यह यूपीए-11 के समय जो हुआ, उसी के कारण यह सारी स्थिति आई है।



मान्यवर, बोलने को तो मैं बहुत कुछ बोल सकता हूँ। हमारे माननीय सदस्य काफी देर से बैठे हुए हैं, इनको जाना भी है। इसलिए इस बारे में मैं बहुत अधिक नहीं बोलूँगा, लेकिन इतना जरूर कहूँगा, ...(व्यवधान)... बोलूँ, ...(व्यवधान)... अब वे सुनने को तैयार हैं, तो मैं बोलता हूँ। मान्यवर, अगर ये सुनना ही चाहते हैं, तो सुन लें कि किस प्रकार से economy में mismanagement था, policy paralysis था। आपके समय के जो काम हुए हैं, जो mismanagement हुआ, आज हमारी वित्त मंत्री उसको सही करने में लगी हुई हैं और कर भी लेंगी। अब मोदी हैं, तो सब कुछ मुमकिन है। धीरे-धीरे करके आपकी जो ये सारी की सारी गलतियाँ हैं, वे ठीक हो रही हैं और हो भी जाएँगी, इसलिए हमें चिंता करने की जरूरत नहीं है। आगे चलकर तो आपको सुनना ही पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी जिस प्रकार से यह सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रांट लेकर आई हैं, इसी के साथ इकोनॉमी और तेज़ गति से चले, इसके लिए कदम भी उठाए जा रहे हैं। जब आप बोल रहे थे, तो slowdown या ऐसी ही बहुत सारी चीज़ों की बात कर रहे थे। इसके बारे में मैं भी बहुत कुछ बोल सकता हूँ कि slowdown है या नहीं है अथवा हमारी ग्रोथ कैसी होनी चाहिए, inclusive होनी चाहिए या... मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि ऐसी बहुत सारी चीज़ें हैं, जिनके बारे में हम बोल सकते हैं, लेकिन तब इसमें बहुत देर लग जाएगी। जब कभी फिर मौका आएगा, तब मैं जरूर इन मुद्दों पर बोलूँगा। इतना कहते हुए, यह जो सप्लीमेंटरी बिल आया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली** (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सिर्फ 30 सैकंड लूंगी। सर, हम जैसे नये-नये लोग, जो राजनीति में हैं, वे इस सदन के सामने आए हैं। सदन की गरिमा की वजह से, ये लोग जो बाहर बोल सकते हैं, यहां बोलने में झिझकते हैं। हम उम्मीद रखेंगे कि जो बहुत सालों से सदन की गरिमा के साथ जिये हैं, एक बार वे थोड़ा सा समझ लें कि हम केवल सदन की गरिमा की वजह से चुप रहते हैं। हम सदन में बैठे हुए हैं, इसीलिए चुप रहते हैं, नहीं तो हम भी इनकी हर हंसी का जवाब दे सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI B.K. HARIPRASAD** (Karnataka): What does it mean? ...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN** (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): I don't know. ...(Interruptions)... Don't worry. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI MANISH GUPTA** (West Bengal): Sir, it gives me great pleasure to stand here and talk about Budget and Supplementary Budget because budgetary allocations, provisions of funds for the Plan and the Non-plan components, etc., are equally

[Shri Manish Gupta]

important for both the Centre and the States. Therefore, in the spirit of cooperative federalism what both the Sarkaria Commission and the Punchhi Commission had recommended is that we need to cooperate with each other as far as collection of revenue and distribution of revenue is concerned.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants are looking for additional gross expenditure of ₹ 21,246 crore on Capital and Current Account. Funding has to be through borrowings or an increase in revenue. The Government has collected only ₹ 9.3 lakh crore, which is 45 per cent in

April-October out of the total budgeted estimate of ₹ 20.8 lakh crore that is for 2019-20. This excludes borrowings the chance of obtaining which is very slim considering the economic situation. The Budget is running a huge deficit of ₹ 3 lakh crore at the end of November. In the seven months, the collection of revenue should have been above 70 per cent. It appears that the revenue projections made for the Budget were unrealistic and therefore this effect is being carried over towards the end of the year.

Let me come to fiscal deficit which is much talked about topic. We should know that the Government's accounting is on cash basis whereas the corporate sector accounting is on an accrual basis. This is a big difference. The projections of the current fiscal, the revenue expenditure, have been spruced up to show a 3.3 per cent fiscal deficit. The Government borrowings have increased alarmingly. In the last year, the figure of borrowings was ₹ 5.7 lakh crore. This year, it has already crossed ₹ 7.1 lakh crore. There are other borrowings as you know it in the case of FCI. We all know that the FCI borrows from the National Small Savings Fund. This is not shown on the accounts of the Government. So, when that is not shown on the accounts of the Government, it depresses the fiscal deficit. This has been going on for many years. It is also being done in case of many of the organizations like NHAI, PFC, REC, IRFC and others. This National Savings Fund is a Fund from which monies are withdrawn and not shown on the accounts of the Government. So, this depresses the fiscal ratio. Then, a time would come, when the Government has to pay back this money. When they have to pay back, then, accounting would be difficult.

Sir, regarding the recapitalization of banks, already 1.9 lakh crores have been spent on this but we are yet to see the results. The RBI has tightened its control on the banks and the banks, because of the previous NPAs and other difficulties, are reluctant to lend. The capitalization was done for increasing the investment but that is not happening. More than 11 million people have lost their jobs in the last 7-8 years. Every year, 12 million people are being added to the labour market. This is further aggravating the situation. The GDP falls, industrial production falls, interest on bank deposits fall, savings fall and the economy falters.

Then, let me come to MGNREGA. It was a popular scheme when it was introduced. I found in this year's Budget that ₹ 66,000 crores have been shown in the outlay but this sum is inadequate over and above the fact that devolution of funds on this account to States has not been up to the agreed standards. Actually, MGNREGA needs, at least, ₹ 88,000 crores. So, there is actually a notional shortfall of ₹ 20,000 crores.

In the supplementary proposals, we find that a sum of ₹ 8,820 crores has been given to J&K and Ladakh. It appears that this is only for salaries and ration. This could have been anticipated in the regular Budget and, you know, budgeted so that it would not have to come in Supplementary Grants. Supplementary Grants are usually for supplementing budgetary outlays on very important projects, which have not been completed or which need to be completed.

I find that a sum of ₹ 20 crores is for shrines and temples. This could have easily been met from the Budget. What is the idea of giving it such a pride of place in the Supplementary Budget?

Regarding the Ujjwala Scheme, ₹ 1,000 crores have been increased in the Budget for LPG. In the last four months, the Government has increased the prices of LPG four times. ₹ 1,45,000 crores were set aside for sops to cooperates. Where is the money going to come from? Because of this low revenue, Government is disinvesting PSUs. This is a bad method. Shortage of revenue in the Budget is being sought to be made up by disinvesting PSUs which means selling the family's silver. It is like selling the family's silver or household goods to recover money. Disinvestment of such important public sector, core sector firms like BHEL, Balmer

[Shri Manish Gupta]

Lawrie, Braithwaite, NTC, MTNL, Hindustan Copper and even ordnance factories were thought of to be privatized but that has not happened. There is nothing in the Supplementary Demand to revive the ordnance factories so that they can contribute meaningfully to the nation's efforts in defence.

The policy being followed is interventions on the supply side with structural reforms. But the need of the hour is for the working on the demand side, to take the country out of the tailspin, that we are getting into across all sections of the economy. There is a fund known as National Clean Energy Fund. This is a fund for which revenue is drawn from the coal mines at ₹ 400 a tonne. Now, 80 per cent of the coal mines are in West Bengal but there is no outlay from this Fund for any new projects, power projects or renewable energy projects in this State or in other States. This Fund is holding ₹ 16,000 crores at this point of time.

Sir, food inflation has increased and I am not going into the figures. Sir, there was a Cabinet Committee on Unemployment. The unemployment is a big issue now in our country. But, what has happened to this Cabinet Committee on Unemployment? I wish the FM would enlighten us on this. The FM has asked for an additional expenditure for Defence. ...(*Time Bell rings*)... Sir, with 7000 kilometres of maritime border, we find that the Navy's share in the Budget is not adequate. There was always a shortfall. It dropped from 18 per cent in 2012 to 13 per cent in 2019 which means that out of the 200 ships that the Navy has to built, it was only able to make 160 to 170. So, that produces another kind of deficiency into the Navy Budget.

Sir, a big issue is of GST which my friend had referred to. Sir, 60 per cent of the revenue from GST is for the States. The States depend for 60 per cent of their revenue on GST and the GST down flow of funds into the States is so inadequate...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Please conclude. ...(*Time Bell rings*)...

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, I will take two minutes. Sir, the MSMEs are the backbone of the Indian economy. Therefore, there is lack of credit disbursal by banks. No action plan has been drawn up and no provision has been made in the

Supplementary Demands for Grants. Regarding the Finance Commission, my friend has already talked about it. I am not going into that detail. But, West Bengal stands to lose Rs. 22,000 crores to Rs. 45,000 crores because of the Finance Commission.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Thank you, please conclude. Now, Shri A. Mohammedjan of AIADMK.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): This is not a maiden speech. You speak on this for seven minutes.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): No.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH: In the last Session also, he didn't get many opportunities but for this Session...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Come on, read. Let him speak. Do not interfere. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN (Tamil Nadu): In the name of Almighty, the sustainer of universe, most gracious, most merciful, Sir, I take immense pleasure to express my gratitude for those who have made me to explore my inherent views and render yeoman services for the welfare of my State and to citizens in its prospective manner.

First and foremost, all praise and thanks to Almighty who has bestowed me the ability to be part of largest democracy of world and inherit the essential necessities to be associated for this House. I am very fortunate to be a Member of Rajya Sabha in the 250<sup>th</sup> Session.

I am fortunate to start my political arena under the administration of Puratchi Thalaivi late Amma "The Evergreen Nightingale of India" who had always been a source of inspiration and role model in all political affairs and tremendous leadership. It is through her vision and high ambition, cadres like me were able to get opportunities to showcase our talents and, in turn, inculcate new dimensions while constantly being in the good books of Government in general and party in particular. I explore my seventh Heaven thanks to her of what I am to this House today.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): See, the subject is the Appropriation Bill.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH: He is coming to the point.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: My sincere regards to the hon. Prime Minister of our country, Shri Narendra Modi, "The Buttercup Blue of India" who is elevated for a second tenure to lead our country in all paths through his vibrant administratorship and rich political valor with highest majority of Members in Lok Sabha. It is my deep sense of gratitude to convey wishes for Narendra Modi's Government and pray to render the responsibility of elected Government in all its befitting colours.

I always admire our hon. Finance Minister's supremacy over language. My heartfelt gratitude to hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru. Dr. Edappadi K. Palaniswami, "The Kingmaker", a leader with unique potential and extra ordinary political tactics in sailing the party and Government with all lucrative qualities striving for the growth of Tamil Nadu State as No. 1 in the country and sacrificing his luxuriousness for the development of State and for the people at all levels.

I owe a warmth gratitude to hon. Deputy Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru O. Panneerselvam, "The White Rose", for his kindness and genre in functioning of the duties of Government in an optimistic way.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): This is the Appropriation Bill. This is Appropriation Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, he is coming to the subject.

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANATH: He is coming to the point. It is his maiden speech. It is his maiden speech.

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: The Tamil Nadu State has respected leaders of all ages in its diversified morphrule imbibing the core importance of Tamil philosophies of Arignar Anna, Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G. Ramachandran and Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

To add feather to Modi's outstanding achievements has been the recent visit

to the city of Mahabalipuram in the State of Tamil Nadu which is transforming to be the number one State in India. His respect to the people of Tamil Nadu is envisioned alive by giving importance to the costumes and dress code where he has proved in all dimensions rendering the dignity of Tamil culture and honoured Tamilians. I express my special thanks for his disciplined and multi-talented ethics which proved unity in diversity and respect to everyone on par with language, culture and style.

I pray that the upcoming projects of 100 Smart Cities under his able administration and effective governance will make India one of the developed countries of world in near future. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN): Hon. Member, this is the Appropriation Bill. Please speak on the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: We are asking for the funds, GST funds. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: I feel proud to be the member of this great democracy and pledge that I will discharge my duties and responsibilities with integrity of people, religion, culture, tradition, beliefs, customs, rituals in all honesty and true spirit.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

I take the opportunity at this juncture to make the following requests, through the hon. Chairman of this House, to the hon. Union Home Minister of Finance. With great request, I make a plea to the hon. Chairman of the House to increase the MPLAD fund from existing ₹ 5 crores to ₹ 10 crores. I pray that hon. Chairman will definitely give effect to this plea in due course of time.

The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thiru Dr. Edappadi. K. Palaniswami presented a Memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister on 15.06.2019, requesting that utmost priority be given to Godavari-Krishna-Pennar-Cauvery link so that water needs of Tamil Nadu are fulfilled.

Tamil Nadu also requested to divert about 300 TMC of water from peninsular link when Mahanadi would be linked with Godavari, considering the growing sectoral needs of the State.

[Shri A. Mohammedjan]

The only solution to provide water to water starved Tamil Nadu is to transfer water from Godavari which is a surplus basin to Cauvery. I request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate funds for this project. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mohammedjan, please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI VIJILA SATHYANANTH: Sir, this is his maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Agreed. But you cannot read the speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI A. MOHAMMEDJAN: Our Chief Minister has made a representation to release the GST share to Tamil Nadu immediately. Under the leadership of our Chief Minister, Dr. Edappadi. K. Palaniswami, Ranipet has become the headquarters of the district. It is the place of SIDCO, SIPCOT industrial estate, BHEL company and other leading companies. It is an ideal place to start big industries. Our Prime Minister Modi's Government should come forward to start big industries at Ranipet and also in Tamil Nadu, where power is freely available. There is no problem of power, there is no problem of labour and road facilities are excellent.

In addition, under the Pradhan Mantri Janaushadhi Pariyojana of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Government of India, a new wing of Janaushadhi Pharmacy should function in Ranipet so that the poor and backward class people can be easily benefitted.

Further, Ranipet in Tamil Nadu, which is my native place, is the hub of education. It shall add more flavours if one Kendriya Vidyalaya is initiated by the Union Minister.

Finally, Hajj pilgrimage quota is increased considerably for all the States this year. I wholeheartedly thank the Union Government, hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi and Union Minority Affairs Minister, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, for their keen interest on the minorities. This year, all the applicants from Tamil Nadu were offered Hajj pilgrimage. Thanks a lot for the same. We also have a request to Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi to increase the minority fund provided by the Central Government and to increase the beneficiaries. Once again, I thank the Almighty for



having given me this opportunity to place my views and thoughts on the floor of this House. Jai Hind!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Shri A. Mohammedjanji. For the first time, you were allowed to read. Next time, you have to speak, and you are capable of speaking. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is why I am telling. Today, some Members came and protested to me, Sir, slowly, everybody is reading. So, I am cautioning Members. From next Session onwards, unless you quote, even few lines will not be allowed. You made a good beginning in your maiden speech. I am just cautioning you. Now, Dr. Chandrapal Singh Yadav—not present. Shri Prashanta Nanda.

SHRI PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. Sir, while supporting this Bill, I have some queries which I would like to ask from the hon. Minister. Sir, on the floor of this House, I have said many times regarding the condition of my State after series of natural calamities. Sir, whatever I will say, these are only the queries, and that is all, because I do not have to say much. I had already spoken on the first Appropriation Bill which came to this House.

Will the Minister of Finance take steps to revert back to the sharing pattern of 90:10 in SDRF, State Disaster Relief Fund, in line with the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken on the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission and the information given by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs to Rajya Sabha?

Will the Government of India appreciate the genuine concerns of the State Government and consider restoring the earlier sharing pattern of the above noted CSS, so that more resources of the State would be available for the State schemes?

Will the Government of India revise the Central share at the 2016 prices and finance the Central share of the projects, as per 2016 prices, including the cost of establishment, so as to lessen the financial burden of the State Government?

Will the Government of India declare Odisha as a Special Category State or a special focus State and allow the sharing pattern of CSS in the ratio of 90:10, at par with the North Eastern and Himalayan States?

[Shri Prashanta Nanda]

Discontinuance of the Central Assistance for the Area Development Programme, like Special Plan for Area Development Programmes, like Special Plan for KBK, Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF) and Integrated Action plan (IAP) for LWE-affected districts has affected the developmental programmes for some of the most vulnerable and backward regions of Odisha.

Will the Government of India provide a special package to the State for continuation of these programmes from the Budget provisions available with NITI Aayog?

Will the release under the CSS, especially, PMAY, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan (Rural), PMGSY be made, commensurate with the annual programme communicated to the State so that States are not made to contribute much higher than their share of forty per cent? Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh- not present, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy— not present, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha—not present. Shri K.K. Ragesh.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH (Kerala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I take this opportunity to submit certain pertinent issues before the hon. Minister. Sir, last week, while speaking on the Finance Bill, I had raised the issue of GST compensation before the hon. Minister, but, the hon. Minister did not reply to that pertinent issue. I thought that the Minister was conveniently skipping the issue that has been raised here. Sir, GST compensation is to be paid at the end of every two months. But, it is not being paid to certain States. It is not an isolated incident. It is happening frequently. As per the Act, the Centre is supposed to pay at the end of every two months, and the compensation to be paid to the State of Kerala during the month of August-September is not paid. Now, it is December and still that has not been paid. It is already four months' due. Why is the hon. Minister and the Government are behaving like this with the State of Kerala? It is not only with the State of Kerala, but also with some other States including Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, West Bengal, Puducherry and Punjab. These are the States which are not being paid the GST compensation. These States have a

peculiarity. That peculiarity is that these are the non-BJP ruled States. Why is the Government doing this? I am seeking a reply from the hon. Minister. Through the GST Act, you have already snatched away the powers of the States to impose taxes. Now, you are taking it as an opportunity to push those States, especially the non-BJP ruled States into a severe crisis.

Sir, we are so vocal while talking on cooperative federalism. Is it the model of cooperative federalism that the Government is pushing forward? The Government is not even concerned with the Centre-State relations which is enshrined in our Constitution. The State of Kerala has to face severe floods not for one year but during the last two consecutive years. What help did the Government render to the State of Kerala? What compensation did the Government give to the State of Kerala? The compensation is not even paid according to the stipulated norms. The Centre sent rice to the State of Kerala, which is supplied to the victims of floods. Later, we are getting a bill for the rice supplied there. Even for the helicopters used there for rescue operations, the Centre sent the bill for those helicopters too! Why is the Government doing this?

The State was always asking for an increase in the borrowing limit for rebuilding the State of Kerala. But, unfortunately, the Centre is not considering it. Now, what they have done is that they have again reduced the borrowing limit which has put another burden of ₹ 6,000 crores on the State of Kerala. Why is there a step-motherly attitude towards Kerala? We are also a part of India. Why this apathy? Why this animosity on the people of Kerala?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ragesh, please conclude. You are adding negativity to your speech. You made your points well. Why don't you adhere to the time? I have given you one minute extra. I am going to other names.

SHRI K. K. RAGESH: Sir, I am requesting the Government to please consider this. It is a serious concern of the State. Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ripun Bora is not present; Shri Vijayasai Reddy is not present; Shri Narain Dass Gupta is not present. Shri Binoy Viswam, two minutes, please.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, for running the finances, such a Bill is a must. The Finance Minister, whoever it may be, whatever Government it may be, has to do it. Many of the financial matters explained here by our respected friends from the BJP, I think, are all matters to be discussed. I believe that the Finance Minister herself knows the fact that the condition is not so rosy as they presented. We are going through tough times. The basic thing is that that fact should be accepted. If you claim that these are the projects and all are successful, it is not the truth of the country. The people are under a different situation. I do not want to go into the details. The main thing is GST. We are the affected party. My friends explained it. Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri Ragesh spoke about it. Not only the Kerala State, we talk a lot about cooperative federalism. If the meaning of both, is the same, that is what we miss today. So, kindly explain to us, hon. Finance Minister, what prevents you from giving us our rightful share and kindly tell us when you will release that money for Kerala and other States. Letters are coming to you from all the States and we expect that from this forum of the House, we will get a reply relating to the concerned States. With these words, I conclude. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. The Finance Minister has come and requires money for supplementary expenditure to be charged from the Consolidated Fund of India. I just wanted to draw your attention and the attention of the Finance Minister. It is presumed, by and large, by the Members of Parliament, when the Budget is being presented as well as the supplementary demand is made, that the entire sum of money will be spent on the welfare of the people. It is not so. In a Supplementary Demand which I was just looking at, by and large, this is more of revenue expenditure and revenue expenditure is a recurring expenditure and most part of it is spent on salaries and other expenditure which the Department requires. This is a part of the regular Budget. It should have come at the time when the regular Budget is being presented. In analysing the Budget of various States, that I have done for years, one of the things which I found was that in order to show less deficit and saving ourselves from criticism, at that time, many recurring expenditure had been shown in the Supplementary Demands later on so that they can show less deficit at the time of presenting the Budget and they will face less criticism. The second thing is, the detailed Demands for Grants are not presented in the House as such.

By and large what happens is that only the detailed Demand for Grants book gives you an idea where the money will go, whether the money will be spent on giving loan, whether the money will be spent on giving grant, whether the money will be used in paying salaries and other things or money will be used actually on the people's welfare and so on. So, you never get a complete idea. Like here, Rs. 185 crores has been demanded for tribal development. This is the capital expenditure and capital expenditure is, by and large, spent on new schemes and programmes, but revenue expenditure will be demanded by the various Departments. It doesn't give you any idea about whether the money will be used for the welfare of the people or not. In this House also, last time, although we had decided to discuss the Budget of some of the Departments but we could not do so. Even in the Standing Committee, when we discuss with the Department, the Demand for Grants is given at the last stage which you can't analyse and you can't see exactly how much money is going to the people and how much money is going for the payment of salaries, loans and other things and so on. So, some of the MPs are under the impression as if the entire amount, which is demanded, will be spent on the people. It is not true. It doesn't give any idea. So, my request, through you, to the Finance Minister is that it is much better that you submit besides the General Budget and all other books, I will be very happy if the detailed Demand for Grants book will also be supplied at that time, not after 15 days or not after the Committee has analysed it. It is because we never get any chance to see how much money has been given. For example, Budget Head No. 2202 is for General Education and Head No. 2701 is for Major Dams. There are other Heads under Budget. Under each Head, there will be Major Head, Sub-Head, Minor Head and Detailed Head. The Detailed Head gives us the idea about where exactly money will be spent. So, my demand, through you, Sir, to the hon. Finance Minister is, at the time of presenting the Budget in the House, these books should also be given to the Members of Parliament in order to make their point in detail while they are scrutinizing the Demands for Grants of various departments in the Standing Committee. Thank you.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I thank you very much again. Today, I need to especially thank you for enabling the hon. Members to have a detailed discussion, particularly on matters like the Supplementary Demands, and also for the Financial Bill which earlier got passed because of hon. Members' cooperation under your leadership.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

I will start by referring to the point that the hon. Member, Shri Madhusudan Mistry, raised that it should always be the House's prerogative and the Members should be allowed to know where the money is being spent and also that the House should be allowed to get into details of how it is being utilized, actually being spent and so on. Today, in a way, that is exactly what you have enabled and facilitated, for which I express my gratitude to you.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there were eight hon. Members who spoke on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. I quickly take their names. They are: Shri Jairam Ramesh, Shri Arun Singh, Shri Manish Gupta, Shri Mohammedjan, Shri Prashanta Nanda, Shri K.K. Ragesh, Shri Binoy Viswam and Shri Madhusudan Mistry.

Sir, very quickly, without sounding that I am getting into too much of details, I just want to say what the Supplementary Demands for Grants are all about. This is the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for this year 2019-20 and it includes 64 of 100 grants and Two Appropriations. In these Demands and Appropriations, authorization is being sought from this House for the gross additional expenditure of ₹ 21,246.16 crores of which there is net cash outgo. Here, I just break for a minute and say, when Supplementary Demands for Grants are presented to the House, they are categorized under three broad headings. The first heading is the Net Cash Outgo. The second is the Technical Supplementary. And, the third is a Token Supplementary. Under each of these categories, revenue and capital expenditures are very clearly laid out and the total approval or authorization being sought is laid out. Broadly, why do we need these three categories? Sir, after the Budget, different departments start spending money and when there is a need for them to come to the Ministry either to allocate further resources or change something, it has to come before Parliament. It is because for every small change from what the allocation has been done in the Budget authorization has to be obtained from the House even if it is moving from one Head to another or even if there was a saving under one Head and moving, within the category, to another Head. Therefore, we classify them under different categories — whether it is technical where movement is horizontal or when a token supplementary demand is made. When cash supplementary was being discussed, I have very clearly explained the Heads under which we are doing it. I would, particularly, like to spend a minute

more on why J & K and Ladakh expenditure is stated as ₹ 8,820.62 crores. It is, actually and strictly, a Revenue-Neutral Head under which this amount is being given. A question asked as to why we couldn't anticipate it during the Budget which was presented in July. Sir, this is as a result of the Bifurcation Act of the J&K. What was allotted, according to the current Finance Commission, that is, Fourteenth Finance Commission, to J&K has now been divided between the Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. Now, therefore, the heads, under which these expenditures will have to be done, will be re-routed from what it was earlier. As a result, that heading has been brought in here because it's almost a new line under the same formulation of devolution. There is no additional thing at this stage. And, therefore, even if there is a misunderstanding anywhere, I did not get the feeling, but even if there is a misunderstanding that this is all we are giving for the newly re-organized State, that is not true. This is exactly what, before the division of the State had happened, was given by the current Finance Commission, the terms of which are laid out five-six years in advance. So, that money is now being spent separately for J&K and separately for Ladakh. Therefore, Sir, there is a new line and that expenditure has been brought in. It is not in additionality. It's revenue neutral. The other expenditures have been discussed very clearly. I won't get into them. Under the technical supplementary, again the second heading under which we are talking, there are four different heads under which they are normally sought after — revenue which has been voted and the revenue which is being charged; capital which is voted and the capital which is charged. But between them, if there is any transfer for one or the other reason, it has come to the Parliament. And, therefore, we have brought in these two heads also. The same kind of explanation is for the token, but I would probably be able to elaborate that a bit more because the specific issues which were raised by Jairam Rameshji particularly on the transfer for the States. It's because the grants for local bodies is about a thousand crore rupees. Under the technical head, as I said, either moving from revenue to, what has been said, capital or moving from capital to revenue, that kind of a technical change which happens has come to the Parliament. Therefore, you get only one thousand crore rupees where that kind of an adjustment under the technical head has happened. And, additional allocation for assistance towards disaster relief to the State Governments under the National Disaster Relief Fund is rupees ten

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

thousand crores. It was also raised by the hon. Member from Odisha, who spoke about the money which is going to different States, that is, the ten thousand crore rupees. So, from the existing heads, within the existing provisions, amounts have been transferred; there are no additional expenditures in that sense.

But, largely, Sir, today's Supplementary Demand for Grants debate has moved over to talking about. I find that many of the hon. Members spoke on this occasion more about the GST, rather than about the Demand for Grants. And, I can perfectly understand why that has happened, therefore, I would also, in my response, talk a bit more on the GST than on the Supplementary Demand for Grants itself.

First of all, let me dispel this misconception that there is a dispute which has arisen. A few Members mentioned that there is dispute that has arisen. It has never been the case. I wish to guarantee, in this House, that there is no dispute whatsoever. There is just no dispute. Hon. Member, Rageshji, spoke very intently about it. I wish he was here to hear my reply. I am sure, he would have got to know what I am saying. Cooperative federalism, under our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, under this Government, is an article of faith. Anything that this Government does, does with a spirit of cooperative federalism. And, therefore, there is just no question of having hurt cooperative federalism at all. I want to have that placed very clearly before all the Members. I also want to dispel another notion. I am glad that hon. Member, Shri Ragesh, is back. He named the States and said that compensation has not been given to those States. It hurts me personally. But, of course, it does not matter. I am responsible to give the answer. He named the States and said that they are all non-BJP States and it is to them that the compensation has not been given. That is absolutely not right, Sir. Yes, compensation has not been given, but it has not been given to anybody. No State has received it. I want to assure here, the hon. Member, that no such differentiation is being made at all. It is not just for one State or the other. Similarly, I also heard some Member saying, "No, no; for our State, it has not come." You are right in saying that it has not come, but it has not gone to any State. So, there is no differentiation on ideology or political inclination. Let us have that absolutely explained and cleared. I will first move on to the IGST issue, which Jairamji raised. But, of course, I will go to the compensation issue also. Again, let me assure the Member from Kerala



who said, "She may evade." No, I am not evading that question. I am giving the answer for the compensation matter. Just before I get into the detailed compensation-related response, I want to clear the IGST-related issue. The IGST dues, about which Jairam Rameshji has spoken elaborately, has been discussed in the GST Council. It is not as if it has been kept away from the Council. The Council has discussed it and a Group of Ministers, GoM, headed by Shri Sushil Kumar Modi has been appointed for this purpose, in the spirit of understanding how the States' difficulties have arisen on the IGST matter. The Group of Ministers would look into the details. They will come back to report to the Council, and when the Council meets, hopefully, next time, whenever the Committee comes back to me, it is going to be discussed in great detail. When we are talking about the IGST dues, I want to be clear here that we are talking for the year 2017-18, where the IGST amounts were not claimed by the claimants, and for subsequent years, the issue has been resolved. So, it is not as if 2017-18, 2018-19 are all pending, and 2019-20, as we are in it, it is only related to the specific year of 2017-18 and all others have been resolved. But on this particular thing, after the GoM headed by Shri Sushil Kumar Modi comes back and gives the report, I am sure we will be able to resolve it. I have explained this even to the Ministers, incidentally, of non-BJP ruled States. It does not matter to me who meets me on this basis, but, incidentally, those Ministers were from non-BJP States. When they met me, I explained about it to them. In fact, in between, there was a confusion, when it was said, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, the Finance Minister, has withdrawn from the Group of Ministers, and there is something wrong. There is, absolutely, nothing wrong. Heading the GST Council as its Chairman, I can't sit in the Group of Ministers also and say, "I am the head for this Group of Ministers." So, inadvertently, what had got released from the Ministry saying 'She will head it' got corrected and I mentioned this, that it will be headed by a Finance Minister from one of the States. It was even mentioned to the Group of Ministers who came to meet me. So, there is nothing suspicious about it. A Group of Ministers will look into the specific issue of the IGST, and, particularly, the IGST dues of 2017-18.

**Shri Binoy Viswam:** Sir, one minute.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, no. I will not allow this. Afterwards, you can do. This is how you are getting experienced. If everybody stops her and says something, it is not proper. Let her answer, then you ask.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, on the issue of the IGST dues of 2017-18, it is expected that report from that Group of Ministers will come soon. The GST Council will be fully apprised of what it is and they can take a call on it. There was a very quick mention by Manish Gupta*ji* on liabilities of the States, debts which are being raised, and so on. I want to very briefly mention that the outstanding liabilities of the Government, as a percentage of the GDP on an average, — I am taking the average figure of five years — was 53.7 per cent in 2014. Today, it has come down to 49.4 per cent. So, I just want to highlight that factual matter.

I will now come to the GST compensation which seems to be the main issue. It is the GST compensation cess with which we pay the compensation for the States. The GST compensation cess is levied on only five products to compensate the States for the loss of revenue on account of the implementation of the GST. The States were guaranteed a 14 per cent tax revenue growth over their 2015-16 revenue. So, that was the base. The 2015-16 revenue was the base for the States over which 14 per cent is being given. Any shortfall is compensated by the Centre therefore over 2015-16 revenues. I am sure, all hon. Members are aware about this. But I just want to put it on record. This compensation is to be financed by the means of the GST compensation cess. Now the cess collection flow as revenue receipts into the Consolidated Fund of India, and these have to be transferred then next to the Public Account of India from where the GST compensation cess fund has been created and the States have to be compensated from that revenue from the cess which is collected there and accumulated funds, if there is any.

Just to give a picture, in 2017-18, Sir, the total cess collected was ₹ 62,596 crores; cess released to the States that year was ₹ 41,146 crores; cess accumulated in the Fund because, what was collected and what is given have a difference, ₹ 15,000 crores. So, ₹ 15,000 crores got accumulated in the Fund. Now, go over to the next year, 2018-19. Cess collected was ₹ 95,081 crores; cess released to the States was ₹ 69,275 crores; cess accumulated in the Fund was zero. Now, I come to the current year, 2019-20. Cess collected till 31st October, 2019, this year, ₹ 55,467 crores; cess released to the States ₹ 65,250 crores. Cess collected till 31st October, 2019, ₹ 55,467 crores; cess released to the States this year, ₹ 65,250 crores. Cess released to the States in excess of the collection, therefore, is ₹ 9,783 crores. Till

31st October, 2019, Sir, the Government of India has released ₹ 9,783 crores, that amount which I just read. Till 31st October, 2019, the Government of India has released ₹ 9,783 crores more than the amount raised through cess collections. I just want to repeat that line. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute. Let me finish. I will just finish. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jairamji, afterwards. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get an opportunity, please ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Till 31st October, the Government of India has released ₹ 9,783 crores more than the amount raised through the cess collection, and here I would like to add, just to reiterate that cooperative federalism is an article of faith. This was done, this release, which is more than the amount raised through the cess collection, was done primarily to honour Government of India's commitment to the States and even now I say, we are committed to give an honour to the promise made in terms of the compensation. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I want to ask a small question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask the question. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you get your turn, you ask. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow this, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow this if it is going to be ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I have not even finished the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is a small question. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, it is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please understand, and don't blame the Chair afterwards. Are the Heavens going to fall in two minutes, three minutes, five minutes from now?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, if you assure me it won't fall, I ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes. Thank you very much because you are in control of that.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, Sir, the point that I am trying to make is that I am placing the facts before the House and also reiterating my point that it is an article of faith, the cooperative federalism, and we shall honour the commitment made on the compensation. There is no need for any suspicion to be there in the mind of anybody, thinking why the Centre is holding it back. No. We will honour our commitment, Sir. And that is a pointed reply and there is no evading of questions here. That is not part of me; that is not part of this Government. Every question asked gets answered. And with that said, Sir, I just want to underline the fact this Supplementary Demand for Grants has come as a first batch, and I seek the cooperation of all the Members to have it passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Binoy Viswam. Now, you cannot again have a debate; just clarifications.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, I have just one question. May I ask the Minister when this money, which is our rightful share, would be given to us? We are suffering a lot.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my point was very simple. What States were entitled to receive in August, September, October and November 2019, has not been paid to any State. Forget Congress and non-Congress Government. I am not getting into that issue. Hon. Minister has said 'all States'. I agree, but the point is, the dues for August, September should have been paid by now. It has not been paid. I can understand the delay in October and November, but, actually, Sir, by the 12<sup>th</sup> of December, the dues for even October and November should have been paid. Gross figures of the Minister cloak the real issue. The real issue is, for understanding...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to seek clarification. You can't again make a comment.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Revenue is not increasing. The cess amount is not increasing. The Minister must accept the fact that the August, September, October and November dues of all States have not been paid so far.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She said it too. Now, Shri Ragesh. Should we have one more round? I have no problem. You can only ask clarifications, but I will not leave

you people. I have to continue till everything is over. If you leave in-between, it would be like the famous old *Harikatha*, where people leave and there are just four people waiting. The *Harikatha* masters thanked them. The first person said, 'Sir, I am the mike supplier; I am waiting to wind up.' The second man said, 'Sir, I am the carpet man; I am waiting.' The third man said, 'I am the electrician, I am waiting to switch off the lights.' and so on. So, it should not be like that. There should be some humor along with grammar. Then it would add to the glamour. Mr. Ragesh, you may seek clarifications.

SHRI K.K. RAGESH (Kerala): Sir, I have got two questions. One is, is it mandatory to pay compensation at the end of every two months. That is a very specific question. Then, the hon. Minister said that all the States were not getting paid. So, my second question is, was any of the States paid during the last four months? These are my two questions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has asked that question. Now, Mr. Nanda.

SHRI PRASHANT NANDA (Odisha): Sir, I would like to know about the queries which the hon. Minister didn't respond to.

SHRI MANISH GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, they mentioned dues to the States. There was a cyclone, Bulbul, as everybody knows, and more than six lakh people were affected. Now, the normal course is for a Central study team to visit the affected State. They have done that and a sum of ₹ 30,000 crore was mutually agreed upon.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your clarification?

SHRI MANISH GUPTA: Sir, we have not yet received anything.

MR. CHAIRMAN: *Mantriji*.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, before she responds, I just want to say, the heavens did not fall. They roared, Sir!

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, on the particular issue raised by Shri Prashanta Nanda, many of the questions that he has raised actually pertain to the way in which the Finance Commission comes out with its formulations. So, the

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formulations given till now are being honoured. We would await the formulation. One part of the Report of the Fifteenth Finance Commission has already been submitted. It is being examined.

SHRI PRASHANT NANDA: Not that, but CAG. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, Mr. Nanda.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, that is in short for the specific 'several questions' which was asked by that Member. I have said many things pointedly, I would imagine, as answer for the questions on GST. It may not be worthwhile bothering you and repeating it. But, I thought, I have very clearly said, "Not for some selected States but for all States, compensation has not been given." I didn't hide it; I didn't evade it. I specifically said, "It has not been given." ...*(Interruptions)*... Can I finish, please? I am just trying to answer. I have very specifically read out as to what is the date when the last collection gave us something, when the last payment was made, and how much in excess it was. I thought it was fairly apparent as to what has been paid; how much has been paid and what obviously, therefore, remains to be paid. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2019-20, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 and 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.*

*Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move: That the Bill be returned.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, by peaceful conduct of debate, we got the benefit of getting answers. You may not be satisfied with answers, but, at least, answers are given. This Appropriation Bill is deemed to have been approved without even discussion also. But some Members insisted and I also felt that it should be discussed. This is a good trend and we must continue it. That is possible if Members adhere to rules, make requests for additional queries and have some patience. That is all.

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### MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

#### The Central Sanskrit Universities 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 Central Sanskrit Universities Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 12th December, 2019."

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we are taking up Special Mentions.

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### \*SPECIAL MENTIONS

#### Demand for desilting of Bargi dam on Narmada river

**श्री कैलाश सोनी** (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, नर्मदा नदी मध्य प्रदेश एवं गुजरात की जीवन रेखा है। इन प्रांतों की बहुतायत सिंचाई एवं पेयजल योजनाएं इसी नदी से संचालित हैं। बरगी बांध के बाद इन्दिरा सागर बांध और सरदार सरोवर बांध बने हैं। वर्तमान में सिल्ट जमाव के कारण बांध में 35% से ज्यादा पानी का भराव कम हो गया है। यदि इसी तरह जमाव होता रहा और उसका समेकित निदान सिल्ट हटाकर नहीं किया गया, तो जल की

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\*Land on the Table.

अविरलता प्रभावित होगी। आगे भी अन्य देशों की तरह भारत सरकार को सिल्ट हटाने का स्थायी मैकेनिज़्म बनाने की जरूरत है।

**Demand to enact legislation for ensuring reasonable pay and dignified life for domestic workers**

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, I rise to bring to the notice of the Government certain issues faced by the domestic workers of the country. Domestic workers constitute a major sector in the informal sector workforce. Various available sources show that around 4 to 9 million workers are employed in private households of which majority are women. They are deprived of minimum wages, regulation of employment and social protection. In 2011, ILO has passed a Convention to recognize domestic workers as workers and ensure minimum wages to them. Following that, there were many petitions from the unions of domestic workers to ratify this Convention 189 and to bring a National Policy for Domestic Workers. On various occasions, the Government has informed this House about a policy pertaining to domestic workers. But, it is regretted to state that the same has not been realized yet.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to declare the domestic workers policy and enact protective legislation to ensure them a reasonable pay and dignified life.

**Demand for enforcement of reservation for SC/ST in IITs**

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is observed from the annual reports of 10 IITs submitted to Parliament during the term 2013-14 to 2017-18 that reservation of SCs/STs in research programme is widely flouted. The other 13 IITs have not provided category-wise data in the research programmes in their annual reports. SC representation is at 7 to 10 per cent and ST representation is at zero to one per cent. This is against the directives of Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, which provides for reservation of students belonging to SC, ST and OBC to the extent of 15 per cent, 7.5 per cent and 27 per cent, respectively, in these institutions.

The Act requires these institutions to start implementation of reservation by 2008 and reach targeted proportions by 2014. After 13 years, the provisions of the Act were not implemented. It is a very pathetic situation.



Recently, the NDA Government passed the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation of Teachers' Cadre) Act, 2019, in Parliament to facilitate direct recruitment of faculty from SCs/STs/SEBCs/EWS.

As informed to Parliament, recently, of 6,043 faculty positions across various IITs, only 2.3 per cent belong to SC and 0.3 per cent to ST.

Without stringent implementation of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act to fill up reserved portion of postgraduates and research programmes, further legislation to give reservations in the teaching faculty for the marginalized, will have no meaning.

I request the HRD Ministry to immediately intervene in the matter to enforce strict implementation of the 2006 Act.

#### **Demand to release P.D.S. quota of kerosene to Chhattisgarh**

**श्रीमती छाया वर्मा** (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य में प्रधान मंत्री उज्ज्वला योजना के अंतर्गत शामिल लाभार्थियों का पीडीएस के तहत मिलने वाला केरोसिन कोटा केन्द्र सरकार ने समाप्त कर दिया है। यह नितान्त चिन्ता की बात है। केरोसिन कोटा बन्द करने से पहले राज्य सरकार से कोई राय-मशवरा नहीं किया गया। जमीनी अध्ययन के बिना उठाये गये इस कदम के प्रभाव से बीपीएल एवं अंत्योदय कार्ड धारक दो-जून की रोटी चूल्हे पर नहीं बना पा रहे हैं। वे बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हैं। यह नहीं माना जा सकता कि जिन्हें गैस सिलेंडर मिल गया है, उन्हें केरोसिन की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

छत्तीसगढ़ की आदिवासी, अनुसूचित और बीपीएल एवं अंत्योदय कार्ड धारक गरीब जनता महँगे गैस सिलेंडर की एकमुश्त कीमत चुकाने में अपने को असमर्थ पा रही है, इसलिए वह गैस सिलेंडर समय से नहीं भरवा पाती है। रीफिलिंग आंकड़ों के जरिए इस बात का आभास केन्द्र सरकार को है।

चूँकि पीडीएस के तहत चंद रुपयों और मनमुताबिक मिलने वाले केरोसिन पर गरीब जनता की निर्भरता ज्यादा थी, केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा पीडीएस के तहत जारी होने वाले केरोसिन को बन्द कर देने से गरीबों की समस्याएँ बढ़ी हैं।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरी माँग है कि सरकार छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य को मिलने वाले पीडीएस केरोसिन कोटे को पुनः पूर्व की भाँति जारी करने का कष्ट करे, धन्यवाद।

### Demand to recognize Lohar caste of Bihar as S.T.

**श्रीमती कहकशां परवीन** (बिहार): महोदय, मैं अपने विशेष उल्लेख के जरिये आपके माध्यम से एक अति महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहती हूँ। एक छोटी सी गलती के चलते एक पूरी जाति को उनके हक से वंचित रखे जाने का मामला है। बिहार में लोहार जाति के लोग काफी तादाद में रहते हैं। अंग्रेजी में लोहार को LOHARA या LOHRA लिख दिया गया। यहां यह उल्लेखनीय है कि बिहार में LOHARA (लोहारा) अथवा LOHRA (लोहरा) नाम की कोई जाति निवास नहीं करती। अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति आदेश (संशोधन) अधिनियम - 1976 (संख्या 108/1976) द्वारा अधिसूचित अनुसूचित जनजातियों की सूची में क्रम संख्या-22 पर LOHARA, LOHRA अंकित है। इस अधिनियम के हिन्दी पाठ में क्रम संख्या-22 पर लोहार, लोहरा ही अंकित है। बाद में हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों पाठों में Lohara (लोहारा), Lohra (लोहरा) अंकित कर दिया गया। बिहार सरकार ने भी इस संबंध में सरकार को लिखा हुआ है। बिहार में इस जाति के लोगों को अनुसूचित जनजाति का प्रमाण पत्र बनाया जा रहा है। अभी हाल ही में रेलवे की परीक्षा एवं अन्य परीक्षा में सैकड़ों की संख्या में बच्चे पास हुए हैं। उनके पास अनुसूचित जनजाति में होने का प्रमाणपत्र भी है, लेकिन उन्हें इसका लाभ नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि वह इस पर शीघ्रता से विचार करे और गलती सुधार करे, ताकि उन बच्चों का भविष्य बचाया जा सके तथा साथ ही उस जाति के साथ न्याय हो सके।

†محترمہ کہکشاں پروین (بہار): میں اپنے وریش اُلکھ کے ذریعے آپ کے مادھیم سے ایک انتہائی اہم مدعے کی طرف سرکار کی توجہ دلانا چاہتی ہوں۔ ایک چھوٹی سے غلطی کے چلتے ایک پوری جاتی کو ان کے حق سے محروم رکھے جانے کا معاملہ ہے۔ بہار میں لوہار جاتی کے لوگ کافی تعداد میں رہتے ہیں۔ انگریزی میں لوہار کو LOHARA یا LOHRA لکھ دی گئی ہے اس لیے کہ بہار میں LOHARA (لوہارا) یا LOHRA (لوہرا) نام کی کوئی جاتی نواس نہیں کرتی۔ انوسوچت جاتی اور انوسوچت جن جاتی آدیش (سنشودھن) ادھیم 1976 (سنکھٹ 108/1976) کے ذریعے ادھی سوچت انوسوچت جن جاتیوں کی سوچی میں کرم سنکھٹ 22 پر LOHARA, LOHRA درج ہے۔ اس ادھیم کے بندی پاتھ میں کرم سنکھٹ 22 پر لوہار، لوہرا ہی درج

†Transliteration in Urdu script.

ہے۔ بعد میں بندی اور انگریزی دونوں پائھوں میں Lohara (لوہارا)، (لوہرا) Lohra درج کر دی گئی۔ بہار سرکار نے بھی اس سلسلے میں سرکار کو لکھا ہوا ہے۔ بہار میں اس جاتی کے لوگوں کو انوسوچت جن-جاتی کا پرمان پتر بنایا جا رہا ہے۔ ابھی حال ہی میں رٹوے کی پریکشا اور دیگر پریکشا میں سرکٹوں کی تعداد میں بچے پاس ہوئے ہیں۔ ان کے پاس انوسوچت جن جاتی میں ہونے کا پرمان پتر بھی ہے، لیکن انہی اس کا فائدہ نہیں دیا جا رہا ہے۔

میں آپ کے مادھم سے سرکار سے انورودھہ کرتی ہوں کہ وہ اس پر جلد وچار کرے اور غلطی سدھار کرے، تاکہ ان بچوں کا مستقبل بچائی جا سکے اور ساتھ ہی اس جاتی کے ساتھ انصاف ہو سکے۔

(ختم شد)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Pratap Singh Bajwa, not present. Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah.

#### **Demand for inclusion of Kannada in UNESCO's list of Classical Languages**

DR. L. HANUMANTHAIAH (Karnataka): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you or giving me an opportunity to speak. Sir, the Kannada language is an ancient language and was accorded classical language status by the Central Government in 2008. From the research studies it indicates that the Kannada language had rich oral tradition earlier than 3<sup>rd</sup> century B.C., as found in inscriptions of that period. And Kannada is the second oldest language in the world. The World Economic Forum also acknowledged Kannada's formidable presence in its world power language Index, 2016. The UNESCO has the tradition of publishing the history of classical languages on its domain in order to familiarize the great traditions of languages on global platform, thanks to the Central Government effort, Tamil and Sanskrit has already found a mention on UNESCO's charts. But, the UNESCO has not recognized the Kannada language, as a classical language, in its books of record. It is really sad to say that Karnataka has not got justice although our State never lost hope in terms of its cultural existence.

In this scenario, on behalf of seven crores of Kannadigas, I urge upon the

Minister of Human Resource Development to recommend the inclusion of Kannada as a Classical Language in the Books of Record of UNESCO, pursuant to such vastness and depth of Kannada language, nationally and globally.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Mahesh Poddar, not present. Dr. Santanu Sen.

**Demand to take action against malpractices by medical colleges  
and hospitals for obtaining MCI recognition**

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, to get recognition of Medical Council of India, RIMS Medical College of Raipur, Chhattisgarh, is hiring villagers at the rate of 100-200 rupees per person per day to show them as patients before MCI.

So, most of the admitted patients are healthy villagers. Everyday dummy files of Emergency & OPD patients are being prepared. College buses are used to bring children, youth & elderly persons from villages. Adults are given ₹ 100-200 & children Rs. 50-100 per day. No investigation for them and no dietary request from them. They are just IPD & OPD numbers.

As per MCI guidelines, for the first four years of opening of Medical College, four OPD patients and thereafter eight patients per student after four years is mandatory. Therefore 1,200 OPD patients are needed per day to get sanction of 150 seats in a college. Similarly, a hospital attached to a medical college having 150 seats must have 700 beds. For the first four years, 60 per cent of in-house beds should remain occupied. We came to know from a popular daily. It creates apprehension that such horrible incidents might be taking place in many other Medical Colleges.

It reflects the level of performance of the present Board of Governors of M.C.I. which replaced the old one. And as after enactment of NMC, there could be mushrooming of Medical Colleges, chances of such happening would increase even more. So the Government must look into it very seriously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you very much. Thanks to the hon. Members who were patient enough to do their duty and then sat up to 8.45 p.m. Today is the most productive day because four Bills have been passed today. Then, good speeches have been made. We have taken more than 11 questions also and we were able to take good number of Zero Hour submissions also.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir. Without your help and interventions, the Appropriation Bill would not have been discussed. We are discussing the Appropriation Bill after a long time. This has been possible because of your generosity.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, I have already said, my operation depends on your cooperation. Otherwise, there will be occasional separation.

The House stands adjourned till 1100 hours on Friday, the 13th December, 2019.

*The House then adjourned at forty-eight minutes  
past eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on  
Friday, the 13th December, 2019.*